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ARCHITECTURE OF MĀNASARA

ILLUSTRATIONS

OF

ARCHITECTURAL AND SCULPTURAL OBJECTS

WITH A SYNOPSIS

BY

PRASANNA KUMAR ACHARYA, I.E.S.

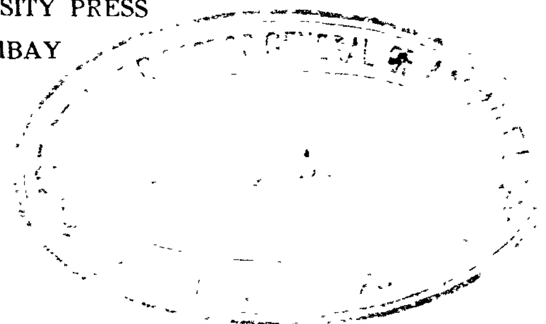
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PUBLISHED BY THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
LONDON NEW YORK BOMBAY
CALCUTTA MADRAS
CHINA JAPAN



PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, PRINTING AND STATIONERY, UNITED PROVINCES, ALLAHABAD, INDIA

“What the learned world demand of us in India is to be quite certain of our data, to place the monumental record before them exactly as it now exists, and to interpret it faithfully and literally.”

ILLUSTRATIONS
OF
ARCHITECTURAL AND SCULPTURAL OBJECTS

CHAPTER VI
GNOMONS AND PEGS

Plate no.	Figure	Description
I	Gnomons	Varying in accordance with the variation of light shadow in different months.
II	Fig. 1	General method of finding cardinal points (for orientation of buildings).
	Fig. 2	Alternative method of finding cardinal points
	Fig. 3	Method of fixing foundation pegs.

CHAPTER VII
SITE PLANS OF THIRTY-TWO VARIETIES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
III	First variety	Sakala plan of 1 plot.
	Second variety	Pechaka plan of 4 plots.
	Third variety	Pīṭha plan of 9 plots.
IV	Fourth variety	Mahāpīṭha plan of 16 plots.
	Fig. 1A	Same, arranged differently.
V	Fifth variety	Upapīṭha plan of 25 plots.
VI	Sixth variety	Ugrapīṭha plan of 36 plots.
VII	Seventh variety	Sthaṇḍila plan of 49 plots.
VIII	Eighth variety	Chaṇḍita plan of 64 plots, square.
IX	Eighth variety	Same, circular.
X	Ninth variety	Parama-śāyika plan of 81 plots, square.
XI	Ninth variety	Same, circular.
XII	Ninth variety	Same, triangular.
XIII	Tenth variety	Āsana plan of 100 plots, square.
XIV	Tenth variety	Same, circular.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
		Not illustrated
	Eleventh variety	Sthānīya plan of 121 plots.
	Twelfth variety	Deśya plan of 144 plots.
	Thirteenth variety	Ubhaya-chaṇḍita plan of 169 plots.
	Fourteenth variety	Bhadra plan of 196 plots.
	Fifteenth variety	Mahāsana plan of 225 plots.
	Sixteenth variety	Padma-garbha plan of 256 plots.
	Seventeenth variety	Triyuta plan of 289 plots.
	Eighteenth variety	Karṇāshṭaka plan of 324 plots.
	Nineteenth variety	Gaṇita plan of 369 plots.
	Twentieth variety	Sūrya-viśālaka plan of 400 plots.
	Twenty-first variety	Susaṁhita plan of 441 plots.
	Twenty-second variety	Supratikānta plan of 484 plots.
	Twenty-third variety	Viśālaka plan of 529 plots.
	Twenty-fourth variety	Vipra-garbha plan of 576 plots.
	Twenty-fifth variety	Viveśa plan of 625 plots.
	Twenty-sixth variety	Vipula-bhoga plan of 676 plots.
	Twenty-seventh variety	Viprakānta plan of 729 plots.
	Twenty-eighth variety	Viśālāksha plan of 784 plots.
	Twenty-ninth variety	Vipra-bhakti plan of 841 plots.
	Thirtieth variety	Viśveśa-sāra plan of 900 plots.
	Thirty-first variety	Īśvarakānta plan of 961 plots.
	Thirty-second variety	Chandrakānta plan of 1024 plots.

CHAPTER IX

VILLAGE SCHEMES OF EIGHT TYPES

Plate no.	Figure	Description	
XV	First type	Lay-out plan	of Daṇḍaka village.
XVI	Second type	Ditto	of Sarvatobhadra village.
XVII	Third type	Ditto	of Nandyāvarta village.
XVIII	Fourth type	Ditto	of Padmaka village.
XIX	Fifth type	Ditto	of Svastika village.
XX	Sixth type	Ditto	of Prastara village.
XXI	Seventh type	Ditto	of Kārmuka village.
XXII	Eighth type	Ditto	of Chaturmukha village.

CHAPTER X

TOWN-PLANS OF EIGHT TYPES AND FORTS AND FORTRESSES OF FIFTEEN TYPES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
XXIII	First type	Lay-out plan of Rājadhānīya city.
XXIV	Fifth type	Left side figure—General outline of Kharvaṭa town.
	Sixth type	Right side top figure—General outline of Kheṭa town.
	Seventh type	Right-side bottom figure—General outline of Kubjaka town.
		Not illustrated
	Second type	Nagara—City without King's palace.
	Third type	Pura - Ordinary residential town.
	Fourth type	Nagarī—City of certain type.
	Eighth type	Pattana—Commercial port on sea-side.
XXV	Eleventh type	Left side top figure—Jala-durga (water-fort).
	Fourth type	Left-side bottom figure, Droṇaka—A fortress or fortified commercial town.
	First type	Right-side top figure, Śibira—Encampment.
		Right-side bottom figure—Details of Fort-gates.
		Not illustrated
	Second type	Vāhinī-mukha.
	Third type	Sthānīya.
	Fifth type	Saṁviddha.
	Sixth type	Kolaka.
	Seventh type	Nigama.
	Eighth type	Skandhāvāra.
	Ninth type	Giri-durga—Mountain fort.
	First variety	Fort on the top of a mountain.
	Second variety	Fort in the valley of a mountain.
	Third variety	Fort on the mountain-slope.
	Tenth type	Vana-durga—Forest fort.
	Twelfth type	Paṅka-durga—Marsh (or clay) fort.
	Thirteenth type	Ratha-durga—Chariot fort.
	Fourteenth type	Deva-durga—Divine fort.
	Fifteenth type	Miśra-durga—Mixed fort.

CHAPTER XII

FOUNDATIONS AND BRICKS

Plate no.	Figure	Description
XXVI	Foundation	Left-side middle figure—Suggested section of foundation.
	Bricks	Right-side top figure—Intermediate size bricks.
	Ditto	Right-side middle figure—Small size bricks.
	Ditto	Ditto Large size bricks

CHAPTER XIII

PEDESTALS OF COLUMNS OF THREE CLASSES COMPRISING TWELVE TYPES AND PROFILES OF MOULDINGS OF SOME FIFTY VARIETIES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
		MOULDINGS
XXVII	Fig. 1	Vājana.
		Prativājana.
		Ratna-paṭṭa.
		Nimna.
		Splay.
		Vajra-paṭṭa.
		Subsidiary mouldings based on Vājana types
		Classic fillets.
	Fig. 2	Padma, cyma recta and cyma reversa.
	Fig. 3	Karṇa or cavetto.
	Fig. 4	Kumuda or torus.
	Fig. 5	Antarita or scotia.
	Fig. 6	Gopāna or ovolo.
	Fig. 7	Prati and Pratimukha.
	Fig. 8	Kapota or bird's beak.
	Fig. 9	Kumbha and Dhārā-kumbha.

Not illustrated separately but employed

First type	Abja, Ambuja, or Saroruha—cyma.
Second type	Antara, Antarāla or Antarika—fillet.
Third type	Aṅghri—a pillar-like moulding.
Fourth type	Aṁśu—a moulding between cyma and corona
Fifth type	Argala—a bolt-like moulding.
Sixth type	Ādhāra—a flat moulding used as a support.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Seventh type	Āliṅga—a fillet with greater projection.
	Eighth type	Āsana—a seat-like moulding.
	Ninth type	Bhadra—a portico-like moulding.
	Tenth type	Bodhikā—a corbel-like moulding.
	Eleventh type	Dala—a petal-like moulding.
	Twelfth type	Gala, Grīva, Kaṇṭha or Kandhara—dado.
	Thirteenth type	Ghaṭa—a pot-like moulding.
	Fourteenth type	Gopānaka—ovolo or corona.
	Fifteenth type	Hāra—a bead-like moulding.
	Sixteenth type	Janman—a plinth-like moulding.
	Seventeenth type	Kampa or Kampana—fillet.
	Eighteenth type	Kumuda—torus or astragal.
	Nineteenth type	Kendra—a point-like moulding.
	Twentieth type	Kshepaṇa—a projecting fillet.
	Twenty-first type	Mushṭi-bandha—a fist-like moulding.
	Twenty-second type	Mūla—a root-like moulding.
	Twenty-third type	Mṛiṇāla or Mṛiṇālikā—a stalk-like moulding.
	Twenty-fourth type	Nāṭaka—a theatre-like moulding.
	Twenty-fifth type	Nāsi, Nāsī or Nāsikā—a vestibule-like moulding.
	Twenty-sixth type	Paṭṭa or Paṭṭikā—fillet.
	Twenty-seventh type	Pratika—a crescent moulding.
	Twenty-eighth type	Prati-vaktra—a face-like moulding.
	Twenty-ninth type	Prati-vājana—a concave moulding like the cavetto.
	Thirtieth type	Prati-bandha—a band-like moulding.
	Thirty-first type	Pratima—an image-like moulding of the base.
	Thirty-second type	Pāduka—a foot-like moulding.
	Thirty-third type	Prastara—corona.
	Thirty-fourth type	Phalakā—abacus.
	Thirty-fifth type	Ratna-kampa—a jewel-fillet.
	Thirty-sixth type	Ratna-vapra—a jewel-cavetto.
	Thirty-seventh type	Tāṭikā—tenia.
	Thirty-eighth type	Tuṅga—a vault-like moulding.
	Thirty-ninth type	Uttara—a corona or upper fillet.
	Fortieth type	Upāna—a rectangular plinth-like moulding.
	Forty-first type	Vapra or vapraka—cavetto.
	Forty-second type	Valabha or valabhī—a thatch-like moulding

Plate no.	Figure	Description	
		Compound mouldings	
	Forty-third type	Kampa-karṇa—a fillet-ear.	
	Forty-fourth type	Karṇa-padma—an ear-cyma.	
	Forty-fifth type	Khudra-kampa—a small fillet.	
	Forty-sixth type	Kshudra-padma or Kshudrāmbuja—a small cyma.	
	Forty-seventh type	Mahāmbuja—a large cyma.	
	Forty-eighth type	Padma-kampa—a cyma-fillet.	
	Forty-ninth type	Ratna-kampa—a jewel-fillet.	
	Fiftieth type	Ratna-paṭṭa—a jewel-fillet.	
	Fifty-first type	Vajra-paṭṭa—a club-fillet.	
		PEDESTALS	
XXVIII	First type	Vedibhadra class of Pedestals,	of 24 parts.
	Second type	Ditto	of 12 parts.
	Third type	Ditto	of 18 parts.
	Fourth type	Ditto	of 12 parts.
XIX	First type	Pratibhadra class of Pedestals,	of 26 parts.
	Second type	Ditto	of 32 parts.
	Third type	Ditto	of 33 parts.
	Fourth type	Ditto	of 36 parts.
XXX	First type	Mañchabhadra class of Pedestals,	of 30 parts.
	Second type	Ditto	of 31 parts.
	Third type	Ditto	of 33 parts.
	Fourth type	Ditto	of 34 parts.

CHAPTER XIV
BASES OF COLUMNS OF EIGHTEEN CLASSES COMPRISING SIXTY-FOUR TYPES

Plate no.	Figure	Description	
XXXI	First type	Pāda-bandha class,	of 24 parts.
	Second type	Ditto	of 29 parts.
	Third type	Ditto	of 27 parts.
	Fourth type	Ditto	of 28 parts.
XXXII	First type	Uraga-bandha class,	of 18 parts.
	Second type	Ditto	of 20 parts.
	Third type	Ditto	of 22 parts.
	Fourth type	Ditto	of 24 parts.

Plate no.	Figure	Description	
XXXIII	First type	Pratikrama class,	of 21 parts.
	Second type	Ditto	of 22 parts.
	Third type	Ditto	of 23 parts.
	Fourth type	Ditto	of 24 parts.
XXXIV	First type	Kumuda-bandha class.	of 27 parts.
	Second type	Ditto	of 27 parts.
	Third type	Ditto	of 29 parts.
	Fourth type	Ditto	of 29 parts.
XXXV	Fifth class	Vapra-bandha base,	of 31 parts.
	First type	Puspa-pushkala class,	of 32 parts.
	Second type	Ditto	of 32 parts.
	Third type	Ditto	of 32 parts.
	Fourth type	Ditto	of 32 parts.
XXXVI	Seventh class	Vapra-bandha base,	of 19 parts.
	First type	Śrībhoga class,	of 25 parts.
	Second type	Ditto	of 27 parts.
XXXVII	First type	Śrībandha class,	of 28 parts.
	Second type	Ditto	of 28 parts.
	Third type	Ditto	of 28 parts.
	Fourth type	Ditto	of 26 parts.
XXXVIII	First type	Mañcha-bandha class,	of 26 parts.
	Second type	Ditto	of 26 parts.
	Third type	Ditto	of 26 parts.
	Fourth type	Ditto	of 26 parts.
XXXIX	First type	Śreṇi-bandha class,	of 18 parts.
	Second type	Ditto	of 22 parts.
	Third type	Ditto	of 23 parts.
	Fourth type	Ditto	of 24 parts.
XL	First type	Padma-bandha class,	of 20 parts.
	Second type	Ditto	of 22 parts.
	Third type	Ditto	of 22 parts.
	Fourth type	Ditto	of 19 parts.
XLI	First type	Kumbha-bandha class,	of 22 parts.
	Second type	Ditto	of 21 parts.
	Third type	Ditto	of 24 parts.
	Fourth type	Ditto	of 24 parts.
	Fifth type	Ditto	of 25 parts.

Plate no.	Figure	Description	
XLII	Fourteenth class	Ratna-bandha base,	of 26 parts.
	Fifteenth class	Paṭṭa-bandha base,	of 20 parts.
	Sixteenth class	Śrīkānta base,	of 38 parts.
	Seventeenth class	Kampa-bandha base,	of 36 parts.
XLIII	First type	Kukshi-bandha class,	of 18 parts.
	Second type	Ditto	of 19 parts.
	Third type	Ditto	of 27 parts.
	Fourth type	Ditto	of 26 parts.
	Fifth type	Ditto	of 24 parts.

CHAPTER XV

COLUMNS OF FIVE ORDERS OF SEVERAL GROUPS

Plate no.	Figure	Description
XLIV	First group	Chitra-kaṇṭha class, similar to Roman Doric in proportion ; Whole order of 6 parts comprising : Pedestal 1 part. Base 1 part. Shaft 2 parts. Capital 1 part. Entablature 1 part. Diameter $\frac{1}{8}$th height or $\frac{1}{2}$ part.
	First and third orders	Brahma-kānta of square plan and Rudrakānta of circular or sixteen-sided plan.
	Second order	Vishṇu-kānta of octagonal plan.
	Fifth order	Skanda-kānta of hexagonal plan.
	Fourth order	Śiva-kānta of pentagonal plan.
XLV	Second group	Padma-kānta class, similar to Ionic order in proportion ;
	Third group	Chitra-skambha class, similar to Corinthian order in proportion ; Whole order of 6 parts comprising : Pedestal 1 part. Base 1 part. Shaft 2 parts. Capital 1 part. Entablature 1 part Diameter of Padma-kānta $\frac{1}{9}$th height. Diameter of Chitra-skambha $\frac{1}{10}$th height.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
XLV	First and third orders	Brahma-kānta of square plan and Rudrakānta of circular or sixteen-sided plan.
	Second order	Vishṇu-kānta of octagonal plan.
	Fifth order	Skanda-kānta of hexagonal plan.
	Fourth order	Śiva-kānta of pentagonal plan.
	Fifth order	Chitra-skambha of square, circular, sixteen-sided, octagonal, hexagonal, or pentagonal plan.
XLVI	Fourth group	Pālikā-stambha class. Whole order of 6 parts comprising: Pedestal 1 part. Base 1 part. Shaft 2 parts. Capital 1 part. Entablature 1 part. Diameter $\frac{1}{11}$th height.
	First and third orders	Brahma-kānta of square plan and Rudra-kānta of circular or sixteen-sided plan.
	Second order	Vishṇu-kānta of octagonal plan.
	Fifth order	Skanda-kānta of hexagonal plan.
	Fourth order	Śiva-kānta of pentagonal plan.
XLVII	Fifth group	Kumbha-stambha class;
	Sixth group	Koshtha-stambha class, similar to Grecian Anta; Whole order of 6 parts comprising: Pedestal 1 part. Base 1 part. Shaft 2 parts. Capital 1 part. Entablature 1 part. Diameter of both $\frac{1}{12}$th height.
	First and third orders	Brahma-kānta of square plan and Rudra-kānta of circular or sixteen-sided plan.
	Second order	Vishṇu-kānta of octagonal plan.
	Fifth order	Skanda-kānta of hexagonal plan.
	Fourth order	Śiva-kānta of pentagonal plan.
	Fig. 5	Koshṭha-stambha pilaster.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
XLVIII	Seventh group	Five other orders from Āgamas without pedestal and entablature; Whole order of 4 parts comprising: Base 1 part. Shaft 2 parts. Capital 1 part. Diameter $\frac{1}{6}$th height.
	First and fourth orders	Śrikara of circular plan and Priya-darśana of square plan.
	Third order	Saumukhya of octagonal plan.
	Second order	Chandra-kānta of sixteen-sided plan.
	Fifth order	Śubhaṁkari of square, octagonal or mixed plan.
XLIX	Eighth group	Five other orders from Purāṇas and Bṛihat-saṁhitā; Whole order of 10$\frac{3}{4}$ parts comprising: Pedestal 1 part. Base 1 part. Shaft 6 parts. Capital 1 part. Entablature 1$\frac{3}{4}$ parts.
	First and fifth orders	Ruchaka of square plan and Vritta of circular plan.
	Second order	Vajra of octagonal plan, similar to Tuskan order in proportion.
	Third order	Dvi-vajra of sixteen-sided plan.
	Fourth order	Pralinaka of thirty-two-sided plan.

CHAPTER XVI

ENTABLATURES OF EIGHT TYPES AND ROOFS OF FIVE TYPES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
L		ENTABLATURES
	First type	of 27 parts.
	Second type	of 34$\frac{1}{2}$ parts.
	Third type	of 36$\frac{1}{2}$ parts.
	Fourth type	of 30$\frac{1}{2}$ parts.
	Fifth type	of 30$\frac{1}{2}$ parts.
	Sixth type	of 29 parts.
	Eighth type	of 34 parts.

Plate no	Figure	Description
		Not illustrated
	Seventh type	of 26 parts.
		ROOFS
	First type	Flat roof of quadrangular and other shapes.
	Second type	Pent roof of various shapes.
	Third type	Spherical roof of various shapes.
	Fourth type	Oval roof of various shapes.
	Fifth type	Round roof of various shapes.

CHAPTER XVII

JOINERY OF EIGHTEEN TYPES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
L1	First type	Joint between horizontal and vertical pieces on the middle of the latter.
	Second type	Nandyāvarta order.
	Third type	Sarvatobhadra order.
	Fourth type	Svastika order.
	Fifth type	Malla-bandha (A) or Nalyed joint.
	Sixth type	Malla-bandha (B) or Scarfed joint.
	Seventh type	Mahāvṛitta joint of Mesha-yuddha type.
	Eighth type	Mesha-yuddha or Mortise and Tenon joint.
	Ninth type	Śūkara-ghrāṇa joint.
	Tenth type	Joints in frieze.
		Not illustrated
	Eleventh type	Malla-bandha joint between two pieces of wood looking like two wrestlers wrestling against each other.
	Twelfth type	Brahma-rāja joint between three and four pieces of wood having four heads like the four-headed deity Brahmā.
	Thirteenth type	Veṇu-parva joint between five pieces of bamboos.
	Fourteenth type	Pūga-parva joint between six pieces of wood like areca or betel-nut joints.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Fifteenth type	Deva-sandhi joint between seven pieces of wood.
	Sixteenth type	Ṛishi-sandhi joint between eight pieces of wood.
	Seventeenth type	Ishu-parva joint between nine pieces of wood looking arrow-shaped.
	Eighteenth type	Daṇḍika joint between ten or more pieces of wood.

CHAPTER XVIII

GENERAL FEATURES OF EDIFICES

Not illustrated but employed

Plate no.	Figures	Description
	Porches	Several varieties.
	Domes	Several varieties.
	Dome-nails	Several varieties.
	Three main styles	Nāgara, Vesara, Drāvida : depending on the shape of upper portions.
	Three groups	Śuddha, Miśra, Saṁkīrṇa : depending on materials.
	Four classes	Jāti, Chhanda, Vikalpa, Ābhāsa. : depending on units of measurement.
	Three postures	Sthānaka, Asāna, Śayana : depending on postures of images in case of temples.
	Three standards	Saṁchita, Asaṁchita, Apasaṁchita : depending on height, breadth, or length as the regulator of the whole structure.
	Three sexes	Puṁliṅga or masculine, Strīliṅga or feminine, Napuṁsaka or neuter : depending on equiangular or rectangular shape, but in case of temples on the sexes of the deities in addition to shapes.
	Five shapes	Square, octagonal, oval, round, circular.
	Three sizes	Large, intermediate, small.

CHAPTER XIX

SINGLE STOREY BUILDINGS OF EIGHT TYPES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
LII	First type	Vaijayantika, of small proportion, used both as temples and dwelling-houses with slight alteration. Elevation towards the breadth.
LIII	First type	Typical plan.
LIV	Second type	Bhoga, of small proportion, used both as temples and dwelling-houses with slight alteration. Elevation towards the breadth
LV	Third type	Śrīviśāla, of intermediate proportion, used both as temples and dwelling houses with slight alteration. Elevation towards the breadth.
LVI	Eighth type	Keśara, of large proportion, used both as temples and dwelling-houses with slight alteration. Elevation towards the breadth.
LVII	Eighth type	Cross-section.
		Not illustrated
	Fourth type	Svasti-bandha, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Fifth type	Śrīkara, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Sixth type	Hasti-prishtha, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Seventh type	Skanda-tāra, used both as temples and dwelling houses.

CHAPTER XX

TWO-STOREYED BUILDINGS OF EIGHT TYPES.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
LVIII	First type	Śrīkara, of small size, used both as temples and dwelling-houses with slight alteration. Elevation towards the breadth.
LIX	First type	Of intermediate size, elevation towards the breadth.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
LX	First type	Typical plan based on intermediate size.
LXI	First type	Large size, elevation towards the breadth.
LXII	First type	Cross-section based on large size.
		Not illustrated
	Second type	Vijaya, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Third type	Siddha, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Fourth type	Paushṭika, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Fifth type	Kānti, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Sixth type	Prabhūta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Seventh type	Svastika, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Eighth type	Pushkala, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.

CHAPTER XXI

THREE-STOREYED BUILDINGS OF EIGHT TYPES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
LXIII	Third type	Sukhālaya, of small size, used both as temples and dwelling-houses. Elevation towards the breadth.
LXIV	Eighth type	Kailāśa, of intermediate size, used both as temples and dwelling-houses. Elevation towards the breadth.
LXV	Second type	Āsana, of large size, used both as temples and dwelling-houses. Elevation towards the breadth.
LXVI	Second type	Cross-section based on large size.
LXVII	Second type	Typical plan (ground floor) based on large size.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
		Not illustrated
	First type	Śrīkara, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Fourth type	Kesara, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Fifth type	Kamalāṅga, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Sixth type	Brahmakānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Seventh type	Merukānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.

CHAPTER XXII

FOUR-STOREYED BUILDINGS OF EIGHT TYPES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
LXVIII	First type	Vishṇu-kānta, of small size, used both as temples and dwelling-houses with slight alteration. Elevation towards the breadth.
LXIX	Fourth type	Rudra-kānta, of intermediate size, used both as temples and dwelling-houses with slight alteration. Elevation towards the breadth.
LXX	Fourth type	Cross-section, based on intermediate size.
LXXI	Fourth type	Typical plan (ground floor), based on intermediate size.
LXXII	Second type	Chaturmukha, of large size, used both as temples and dwelling-houses with slight alteration. Elevation towards the breadth.
		Not illustrated
	Third type	Sadāśiva, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Fifth type	Īśvara-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Sixth type	Mañcha-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Seventh type	Vedi-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Eighth type	Indra-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.

CHAPTER XXIII

FIVE-STOREYED BUILDINGS OF NINE TYPES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
LXXIII	First type	Airāvata, used both as temples and dwelling-houses with slight alteration. Elevation towards the breadth.
LXXIV	First type	Cross-section.
LXXV	First type	Typical plan (ground floor).
		Not illustrated
	Second type	Bhūta-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Third type	Viśva-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Fourth type	Mūrti-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Fifth type	Griha-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Sixth type	Mahā-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Seventh type	Kalyāṇa, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Eighth type	Yajña-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Ninth type	Brahma-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.

CHAPTER XXIV

SIX-STOREYED BUILDINGS OF THIRTEEN TYPES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
LXXVI	First type	Padma-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses with slight alteration. Elevation towards the breadth.
LXXVII	First type	Cross-section.
LXXVIII	First type	Typical plan (ground floor).

Plate no.	Figure	Description
		Not illustrated
	Second type	Kāntāra, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Third type	Sundara, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Fourth type	Upakānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Fifth type	Kamalāksha, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Sixth type	Ratna-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Seventh type	Vipulāṅka, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Eighth type	Jyotishkānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Ninth type	Saroruha, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Tenth type	Vipulākṛitika, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Eleventh type	Svasti-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Twelfth type	Nandyāvarta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Thirteenth type	Ikshu-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.

CHAPTER XXV

SEVEN-STOREYED BUILDINGS OF EIGHT TYPES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
LXXIX	First type	Puṇḍarīka, used both as temples and dwelling-houses with slight alteration.
LXXX	First type	Cross-section.
LXXXI	First type	Typical plan (ground floor).

Plate no.	Figure	Description
		Not illustrated
	Second type	Śrīkānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Third type	Śrībhoga, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Fourth type	Dhāraṇa, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Fifth type	Pañjara, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Sixth type	Āśramāgāra, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Seventh type	Harmya-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Eighth type	Hima-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.

CHAPTER XXVI

EIGHT-STOREYED BUILDINGS OF EIGHT TYPES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
LXXXII	First type	Bhū-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses with slight alteration. Elevation towards the breadth.
LXXXIII	First type	Cross-section.
LXXXIV	First type	Plans in general:
	Fig. 1	With 17 parts } Small size of Bhū-kānta.
	Fig. 2	With 18 parts } Small size of Bhū-kānta.
	Fig. 3	With 21 parts, of the intermediate size of Svarga-kānta.
	Fig. 4	With 22 parts, of the large size of Mahā-kānta.
		Not fully illustrated
	Second type	Bhūpa-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Third type	Svarga-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Fourth type	Mahā-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Fifth type	Jana-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Sixth type	Tapas-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Seventh type	Satya-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Eighth type	Deva-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.

CHAPTER XXVII

NINE-STOREYED BUILDINGS OF SEVEN TYPES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
LXXXV	First type	Saura-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses. Elevation towards the breadth.
LXXXVI	First type	Cross-section,
LXXXVII	First type	Plans in general :
	Fig. 1	With 20 parts, of small size of Saura-kānta.
	Fig. 2	With 27 parts, of large size of Viśva-kānta.
	Fig. 3	With 24 parts, of intermediate size of Vivṛita.
		Not fully illustrated
	Second type	Raurava, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Third type	Chaṇḍita, used both as temples and dwelling-houses
	Fourth type	Bhūshaṇa, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Fifth type	Vivṛita, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Sixth type	Suprati-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Seventh type	Viśva-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.

CHAPTER XXVIII

TEN-STOREYED BUILDINGS OF SIX TYPES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
LXXXVIII	First type	Bhū-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses with slight alteration. Elevation towards the breadth.
LXXXIX	First type	Cross-section.
XC	First type	Plans in general.
		Not illustrated
	Second type	Chandra-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Third type	Bhavana-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Fourth type	Antarīksha-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Fifth type	Megha-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Sixth type	Abja-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.

CHAPTER XXIX

ELEVEN-STOREYED BUILDINGS OF SIX TYPES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
XCI	First type	Śambhu-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses with slight alteration.
XCII	First type	Cross-section.
XCIII	Fig. 1	Small size plan, of 19 parts of Śambhu-kānta.
XXIII	Fig. 2	Intermediate size plan, of 21 parts, of Vajra-kānta.
XXIII	Fig. 3	Large size plan, of 30 parts, of Chakra-kānta.
		Not fully illustrated
	Second type	Īśa-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Third type	Chakra-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Fourth type	Yama-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Fifth type	Vajra-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Sixth type	Akra-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.

CHAPTER XXX
TWELVE-STOREYED BUILDINGS OF TEN TYPES AND STEPS AND STAIRCASES OF VARIOUS KINDS

Plate no	Figure	Description
XCIV	First type	Pāñchāla, used both as temples and dwelling-houses with slight alteration. Elevation towards the breadth.
XCV	First type	Cross-section.
XCVI	First type	Plans in general :
	Fig. 1	Small size, of 28 parts, of Pañchāla and Drāviḍa.
XCVI	Fig. 2	Intermediate size, of 34 parts, of Virāṭa-kānta.
XCVII	Fig. 1	Intermediate size, of 33 parts, of Madhya-kānta.
	Fig. 2	Intermediate size, of 34 parts, of Kerala-kānta.
XCVIII	Fig. 1	Intermediate size, of 33 parts, of Kāliṅga-kānta.
	Fig 2	Intermediate size, of 34 parts, of Vaṁśaka-kānta.
		Not fully illustrated
	Second type	Drāviḍa, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Third type	Madhya-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Fourth type	Kāliṅga-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Fifth type	Virāṭa-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Sixth type	Kerala-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Seventh type	Vaṁśaka-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Eighth type	Māgadha-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Ninth type	Janaka-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Tenth type	Sphūrjaka (? Gurjaraka), used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
		STEPS AND STAIRCASES
XCIX	Figs. 1 and 2	Plans showing various positions of steps and staircases (fixed).
	Fig. 3	Side elevation.
	Figs. 4 and 5	Plans showing possible positions of movable staircases.
	Fig. 6	Section.

CHAPTER XXXI

COURTS OF FOUR CLASSES OF EDIFICES, EACH COMPRISING FIVE TO SEVEN VARIETIES, FOR OFFERINGS, FAMILY MEMBERS, BEAUTY, AND DEFENCE

Plate no.	Figure	Description
C	First type	For Jāti class of buildings, comprising five courts called Antarmaṇḍala, Antahārā, Madhyahārā, Prākāra, and Mahāmaryādā respectively.
	Second type	For Chhanda class of buildings, comprising five courts of the five epithets.
		Not illustrated
	Third type	For Vikalpa class of buildings, comprising five courts of the five epithets.
	Fourth type	For Ābhāsa class of buildings, comprising five courts of the five epithets.

N. B.—Beyond the fifth court there may be for defence the sixth and seventh varieties also (vide Translation, page 292).

CHAPTER XXXII

SHRINES OF ATTENDANT DEITIES IN VISHṆU, BUDDHA, JAIN AND OTHER TEMPLES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CI	Shrines	Of Vishṇu temple, comprising groups of eight, sixteen, and thirty-two deities. *Not illustrated*
	Shrines	Of Buddha temple.
	Shrines	Of Jain temple.
	Shrines	Of Śiva and other temples.

CHAPTER XXXIII

GATEHOUSES OF FIFTEEN TYPES OF ONE TO SIXTEEN STOREYS AND WINDOWS OF EIGHT TYPES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
		GATEHOUSES
CII	First type	Dvāra-śobhā (beauty of the gate) of a single storey, of Antar-maṇḍala (innermost court), both for temples and residential buildings.
	Fig. 1	Plan.
	Fig. 2	Elevation.
	Fig. 3	Cross-section.
CIII	Second type	Dvāra-śālā (gatehouse) of two storeys, of Anta-nihāra (second court), both for temples and residential buildings.
	Fig. 1	Plan.
	Fig. 2	Elevation.
	Fig. 3	Cross-section.
CIV	Third type	Dvāra-prāśāda (gate-palace) of three storeys, of Madhyama-hārā (third court), both for temples and residential buildings.
	Fig. 1	Plan (of first floor).
	Fig. 2	Elevation.
	Fig. 3	Cross-section.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CV	Fourth type	Dvāra-harmya (gate-edifice) of four storeys, of Prākāra (fourth court), both for temples and residential buildings.
	Fig. 1	Plan (of first floor).
	Fig. 2	Elevation.
	Fig. 3	Cross-section.
CVI	Fifth type	Mahāgopura (great gate-house) of five storeys, of Mahāmaryādā (extreme boundary), both for temples and residential buildings.
	Fig. 1	Plan (of first floor).
	Fig. 2	Elevation.
	Fig. 3	Cross-section.
		Not illustrated

N. B.—Each of the five types admits of three different sizes—small, intermediate and large, and may run up to sixteen storeys.

WINDOWS

CVII	First group	For Vaiśyas and Śūdras.
	Fig. 1	Elevation.
	Fig. 2	Section.
	Fig. 3	Plan.
	Second group	For temples of kings (kshatriyas) and Brahmans.
	Fig. 4	Elevation.
	Fig. 5	Section.
	Fig. 8	Plan.
	Fig. 6	Elevation.
	Fig. 7	Section.
	Fig. 9	Plan.
		Not illustrated
	First type	Nāga-bandha (snake-band).
	Second type	Valli-bandha (creeper-band).
	Third type	Govāksha (resembling cow's eye).
	Fourth type	Kuñjarāksha (resembling elephant's eye).
	Fifth type	Svastika (cross-shaped).
	Sixth type	Sarvatobhadra (*vide* plate no. XVI).
	Seventh type	Nandyāvarta (*vide* plate no. XVII).
	Eighth type	Pushpa-bandha (flower-band).
	Third group	Dormer-windows in roofs.

CHAPTER XXXIV

PAVILIONS OF SOME HUNDRED TYPES, CLASSIFIED AS BELONGING TO TEMPLES AND RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS OF BRAHMANS, KINGS, VAIŚYAS AND ŚŪDRAS AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH SHAPES, NUMBER OF FACES, AND NUMBER OF COLUMNS

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CVIII	First type	Himaja, with four parts square, both for temples and residential buildings, used as an ordinary bath-room.
	Second type	Nishadaja, with six parts square, both for temples and residential buildings, used as a reading-room.
	Third type	Vindhyaja, with seven parts square, both for temples and residential buildings, used as a special bath-room.
	Eighth type	Meruja, with 11 by 4 parts, both for temples and residential buildings, used as the stock-room of a library.
CIX	Eleventh type	Padmaka, with five parts square, for temples, used as refectory or kitchen for gods.
	Fourteenth type	Bhadra, with five parts square, both for temples and residential buildings, used as water-store and granary.
	Sixteenth type	Nṛitta, with 5 by 7 parts, both for temples and residential buildings, used as a music hall.
CX	Eighteenth type	Āsthāna-maṇḍapa, assembly hall, with nine parts square and with 100 columns.
	Fig. 1	Part section.
	Fig. 2	Plan.
	Fig. 4	Elevation.
	Twenty-fourth type	Kula-dhāraṇa, with 24 by 12 parts, both for temples and residential buildings, used as a cow-shed.
	Fig. 3	Plan.
CXI	Twenty-ninth type	Dhanādhipa, with plough-shaped walls, of several varieties, generally for the gods and the Brahmans, but also used as the shaving pavilion for the kings and the twice born, as well as the treasury for jewels of the Kshatriyas and Vaiśyas.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CXI	Thirty-seventh type	Droṇa, with 15 by 7 parts, used as a place for ram-fighting, also as the sports-pavilion for gods, as also the chapel in king's palace and for practising archery and wrestling.
	Ninth type	Vijaya, with 4 by 2 parts, used as the wedding pavilion and also as a place dedicated to gods for free distribution of water.
	Thirtieth type	Dhānyāgāra, with 10 by 3 parts, for Śūdras, used as a dwelling-house.
	Fig. 5	Treasury, with 5 by 3 parts, for Kshatriyas and others.
CXII	Nineteenth type	Deva, with a thousand columns, used as council hall of gods and kings.
	Fig. 1	Elevation.
	Fig. 2	Section.
	Fig. 3	Plan with nine parts square, excluding porches.
		Not illustrated
	Fourth type	Mālyaja, used as a chapel with the image of a deity therein.
	Fifth type	Pāriyātra, used as a temple where a deity is installed.
	Sixth type	Gandha-mādana, used as a place for pilgrimage.
	Seventh type	Hema-kūṭa, used as a place for dancing and singing.
	Tenth type	Siddha-yoga, of 192 columns.
	Twelfth type	Sicha, used as an ordinary kitchen.
	Thirteenth type	Pushpa, used as a place for collecting flowers or as a bower.
	Fifteenth type	Śiva, used as a room for unhusking corn.
	Seventeenth type	Jālaka, used as a treasury for clothes, ornaments, jewels and other valuables.
	Twentieth type	Śālā, used as a residence.
	Twenty-first type	Kṛita, used as a dwelling-house.
	Twenty-second type	Darbha, used as a stable for elephants.
	Twenty-third type	Kauśika, used as a stable for horses.
	Twenty-fifth type	Sukhāṅga, used as a guest-house.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Twenty-sixth type	Saukhyaka, built on the bank of a river, lake, or sea, and used as a place for pilgrimage.
	Twenty-seventh type	Mālikā, also called Mālikākṛiti, shaped like a garland, and used as the spring residence of gods, kings, and others.
	Twenty-eighth type	Dhanada, specially for Brahmans, used as a dwelling-house.
	Thirty-first type	Bhūshaṇa with several varieties, used as a place for the silence (worship) of the gods, for the Puṁsavana ceremonies of the Brahmans, and also as the kitchen for the Śūdras.
	Thirty-second type	Subhūshaṇa, used as a hall for the Upanayana (sacred thread) ceremonies of the Brahmans, Kshatriyas and Vaiśyas.
	Thirty-third type	Harmya, with several varieties, used as the kitchen of the gods, the Brahmans and the kings, and also as the place (lying-in room) to see the newly-born baby in.
	Thirty-fourth type	Śṛiṅgāra, used as the bed chamber of the gods and others.
	Thirty-fifth type	Sugata, fit for all castes in all provinces for all purposes.
	Thirty-sixth tpye	Prāgata, suitable for all sorts of work.
	Thirty-eighth type	Kharvaṭa, of several varieties, used as the dining hall of the kings, also as the coronation hall.
	Thirty-ninth type	Śrīrūpa, generally for temples, used as the coronation hall of the kings.
	Fortieth type	Maṅgala, specially for palaces of kings, used as the place for balancing the kings (against gold which is distributed).
	Forty-first type	Kānta, used as the place to see sports from, for the Crown Prince.
	Forty-second type	Śrīviśāla, used as the residence for the queen.
	Forty-third type	Somārka, of several varieties, used as the kitchen for the Brahmans, Kshatriyas, and Vaiśyas.
	Forty-fourth type	Jāti, style of pavilions for the gods and the Brahmans.
	Forty-fifth type	Chhanda, style of pavilions for the Kshatriyas.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Forty-sixth type	Vikalpa, style of pavilions for the Vaiśyas.
	Forty-seventh type	Ābhāsa, style of pavilions for the Śūdras.
	Forty-eighth type	Daṇḍaka, group of pavilions with two faces.
	Forty-ninth type	Svastika, group of pavilions with three faces and shaped like the plough.
	Fiftieth type	Nandyāvarta, group of pavilions with four faces.
	Fifty-first type	Maulika, group of pavilions with six faces.
	Fifty-second type	Sarvatobhadra, group of pavilions with eight faces.
	Fifty-third type	Grāma-maṇḍapa, pavilions for villages, square or rectangular in shape, with even or odd number of walls.
	Fifty-fourth type	Sabhā, for villages, used as the assembly hall.
	Fifty-fifth type	Nagara-maṇḍapa, pavilions for the cities.
	Fifty-sixth type	Pattana-maṇḍapa, pavilions for towns on the bank of a river or sea
	Fifty-seventh type	Kharvaṭa-maṇḍapa, pavilions in small towns for the Śūdras.
	Fifty-eighth type	Yātrā-mārga-maṇḍapa, pavilions or sheds on the road-side, used as the rest-house for travellers.
		Pavilions also mentioned in other chapters and used as stated below :
	Fifty-ninth type	For besmearing oil in (*vide* Translation, p. 401).
	Sixtieth type	For cock-fight in palaces (p. 430).
	Sixty-first type	In front of mansions (p. 382).
	Sixty-second type	For installation of the bull (p. 593).
	Sixty-third type	For keeping clothes in (p. 296).
	Sixty-fourth type	For preparing dishes in (p. 296).
	Sixty-fifth type	For gathering flowers in (p. 296).
	Sixty-sixth type	For keeping jewels in (p. 297).
	Sixty-seventh type	For music (p. 402).
	Sixty-eighth type	For keeping perfumes, etc. (p. 297).
	Sixty-ninth type	For making flower garlands in (p. 297).
	Seventieth type	For keeping ornaments of gods (pp. 297-8).
	Seventy-first type	For keeping umbrellas and chowries (p. 298).

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Seventy-second type	For seeing the military march from (p. 431).
	Seventy-third type	For unhusking rice (p. 402).
	Seventy-fourth type	For wedding (p. 401), a secord variety.
	Seventy-fifth type	For performing sacrifice, built in front or sides of temples, square in shape, with twelve or sixteen columns, one pinnacle, a shed-yard, four doors and arches, and an altar in.

CHAPTER XXXV

STOREYED MANSIONS OF SIX TYPES, EACH COMPRISING SEVERAL VARIETIES, RUNNING UP TO TWELVE STOREYS, BUILT FOR THE SAKE OF BEAUTY, HEALTH AND ENJOYMENT OF THE GODS, KINGS, AND OTHERS

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CXIII	First type	Daṇḍaka, an isolated mansion comprising a single row of buildings, used generally by the Pārshṇika, the Maṇḍaleśa and the inferior classes of kings.
	Fig. 1	First variety (Daṇḍaka-śālā).
	Fig. 2	Third variety (Daṇḍaka-kānta).
	Figs. 3 to 6	Plans showing various positions of doors.
	Fig. 7	Second variety (Paṇḍi-śālā).
	Fig. 8	Fourth variety (Daṇḍaka-śālā).
	Fig. 9	Fifth variety (Daṇḍaka-śālā).
CXIV	Second type	Svastika, plough-shaped, comprising two rows of buildings, used generally by the Paṭṭadhara and other inferior classes of kings.
	Fig. 2	Plan of the ground floor.
	Third type	Maulika, shaped like the winnowing basket, comprising three rows of buildings, used generally by the Maṇḍaleśa (Pārshṇika) and other inferior classes of kings.
	Fig. 1	Plan of the ground floor.
CXV	Fourth type	Chaturmukha, comprising four rows of buildings, used generally by the Narendra and other inferior classes of kings.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Fig. 1	Plan of the ground floor.
	Fifth type	Sarvatobhadra, comprising seven rows of buildings, used generally by the Adhirāja (Mahārāja) and other inferior classes of kings.
	Fig. 2	Plan of the ground floor.
CXVI	Sixth type	Vardhamāna, comprising ten rows of buildings, used generally by the Chakravartin and other inferior classes of kings.
	Fig. 1	First variety (plan of the ground floor).
	Fig. 2	Third variety (plan of the ground floor).

CHAPTER XXXVI

SITUATION, ETC., OF DWELLING-HOUSES

Not illustrated

CHAPTER XXXVII

SITUATION OF DOORS IN TEMPLES AND RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

Not illustrated

CHAPTER XXXIX

DOORS OF VARIOUS TYPES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CXVII	First type	Small size, of rectangular shape.
	Fig. 1	Elevation.
	Fig. 2	Section.
	Fig. 3	Plan.
CXVIII	Second type	Intermediate size, of rectangular shape.
	Fig. 1	Elevation.
	Fig. 2	Section.
	Fig. 3	Plan.
CXIX	Third type	Large size, of rectangular shape.
	Fig. 1	Elevation
	Fig. 2	Section.
	Fig. 3	Plan.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
		Not illustrated
	Fourth type	Square shape, of various sizes Translation, p. 417).
	Fifth tpye	Gutter, of circular and oth r shapes, of various sizes (p. 232).
	Sixth type	Horse pattern, of various sizes (p. 359).
	Other types	Of houses for all (pp. 402, 404, 410), of temples (p. 410), of Jain temples (p. 564), of main building (p. 407), in mansions (pp. 376, 396), in different storeys (pp. 230, 231, 243, 252, 270, etc.), of pavilions (pp. 234, 235, 342, 410, 642, etc.), in auxiliary temples (p. 292), of courts (p. 410), according to castes (p. 292), in palaces (pp. 410, 427), at roofs (p. 410), at the wall (p. 325), for swings (p. 507), of temples (p. 600), of tiger cages (p. 512), with panels (pp. 216, 231), with single panel (p. 512), with leaf (pp. 419-421), etc.

CHAPTER XL

ROYAL PALACES OF NINE TYPES, EACH COMPRISING NINE VARIETIES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CXX	First type	For Astra-grāha kings, Plan of the ground floor
CXXI	Fourth type	For Maṇḍaleśa kings, Plan of the ground floor.
CXXII	Sixth type	For Pārshṇika kings, Plan of the ground floor.
CXXIII	Eighth type	For Mahārāja kings, Plan of the ground floor.
CXXIV	Ninth type	For Chakravartin kings, Plan of the ground floor.
		Not illustrated
		Elevations of the above types.
	Second type	For Prāhāraka kings.
	Third type	For Paṭṭabhāj kings.
	Fifth type	For Paṭṭadhara kings.
	Seventh type	For Narendra kings.

CHAPTER XLIII

CARS AND CHARIOTS OF SEVEN MAIN TYPES AND FIVE STYLES, COMPRISING SEVERAL VARIETIES AND RUNNING UP TO NINE STOREYS, FOR GODS, BRAHMANS, AND KINGS, FOR BATTLE, MOCK-FIGHTING, DAILY RIDES, USE DURING FESTIVALS, ETC.

Plate no	Figure	Description
CXXV	Fig. 1	Of single-storey, Plan of the ground floor.
	Fig. 2	Outline section.
	Fig. 3	Front elevation.
	Fig. 4	Side elevation.
CXXVI	Fig. 1	Two-storeyed, Plan of the ground floor.
	Fig. 2	Outline section.
	Fig. 3	Front elevation.
	Fig. 4	Side elevation.
		Not illustrated
		Cars and chariots of three, four, five, six, seven, eight, and nine storeys.
	First type	Nabhasvān-bhadraka, of circular shape, furnished with square porticos and other features.
	Second type	Prabhañjana-bhadraka, of elliptical shape, furnished with hexagonal porticos and other features.
	Third type	Nivāta-bhadraka, of square shape, furnished with two-sided porticos and other features.
	Fourth type	Pavana-bhadraka, of rectangular shape, furnished with three-sided porticos and other features.
	Fifth type	Pṛishata-bhadraka, of octagonal shape, furnished with decagonal porticos and other features.
	Sixth type	Indraka-bhadraka, of hexagonal shape, furnished with decagonal porticos and other features.
	Seventh type	Anila-bhadraka, of oval shape, furnished with twelve-sided porticos and other features.
	Eighth variety	Nāgara style, of square shape.
	Ninth variety	Drāviḍa style, of octagonal shape.
	Tenth variety	Vesara style, of circular shape.
	Eleventh variety	Āndhra style, of hexagonal shape

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Twelfth variety	Kāliṅgaka style, of equiangular shape.
	Thirteenth variety	Divine cars, with one, two, or three storeys.
	Fourteenth variety	Royal cars, with one to nine storeys.
	Fifteenth variety	Battle-chariots, with three platforms.
	Sixteenth variety	Chariots for Mock-fight, with two platforms.
	Seventeenth variety	Chariots for daily ride, with one, two, or three platforms.
	Eighteenth variety	Chariots for special use, with three to nine platforms.
	Nineteenth variety	Chariots for Sārvabhauma kings, with one to nine platforms.
	Twentieth variety	Chariots for Mahārāja kings, with one to seven platforms.
	Twenty-first variety	Chariots for Narendra kings, with one to five platforms.
	Twenty-second variety	Chariots for Pārshṇika kings, with one to four platforms.
	Twenty-third variety	Chariots for Vishṇu, with one to nine platforms.
	Twenty-fourth variety	Chariots for Śiva, with one to nine platforms.
	Twenty-fifth variety	Chariots for Buddhists, with one to seven platforms.
	Twenty-sixth variety	Chariots for Jains, with one to seven platforms.
	Twenty-seventh variety	Chariots for other gods and goddesses, with one to four or five platforms.

CHAPTER XLIV

COUCHES, BEDSTEADS, AND SWINGS OF SEVERAL TYPES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CXXVII	First type	Bedsteads for gods.
	Fig. 1	Elevation.
	Fig. 2	Section.
	Fig. 3	Plan.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CXXVII	Second type	Bedsteads for children.
	Fig. 4	Elevation.
	Fig. 5	Part section.
	Fig. 8	Plan.
	Third type	Bedsteads for Brahmans.
	Fig. 6	Part elevation.
	Fig. 7	Part section.
	Fig. 9	Plan.
		Not illustrated
		Couches of quadrangular, rectangular, and circular cane patterns (Translation, p. 453).
		Vajra-pāda and Padma-pāda types (p. 453), lion-legged for kings, other kinds for Kshatriyas and others covered with canopies (p. 501); Divan, Āsandi, sofa with arms to it, state chairs, cushioned chairs, chair raised on a pedestal, chair with many legs, cane-bottomed chair, leaning board, etc. (p. 501).
		Swings—*vide* plate no. CXLIV.

CHAPTER XLV

THRONES (ARCHITECTURAL), FOR GODS AND KINGS, OF EIGHTEEN KINDS WITH TEN GENERAL TYPES, FOUR SPECIAL TYPES FOR GODS, AND FOUR SPECIAL TYPES FOR KINGS

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CXXVIII	First group	For gods, Śiva and Vishṇu.
	Fig. 1	Elevation (architectural, of Padmāsana type).
	Fig. 4	Plan (of the same).
	Fig. 2	Section (of Mahotsava type).
	Fig. 3	Elevation (of the same).
	Fig. 5	Plan (of the same).
CXXIX	Second group	For higher order of kings such as Chakravartin and others.
	Fig 1	Elevation.
	Fig. 2	Plan.
	Fig. 3	Section.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CXXX	Third group	For lower order of kings such as Maṇḍaleśa and others.
	Fig. 1	Plan.
	Fig. 2	Elevation.
	Fig. 3	Section.
	Fourth group	Conopied seat.
	Fig. 4	Elevation.
	Fig. 5	Plan.
	Fig. 6	Section.

Not fully illustrated

	First type	Prathama thrones, for the first stage of coronation of the kings.
	Second type	Maṅgala thrones, for the second stage of coronation of the kings.
	Third type	Vira thrones, for the third stage of coronation of the kings.
	Fourth type	Vijaya thrones, for the concluding stage of coronation of the kings.
	Fifth type	Nityārchana thrones, for the daily worship of the gods.
	Sixth type	Nityotsava thrones, for the ordinary festival of the gods.
	Seventh type	Viśesha thrones, for the special use of the gods.
	Eighth type	Mahotsava thrones, for the great festival of the gods.
	Ninth type	Padmāsana, for gods Śiva and Vishṇu and the Chakravartin order of kings (for sculptural illustration (*vide* plate no. CXXXVI).
	Tenth type	Padma-keśara, for the gods and the Chakravartin and other kings (*vide* plate no. CXXXVII).
	Eleventh type	Padma-bhadra, for the Adhirāja class of kings.
	Twelfth type	Śrī-bhadra, for all purposes of the Adhirāja and Narendra classes of kings.
	Thirteenth type	Śrī-viśāla, for all purposes of the Narendra and Pārshṇika classes of kings.
	Fourteenth type	Śrī-bandha, for all purposes of the Pārshṇika and Paṭṭadhara classes of kings.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Fifteenth type	Śrī-mukha, for all purposes of the Maṇḍaleśa class of kings.
	Sixteenth type	Bhadrāsana, for all purposes of the Paṭṭabhāj class of kings.
	Seventeenth type	Padma-bhadra (bandha), for all purposes of the Prāhārāka class of kings.
	Eighteenth type	Pāda-bandha, without lion-legs, for all purposes of the Astrgrāha class of kings.

N.B.—For the sculptural illustration of Padmāsana and Padmakesara (*vide* plates nos. CXXXVI and CXXXVII).

CHAPTER XLVI

ARCHES OF NINE TYPES WITH SEVERAL VARIETIES FOR TEMPLES, PALACES, RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS, PAVILIONS, THRONES, BALANCES, ETC.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CXXXI	First group	Simple varieties based on geometrical patterns :
	Third type	Crescent-shaped.
	Fifth type	Bow-shaped.
	Fourth type	Triangular.
	First type	Circular.
	Second type	Hexagonal.
CXXXII	Second group	Decorative varieties based on special ornamentation :
	Seventh type	Pushpa-toraṇa or flower pattern.
	Sixth type	Patra-toraṇa or leaf pattern.
	Ninth type	Chitra-toraṇa or variegated pattern.
	Eighth type	Ratna-toraṇa or jewel pattern.
CXXXIII	Third group	Makara-toraṇa or shark pattern (from Suprabhedāgama).
	Fourth group	Kumbha-toraṇa or jug pattern (from Rāmāyaṇa).

CHAPTER XLVII

THE CENTRAL THEATRE

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CXXXIV	Theatre	Sectional elevation.
	Fig. 2	Plan (of the ground floor).

CHAPTER XLVIII

THE ORNAMENTAL TREE

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CXXXV	Tree	For decoration of thrones for gods and kings, and for the Jains (Translation, pp. 563, 565).

CHAPTER XLV

THRONES (SCULPTURAL), FOR GODS AND KINGS AND THEIR CONSORTS, OF EIGHTEEN KINDS VARYING IN SIZE, PLAN, AND ORNAMENTS

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CXXXVI	Ninth type	Padmāsana, for details *see* page 43 above.
CXXXVII	Tenth type	Padmakesara, for details *see* page 45 above.

N.B.—For descriptions of those eighteen thrones *see* pp. 45—46 above.

CHAPTER XLIX

CROWNS FOR GODS, KINGS AND THEIR CONSORTS, OF FOURTEEN KINDS VARYING IN SIZE, PLAN, AND ORNAMENTS

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CXXXVIII	First type	Jaṭā, triangular in plan, decorated with various ornaments, for Brahmā, Rudra, Love-goddess, Brahmāṇī, Chāmuṇḍī, and others.
CXXXIX	Second type	Mauli, of ear-like plan, decorated with various ornaments, for Mana-unmādinī (enchantress of the mind).
CXL	Sixth type	Kuntala, of triangular plan, decorated with various ornaments for Mana-unmādinī (enchantress of the mind), Sarasvatī, Sāvitrī, Earth-goddess, Love-goddess and the queen of the Chakravartin king.
		Not illustrated
	Third type	Kirīṭa, of ear-like plan, decorated with various ornaments, for Nārāyaṇa, Vishṇu, the Chakravartin, Adhirāja, Mahārāja classes of kings and for Tārakā, Vārāhi, and Vaishṇavī.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Fourth type	Karaṇḍa, of peacock's beak-like plan, decorated with various ornaments, for inferior gods, for female deities (Durgā, Earth-goddess, Kaumārī, Lakshmī, Sarasvatī, Sāvitrī, etc.), for mythical beings (Yakshas, Vidyādharas, Gandarvas, Kinnaras, Rākshasas, Nīgrahas etc.), for Dauvārika, Sugrīva, Pushpadanta, for Garuḍa and for the Chakravartin, Narendra, Mahendra and other classes of kings.
	Fifth type	Śirastraka, of bubble plan, decorated with various ornaments and gold pieces, for the Pārshṇika class of kings.
	Seventh type	Keśabandha, of triangular plan, decorated with various ornaments, for the goddesses, Sarasvatī, Sāvitrī, Durgā, Lakshmī, and for the Adhirāja and Narendra classes of kings and their queens.
	Eighth type	Dhammilla, of creeper plan, decorated with various ornaments, for the queens of the Pārshṇika, Paṭṭadhara, Maṇḍaleśa and Paṭṭabhāj classes of kings.
	Ninth type	Alaka, of ear-like plan, decorated with various ornaments, for Bhairavī, and for the queens of the Prāhāraka and Astragrāha classes of kings.
	Tenth type	Chūḍaka, of cock's crest-like plan, decorated with various ornaments, for the queens of the Prāhāraka and Astragrāha classes of kings.
	Eleventh type	Mukuṭa, of triangular plan, marked with the crescent moon and the sun, decorated with various ornaments and gold pieces, for Brahmā, Rudra, Nārāyaṇa, Śiva, Vishṇu, for inferior gods (Dauvārika, etc.), for Manaunmādini and all other female deities, for the Chakravartin and other classes of kings, for the queens of Chakravartin, Pārshṇika, Paṭṭadhara, Maṇḍaleśa and Paṭṭabhaj kings.
	Twelfth type	Patra-paṭṭa, of ploughshare shape, decorated with various ornaments and gold pieces, for the Paṭṭadhara class of kings.
	Thirteenth type	Ratna-paṭṭa, of ploughshare shape, marked with the nine gems and decorated with various ornaments and gold pieces, for Pārshṇika and Maṇḍaleśa kings.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Fourteenth type	Pushpa-paṭṭa, of quadrangular or circular plan, decorated with various ornaments, gold pieces, and flowers, for the Paṭṭabhāj class of kings.

N.B.—Petty kings are not allowed to put on a real crown; they wear garlands in place of the crown.

CHAPTER L

ORNAMENTS OF FOUR GROUPS OF SOME THIRTY TYPES AND FURNITURE OF EIGHT GROUPS, COMPRISING SEVERAL VARIETIES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
		Ornaments
CXLI	First type	Hāra (chain), of 108 or 64 strings, worn round the neck, suspending down to the heart.
CXLII	Special group	Suvarṇa-kañchuka (cuirass or bodice) worn round the breast (taken from the other texts).
		Not illustrated
	First group	Patra-kalpa, adorned with leaves and creepers, for the gods and the Sārvabhauma class of kings.
	Second group	Chitra-kalpa, adorned with leaves, creepers, paintings, all jewels and calyxes, for the gods and the Chakravartin class of kings.
	Third group	Ratna-kalpa, adorned with flowers and jewels, for the gods and the Adhirāja and Narendra classes of kings.
	Fourth group	Miśra-kalpa, adorned with leaves and jewels, for the gods and the Adhirāja, Narendra and all other kings.
	Second type	Pendant, Skandhamālā-avalambana, suspended from the root of the arm and connected with the Keyura and Kaṭaka armlets.
	Third type	Mid-armlets, Keyura and Kaṭaka.
	Fourth type	Upper-armlets, Supurīma.
	Fifth type	String-armlets, Valaya-dāman.
	Sixth type	Wrist-bangle, Prakoshṭha-valaya.
	Seventh type	String-bracelets, Maṇibandha-kalāpaka.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Eighth type	Jewelled rings for fingers except the middle one.
	Ninth type	Breast-string (Brassiere), Stana-sūtra.
	Tenth type	Belly-band, Udara-bandha.
	Eleventh type	Chain, worn on the side of the sacred thread covering the breasts.
	Twelfth type	Front string, Pura-sūtra, suspended from where the sacred thread is tied down to the hip-chain.
	Thirteenth type	Hip-chain, Kaṭi-sūtra, worn round the waist.
	Fourteenth type	Armlet, Valaya, put around the root of the arm.
	Fifteenth type	String bracelet, Dāman, worn round the arm-pits.
	Sixteenth type	Belt, Paṭṭikā, put along the breadth of the hip-chain and round the knee-cap.
	Seventeenth type	Lion-face, put covering the sex-organ.
	Eighteenth type	Jewelled band, put covering the sex-organ.
	Nineteenth type	Five saphires, suspended with chains along the waist.
	Twentieth type	Net-ornaments, Jāla, for the feet.
	Twenty-first type	Silk-cloth, suspending down to the ankle.
	Twenty-second type	Skin, worn down to the knee.
	Twenty-third type	Bark, worn down to the knee.
	Twenty-fourth type	Skirt, worn down to the knee.
	Twenty-fifth type	Chinnavīra (or Chhannavīra), bodice, passing over both shoulders and hips, crossing and fastening in the middle of the breast and the back.
	Twenty-sixth type	Vana-mālā, garland worn round the neck.
	Twenty-seventh type	Serpent-belt, Kaṭaka, worn above the ankle.
	Twenty-eighth type	Anklets, Nūpura, for the feet.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Twenty-ninth type	Ear-rings, Makara, crocodile shaped.
	Thirteenth type	Gold rings, Tāṭaṅka, for the ears.
		FURNITURE
CXLIII	Fourth group	Mañjushā, basket, made of leaf, wood, etc., decorated with several ornaments, used as wardrobe, oil-tank, trunk, etc.
CXLIV	Fifth group	Dolā, swing or palanquin, consisting of pillars, walls, iron rings, transom, board, mirrors, portico, doors, etc., for the use of the gods and men.
		Not illustrated
	First group	Dīpa-daṇḍa, lamp-post, made of wood, metals, and stone, movable and stationary, erected in front of the house and elsewhere.
	Second group	Vyajana, fan, furnished with posts made of wood or iron, leather chain, ornaments, etc., surfaces decorated with images of gods and inscribed with colours and metallic substances, used in cars, chariots and elsewhere.
	Third group	Darpaṇa, mirror, generally circular or lotus pattern, made of wooden or metal post, brass board, handle and other members, varying, according to castes, used as an attribute of the goddess of learning (Sarasvatī) and an ornament for doors, for cars and chariots, for decoration of buildings, for porticos or swings, for royal umbrellas, and fixed on crowns, etc.
	Sixth group	Tulā, balance, made of wood and metals, consisting of scale beam, scale pans, tongue, pivot, bar-like chains and other members, used also for the kings to be weighed against gold to be distributed, varying according to the nine classes of kings.
	Seventh group	Patra, seal, of leaf-pattern, imprinted with the palm-print of the right hand of the kings and well marked with gold lines, including a pen for marking the commencement of the new year, and varying according to the (nine) ranks of kings.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Eighth group	Pañjara, cages and nests, movable and stationary, made of suitable materials and necessary members, for the use of the musk deer (cat), the parrot, the Chātaka bird, the Chakora bird, the duck, the pigeon, the peacock, the francoline partridge, the wag-tail, the cock, the mongoose, the sparrow, the boar, the tiger, etc.

N.B—The bigger articles of furniture are separately described: cars and chariots (Chapter XLIII), bedsteads and couches (Chapter XLIV), and seats and thrones (Chapter XLV), of which the following are further varieties more fully described in other texts:

Ninth group	Benches—To accommodate three persons.
Tenth group	Couches--Covered with canopies.
Eleventh group	Chairs—Rectangular, cushioned, cane-bottomed.
Twelfth group	Sofa—Raised on a pedestal, with many legs, state, etc., with arms to it.
Thirteenth group	Carpets—Of various tpyes, inwrought with gold or with silk.
Fourteenth group	Rugs—Of various kinds, including horse-rugs and carriage-rugs, with long hair on one or both sides.
Fifteenth group	Curtains—Of various patterns and materials.
Sixteenth group	Counterpanes—Of many colours.
Seventeenth group	Coverlets—With long fleece, woollen marked with thick flowers, cotton dyed with figures of animals.
Eighteenth group	Matresses—Of various kinds.
Nineteenth group	Pillows—Of the size of man's head and body.
Twentieth group	Bolsters—Of five kinds as stuffed with wool, cotton, bark, grass, and leaves.
Twenty-first group	Elephant housings—Richly decorated and of various kinds.
Twenty-second group	Skins—Of panthers, antelope, etc.
Twenty-third group	Cushions—Large, crimson and of other kinds.
Twenty-fourth group	Mosquito-curtains—Of various sizes and colours.
Twenty-fifth group	Spittoon—Of various kinds.

CHAPTER LI

THE TRIAD, COMPRISING BRAHMĀ, VISHṆU, AND ŚIVA

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CXLV	Brahmā	With consorts, Sarasvatī on the right and Śāvitrī on the left, measured in the large ten *tāla*, the consorts being in the middle ten *tāla*; placed on one pedestal in the erect posture, (may also be seated on a lotus throne or be in a recumbent posture); in the equipoise (single flexion, three-flexion or excessive flexion) pose; stationary (or movable) position; made with gold, silver, copper, stone, wood, stucco, grit, glass, or terra-cotta; in high relief, (middle relief or low relief); furnished with four faces, one neck, eight eyes, eight ears, two legs, four arms, the two lower hands being in boon-giving and refuge-offering attitudes, and the two upper hands holding attributes of the water-pot, and the rosary (or two sacrificial ladles); wearing crowns, the matted hair, ear-rings, various ornaments, the sacred thread, outer garment, whitish clothes, a strip of bark, an upper garment and golden complexion.

N.B.—For description of Sarasvatī *see* plate CXLVIII, p. 57, and of Sāvitrī *see* pp. 57-58 above.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CXLVI	Vishṇu	With consorts, Lakshmī and Bhūdevī, alternately on the right and the left, measured in the large ten *tāla*, the consorts being in the middle ten *tāla*, made in the erect, (seated or recumbent) posture, on three lotus seats, in the equipoise (single flexion, three flexion or excessive flexion) pose; stationary (or movable) position; made with gold, silver, copper, stone, wood, stucco, grit, glass, or terra-cotta; in the high relief, (middle relief, or low relief); furnished with a single head, two ears, two legs, but four arms, one hand being in refuge-offering attitude and three others holding attributes of the (lotus), mace, discus and conch-shell; wearing the *kirīṭa* crown, the ornamental nimbus at the back of the head, the Śrīvatsa symbol on the chest, the sacred thread, yellow garment, bright blue complexion, smiling face, straight nose and elongated eyes.

N.B.—For description of Lakshmī, *see* plate CXLIX, pp. 57-58, and of Bhūdevī otherwise called Mahī, p. 59 above.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CXLVII	Śiva	With the consort Pārvatī on the left, measured in the large ten *tāla*, the consort being in the middle ten *tāla*, made in erect, (seated or recumbent posture), on two lotus seats, in the equipoise (single flexion, three flexion or excessive flexion) pose; stationary (or movable) position; made with gold, silver, copper, stone, wood, stucco, grit, glass, or terra-cotta; in high relief, (middle relief, or low relief); furnished with a single head but a third eye on the forehead, the left side of the neck being marked with the *kālakūṭa* poison, bearing two ears, two legs, four arms, two hands in the boon-giving and the refuge-offering attitudes, the attributes in the other two hands being an antelope and a tabor, wearing a crown marked with the Ganges and the crescent moon, and the matted hair of an ascetic, the tiger-skin and a waist cloth, the sacred thread, ear-rings and various ornaments and reddish complexion.

N B.—For description of Pārvatī, otherwise called Durgā, *see* p. 59 above.

CHAPTER LII

THE PHALLUS OR SYMBOL OF THE TRIAD, COMPRISING SEVERAL TYPES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
		Not illustrated
	Liṅga (general)	Brahmā portion at the bottom being of quadrangular shape, Vishṇu portion at the middle of octagonal shape, and the Śiva portion at the top of circular shape, with flutes (or stream-mark) varying from sixteen to one thousand. These shapes are interchangeable, the topmost point being like a bud, leaf or umbrella. It includes the *Pīṭha* (pedestal) upon which it stands. It is carved singly or in group, varying according to castes, materials (gold, silver, copper, stone, wood, stucco, grit, glass, or terra-cotta), and sizes. It is used for personal and public worship.
	First type	Śaiva, with its characteristic features.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Second type	Pāśupata, with its characteristic features.
	Third type	Kālamukha, with its characteristic features.
	Fourth type	Mahāvrata, with its characteristic features.
	Fifth type	Vāma, with its characteristic features.
	Sixth type	Bhairava, with its characteristic features.
	Seventh type	Samakarṇa, with its characteristic features, the worship by the Brahmans.
	Eighth type	Vardhamāna, with its characteristic features, for worship by the Kshatriyas.
	Ninth type	Śivāṅka, with its characteristic features, for worship by the Vaiśyas.
	Tenth type	Svastika, with its cross-like shape and other characteristic features, for worship by the Śūdras.
	Eleventh type	Jāti, with its characteristic height.
	Twelfth type	Chhanda, with its characteristic height.
	Thirteenth type	Vikalpa, with its characteristic height.
	Fourteenth type	Ābhāsa, with its characteristic height.
	Fifteenth type	Nāgara, with its characteristic width and square form.
	Sixteenth type	Drāviḍa, with its characteristic width and octagonal or hexagonal form.
	Seventeenth type	Vesara, with its characteristic width and round form.
	Eighteenth type	Daivika, self-revealed, with its characteristic features, for divine purposes.
	Nineteenth type	Mānusha, self-revealed, with its characteristic features, for human purposes, on the terrace of a mountain.
	Twentieth type	Gāṇava, self-revealed, with its characteristic features, for the Gaṇas.
	Twenty-first type	Ārsha, self-revealed, with its characteristic features, for the seers or sages.
	Twenty-second type	Ātmārtha, with its characteristic features, for personal worship.
	Twenty-third type	Parārtha, with its characteristic features, for public worship.
	Twenty-fourth type	Kshaṇika, with its characteristic features, for temporary worship.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Twenty-fifth type	Sthāyin, with its characteristic features, for permanent use.
	Twenty-sixth type	Ekaliṅga, carved singly and independently, with its characteristic features.
	Twenty-seventh type	Bahu-liṅga, carved in groups, with its characteristic features.

N.B.—There are several other minor varieties.

CHAPTER LIII

ALTARS OR SYMBOLS OF SATĪ (ŚIVA'S CONSORT), COMPRISING EIGHT TYPES AND FIFTY-ONE INDEPENDENT VARIETIES

Not illustrated

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Pīṭha (general)	Erected both independently of the Liṅga and as a component part thereof and conforming to the shape of the Liṅga, but of a different material; installed both inside and outside the main temple, in the central plot (*Brahma-pīṭha*) of villages and the palaces, on the top of a mountain and the bank of a river, etc., on the fifty-one sacred spots (*Pīṭha-sthāna*), of white colour for the Brahmans, of red colour for the Kshatriyas, of yellow colour for the Vaiśyas, and of black colour for the Śūdras.
	First type	Bhadrapīṭha, with its characteristic features.
	Second type	Śrībhadra, with its characteristic features.
	Third type	Śrīviśāla, with its characteristic features.
	Fourth type	Upapīṭha, with its characteristic features.
	Fifth type	Nāgara, with its characteristic features and quadrangular form.
	Sixth type	Drāviḍa, with its characteristic features and octagonal form.
	Seventh type	Vesara, with its characteristic features and round form.
	Eighth type	Āndhra, with its characteristic features and hexagonal form.

N.B.—There are fifty-one independent varieties with slightly different features, but bearing as many epithets.

CHAPTER LIV

FEMALE DEITIES, COMPRISING THIRTEEN GODDESSES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CXLVIII	First type	Sarasvatī, goddess of learning, carved both independently (and as consort of Brahmā), measured in the (middle) ten *tāla*, placed on a lotus pedestal as seated in a *padmāsana* (cross-legged) posture, in the equipoised pose, and in a stationary position; made of gold, silver, copper, stone, wood, stucco, grit, glass, or terra-cotta; furnished with a cheerful face, two eyes, two ears, two legs, four arms, holding the mirror (or lute) in the upper right hand, a book in the upper left hand, the rosary garland in the lower right hand, and a pot in the lower left hand. Her complexion is crystal white (or gold). She wears yellow clothes and a knotted garment, jewel scarf, etc. She puts on the *keśa-bandha*, *karaṇḍa* or *kuntala* crown together with the crest jewel, a bee mark on pearl fillet on the forehead, crocodile shaped rings, flowers and pearl garlands on the ears, a chain and pearl strings over the neck and shoulders, breast-bands or brassier round the breasts and garlands for the arms, the *keyura* and *kataka* armlets, bracelets or bangles on the wrists, pearl bands on the root of the arms, rings of precious stones on all fingers except the middle one, serpent-shaped net ornaments on the legs, anklets, jewel rings on the toes, and all other ornaments. There is a second variety of Sarasvatī with two arms, the right hand being in boon-giving attitude, and the left holding a lotus; seated or erect on the right of Brahmā, with same complexion but slightly different ornaments.
CXLIX	Third type	Lakshmī, goddess of prosperity, of two types, great and ordinary, carved both independently and as a consort of Vishṇu, measured in the (middle) ten *tāla*, placed on a red lotus as seated in a *padmāsana* (cross-legged) posture, in the equipoised pose and in a stationary position; made

Plate no.	Figure	Description
		of gold, silver, copper, stone, wood, stucco, grit, glass, or terra-cotta; furnished with plump and full breasts, a cheerful face with large and broad eyes smiling, having two ears, two legs, four arms, the upper right hand being in the refuge-offering attitude, the upper left hand holding a small drum, the lower right hand holding a lotus (or rosary garland), and the lower left hand holding a blue or red lotus. She bears a pure gold complexion and is clad in yellow clothes or a red garment, jewel *chhannavīra* jacket and gold or jewel scarf. She puts on the *kuntala* type of crown and there is a (bee-mark or) jewel fillet on the forehead. She is adorned with gold rings or crocodile rings with gold strings or garlands on the ears, a pretty chain and strings over the neck, jewels or gold fillets on the nipples and around the breasts, gold *keyura*, and *kaṭaka* upper armlets, jewel bracelets on the wrists and bangles on the wrist-joints, jewel strings round the buttock and jewel garlands, etc., three pendants adorned with all gems, serpent-shaped bracelets with jewel bands and anklets on the feet, and jewel rings on the toes, and all other ornaments.
		There is an ordinary type, furnished with two arms, two eyes, two elephants on the two sides and slightly different ornaments.
		There is a third type, placed on the right side of Vishṇu, in an erect or sitting posture, furnished with two eyes and two arms holding a lotus with the uplifted hand and the right hand being in the boon-giving posture or hanging downwards, and furnished with slightly different ornaments.
		Not illustrated
	Second type	Śāvitri, carved both independently and as a consort of Brahmā, measured in the middle ten *tāla*, placed on a lotus pedestal in an erect or sitting posture, in one of the four poses, in stationary or movable position; made of one of the nine materials; furnished with white, red, or

Plate no.	Figure	Description
		bright blue complexion, two eyes, two arms, a peaceful face, a silk garment or yellow clothes, with a characteristic crown and various ornaments.
	Fourth type	Mahī or Bhūdevi, earth-goddess (mother country), carved both independently and as a consort of Vishṇu, measured in the middle ten *tāla*, placed on a seat, in an erect or sitting posture, in one of the four poses, in stationary or movable position; made of one of the nine materials; furnished with bright blue complexion, two arms, two eyes, a peaceful motherly face, fine silk clothes, with a characteristic crown, lotus attribute, and various ornaments.
	Fifth type	Durgā or Pārvatī, the Maid of Mountain, carved both independently and as a consort of Śiva or Phallus, measured in the middle ten *tāla*, placed on a seat, in an erect or sitting posture, in one of the four poses, in the attitude of a milk-maid, in stationary (or movable) position; made of one of the nine materials; furnished with light blue complexion, fine silk clothes or yellow garment, lotus attribute, long arms, large eyes, plump breasts with high slope, broad belly, well marked buttock, large hip and thighs, broad smiling face, high neck prominent mouth, characteristic crown and various ornaments. There are two other varieties: Gaurī or the White, and Pārvatī or the Maid of Mountain with slightly different features and ornaments.
	Sixth type	Mana-unmādinī (enchantress of the mind) or Ratī, goddess of love, measured in the middle ten *tāla*, generally placed in Śiva temple, in an erect posture and characteristic pose, or seated on a bull, made with one of the nine materials; furnished with three eyes, four arms, water-lily and rosary attributes, reddish-white or bright blue complexion, fine silk clothes, characteristic crown and various ornaments, carved, when independent, with a young hare and a horse on the two sides.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Seventh type	Vārāhī, measured in the nine *tāla*, placed on the Bhadra pedestal, in a suitable posture, pose and position; made of one of the nine materials; furnished with four arms bearing the plough and other attributes, hog's face with snout, bright blue complexion, characteristic crown and various ornaments.
	Eighth type	Kaumārī, measured in the nine *tāla*, placed on the Bhadra pedestal, in a suitable posture, pose and position; made of one of the nine materials; furnished with four arms, three eyes, the *karaṇḍa* crown, red complexion, bright blue clothes, characteristic attributes and various ornaments.
	Ninth type	Chāmuṇḍī, measured in the nine *tāla*, placed on the Bhadra pedestal, in a suitable posture, pose and position; made of one of the nine materials; furnished with three eyes, four arms, the *jaṭā* crown, arrow attribute, dark-bluish complexion, garland on the head, conch leaf and rings on the ears, and various other ornaments.
	Tenth type	Bhairavī, measured in the nine *tāla*, placed on the Bhadra pedestal, in a suitable posture, pose and position; made of one of the nine materials; furnished with three eyes, four arms, arrow attribute, red complexion, black clothes, characteristic crown, attributes, and various ornaments. There is a second type, Rudrāṇī, with slightly different features and ornaments.
	Eleventh type	Māhendrī, measured in the nine *tāla*, placed on the Bhadra pedestal in a suitable posture, pose and position; made of one of the nine materials; furnished with three eyes, four arms, bearing characteristic attributes, crown, complexion, clothes, and various ornaments.
	Twelfth type	Vaishṇavī, measured in the nine *tāla*, placed on the Bhadra pedestal, in a suitable posture, pose and position; made of one of the nine materials; furnished with four arms, three eyes, bright blue complexion, yellow clothes, characteristic attributes, crown, and various ornaments.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Thirteenth type	Brahmāṇī, measured in the nine *tāla*, placed on the Bhadra pedestal, in a suitable posture, pose and position; made of one of the nine materials; furnished with four arms, three eyes, four faces, the *jaṭā* crown, pot and rosary attributes, white complexion, red clothes, and various ornaments.

N.B.—There are references to other minor varieties of female deities also.

CHAPTER LV

JAIN IMAGES, COMPRISING FIVE GROUPS AND TWENTY-FOUR TĪRTHAṄKARAS

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CL	Third group	Jina, measured in the large ten *tāla*, in a straight, erect or sitting posture, in the equipoised pose, stationary (or movable) position; made with gold, silver, copper, stone, wood, stucco, grit, glass, or terra-cotta; in high relief; furnished with two arms and two eyes; the head being clean-shaven but furnished with the top knot (nimbus): the legs uniformly straight, two long hands, suspending, two feet on the lotus throne with a pinnacle, the crocodile arch, ornamental tree, royal elephants, etc., in a straight pose; the whole body being in a stiff attitude; bearing a meditative look on the supreme soul; placed below the fourth or third heaven; wearing no robes or ornaments; marked with the *śrīvatsa* symbol in gold on the chest; crystal complexion; accompanied by sages, demigods and goddesses in a praying mood: Nārada with his musical instrument, Yaksha and Yaksheśvara on the sides with raised chowries, Vidyādharas and minor kings. There is a sitting variety, placed on the lotus seat, with two hands placed upwards over the face.
		Not illustrated
	First group	Siddhas, measured in the large ten *tāla*, in an erect or sitting posture, in equipoised pose,

Plate no.	Figure	Description
		stationary or movable position; in high, middle or low relief; made of one of the nine materials, and with characteristic features slightly different from those of the Jinas.
	Second group	Sugandhas, measured in the large ten *tāla*, in an erect or sitting posture, in equipoised pose, in stationary or movable position; in high, middle or low relief; made of one of the nine materials, and with characteristic features slightly different from those of the Jinas.
	Fourth group	Arhatas, measured in the large ten *tāla*, in an erect or sitting posture, in equipoised pose, in stationary or movable position; in high, middle or low relief; made of one of the nine materials, and with characteristic features slightly different from those of the Jinas.
	Fifth group	Pārśvakas, measured in the large ten *tāla*, in an erect or sitting posture, in equipoised pose, stationary or movable position; in high, middle or low relief; made of one of the nine materials, and with characteristic features slightly different from those of the Jinas.
	Tīrthaṅkaras	Comprising twenty-four types, also measured in the large ten *tāla*, carved in an erect or sitting posture; in suitable pose and position, with one of the nine materials, generally in high relief, with slightly different characteristic features:
	First type	Ādinātha, with his distinctive sign of the bull.
	Second type	Ajitanātha, with his distinctive sign of the elephant.
	Third type	Śambhunātha, with his distinctive sign of the horse.
	Fourth type	Abhayānandanātha, with his distinctive sign of the monkey.
	Fifth type	Sumatinātha, with his distinctive sign of the red goose.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Sixth type	Supadmanātha, with his distinctive sign of the lotus.
	Seventh type	Supārśvanātha, with his distinctive sign of the Svastika.
	Eighth type	Chandraprabha, with his distinctive sign of the crescent moon.
	Ninth type	Pushpadanta, with his distinctive sign of the crocodile.
	Tenth type	Śītalanātha, with his distinctive sign of the tree or flower.
	Eleventh type	Aṁśanātha, with his distinctive sign of the rhinoceros.
	Twelfth type	Vasupadya, with his distinctive sign of the buffalo.
	Thirteenth type	Vimalanātha, with his distinctive sign of the boar.
	Fourteenth type	Anantanātha, with his distinctive sign of the porcupine.
	Fifteenth type	Dharmanātha, with his distinctive sign of the thunderbolt.
	Sixteenth type	Śāntanātha, with his distinctive sign of the antelope.
	Seventeenth type	Kunthanātha, with his distinctive sign of the goat.
	Eighteenth type	Aranātha, with his distinctive sign of the fish.
	Nineteenth type	Mallinātha, with his distinctive sign of the pinnacle.
	Twentieth type	Munisuvrata, with his distinctive sign of the tortoise.
	Twenty-first type	Naminātha, with his distinctive sign of the lotus with stalk.
	Twenty-second type	Neminātha, with his distinctive sign of the shell.
	Twenty-third type	Pārśvanātha, with his distinctive sign of the snake.
	Twenty-fourth type	Vardhamāna or Māhāvira, with his distinctive sign of the lion.

CHAPTER LVI

BUDDHIST IMAGES, COMPRISING SEVERAL TYPES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CLI	Buddha	Measured in the large ten *tāla*, made of wood, stone, or metallic substances (gold, silver, or copper), in sitting (or erect) posture, equipoised pose, stationary (or movable) position; in high, (middle, or low relief, or on a tablet or wall) with terra-cotta or grit; placed on a throne decorated with arches, holy fig tree and ornamental tree; furnished with a full face, long nose, smiling eyes, elongated ears, fleshy body, broad chest, round belly, long arms, white complexion, yellow clothes, the *ushṇisha* (protuberance of the skull), and carved in a praying attitude.
		There are other types, generally in an erect posture and with slightly different characteristic features.

CHAPTER LVII

SAGES, COMPRISING SEVEN GREAT PATRIARCHS

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CLII	Second type	Kāśyapa, measured in the eight *tāla*, carved in an erect (or sitting) posture, in stationary (or movable) position; in high relief; made with gold, silver, copper, wood, stone, stucco, grit, glass, or terra-cotta; furnished with yellow complexion, yellow clothes, two arms, two eyes, matted hair, sacred thread, upper garment, holding a book in the left hand and a staff in the right.
		Not illustrated
	First type	Agastya, measured in the seven *tāla*, carved in erect or sitting posture, in a praying attitude, and stationary or movable position; in high, middle, or low relief; made with one of the nine materials; furnished with bright-green complexion, yellow garments, two arms, two eyes, large belly, brownish complexion, full and crooked form, *jaṭā* and *juṭa* matted hair, sacred thread and upper garment, holding a book in one hand and a staff in the other.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Third type	Bhṛigu, measured in the eight *tāla*, carved in an erect or sitting posture, in a praying attitude, and stationary or movable position; in high, middle, or low relief; made with one of the nine materials; furnished with dark complexion, yellow clothes, two arms, two eyes, matted hair, sacred thread, upper garment, and holding a book in one hand and a staff in the other.
	Fourth type	Vaśishṭha, measured in the nine *tāla*, carved in an erect or sitting posture, in a praying attitude, in stationary or movable position; in high, middle, or low relief; made with one of the nine materials; furnished with red complexion, yellow clothes, matted hair, sacred thread, upper garment, holding a book in one hand and a staff in the other.
	Fifth type	Bhārgava, measured in the nine *tāla*, carved in an erect or sitting posture, in a praying attitude, and stationary or movable position; in high, middle, or low relief; made with one of the nine materials; furnished with brownish (tawny) complexion, yellow clothes, two arms, two eyes, matted hair, sacred thread, upper garment, holding a book in one hand and a staff in the other.
	Sixth type	Viśvāmitra, measured in the nine *tāla*, carved in an erect or sitting posture, in a praying attitude, and stationary or movable position; in high, middle, or low relief; made of one of the nine materials; furnished with reddish complexion, yellow clothes, matted hair, sacred thread, upper garment, two eyes, two arms, holding a book in one hand and a staff in the other.
	Seventh type	Bharadvāja, measured in the nine *tāla*, carved in an erect or sitting posture, in a praying attitude, and stationary or movable position; in high, middle, or low relief; made of one of the nine materials; furnished with greenish (turmeric) complexion, yellow clothes, matted hair, sacred thread, upper garment, two eyes, two arms, holding a book in one hand and a staff in the other.

CHAPTER LVIII

MYTHICAL BEINGS, COMPRISING SIX TYPES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CLIII	Second type	Vidyādhara, chowry-bearer of the gods and a kind of fairy possessed of magical powers; measured in the nine *tāla*; made of one of the nine materials; furnished with two arms, two eyes, the *karaṇḍa* crown, demon shape, dark-red and yellow complexion, hands kept touching the knees, and raised towards the gateway, plough-shaped legs turned backwards, the right leg being in the *svastika* pose and the left bent (alternately), one hand holding up chowries and the other kept touching the ground; carved in a sitting posture and figured on arches, palaces and storeyed buildings.
		Not illustrated
	First type	Yaksha, attendant to the gods, Jain deities, bearer of chowries, measured in the nine *tāla*; made of one of the nine materials; furnished with two arms, two eyes, the *karaṇḍa* crown, legs clad in clothes, demon shape, bright-blue and yellow complexion, plough-shaped legs turned towards the back, the right leg being in the *svastika* pose and the left bent, hands kept touching the knees and raised towards the gateway, one hand holding up chowries and the other kept touching the ground; carved on arches thrones, palaces and storeyed buildings.
	Third type	Rākshasa, evil spirit of an offensive disposition, carved with characteristic features, measure, materials, look, etc.
	Fourth type	Nigraha, supernatural being of a benevolent disposition, carved with characteristic features, measure, materials, look, etc.
	Fifth type	Gandharva, celestial choir and musician, carved with suitable measure and materials; furnished with red complexion, two arms, two eyes, demon shape, singing or dancing pose, holding a lute and other musical instruments, and decorated with various ornaments.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Sixth type	Kinnara, a kind of hybrid being : legs being like those of an animal (horse), upper body like that of a man, face like of Garuḍa, and arms being provided with wings, holding a lute, possessing the beautiful hue of a flower, wearing the lotus crown, measured in the nine *tāla ;* made of one of the nine materials ; furnished with various ornaments ; figured on arches, chariots, etc.

CHAPTER LIX

DEVOTEES, COMPRISING FOUR CLASSES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CLIV	Fourth type	Sāyujya class, in intimate union with the god, measured in the large ten *tāla,* in an erect posture, and praying attitude ; furnished with characteristic features and ornaments ; figured on storeyed buildings.

Not illustrated

	First type	Sālokya class, dwelling in the same place as the god, measured in the large nine *tāla* ; furnished with characteristic features and ornaments ; figured on storeyed buildings.
	Second type	Sāmīpya class, dwelling in the vicinity of the god, measured in the small ten *tāla* ; furnished with characteristic features and ornaments ; figured on storeyed buildings.
	Third type	Sārūpya class, in close identity with the god, measured in the middle ten *tāla* ; furnished with characteristic features and ornaments ; figured on storeyed buildings.

CHAPTER LX

THE GOOSE, VEHICLE OF BRAHMĀ

Not illustrated

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Goose	Riding animal of Brahmā, measured in the two *tāla* ; furnished with plough-shaped wing-joint, circular thigh-root, white complexion

Plate no	Figure	Description
		all over the limbs, legs being reddish-white, beak goldish, variegated feathers, crest and tail; carved in rows in all buildings, foot-mark on the dome, figured on the entablature, architrave, finial, recess, and neck of various buildings.

CHAPTER LXI

GARUḌA, VEHICLE OF VISHṆU

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CLV	Garuḍa	Mythical being, riding animal of Vishṇu, measured in the nine *tāla*, carved in a sitting (erect or walking) posture, in stationary (or movable) position; furnished with the lion-feet, face smiling at end of the eyes, mind expressed on the face, two arms, two wings, alternately parrot beak and goose foot, face with fangs, bird-wings, eight-hooded snake, terrific look, various ornaments including the *karaṇḍa* crown, five colours (yellow, white, dark-blue, red and black); bright green from hair to ear, blue edge, five-coloured wings with spotted bodice, yellow from the heart (part) to the hips and hands, red knee, whitish feet, alternately bent face, hands and legs, body gold; alternately five-coloured lion-head, red pointed tail; made of stone, earth, wood, planked grit, etc.; carved in a sitting (or erect) posture, alternately with joined palms meditating on Vishṇu; installed in and at the gate of Vishṇu temple; figured in storeyed buildings.

CHAPTER LXII

THE BULL, VEHICLE OF ŚIVA AND LOVE-GODDESS

Not illustrated

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Bull	Riding animal of Śiva and Love-goddess, carved in various (*tāla*) measures, in recumbent or erect posture, and walking pose, installed on a pedestal facing the Śiva temple both inside the shrine and in a

Plate no.	Figure	Description
		pavilion in front of the temple, or at the door; white all over, the four legs, hoofs and two ears being red; wearing a tiger-skin, garlands at the neck and foot-rings or anklets; made solid or hollow, of gold, silver, copper, stone, wood, glass, stucco, earth and planked grit or baked clay; furnished with various other ornaments; figured on the entablature, etc.

CHAPTER LXIII

THE LION, VEHICLE OF PĀRVATĪ

Not illustrated

Plate no	Figure	Description
	Lion	Riding animal of Pārvatī and others, carved in suitable measure, the tail being generally equal to the height; in erect, sitting, or recumbent posture, the four legs being like those of the tiger; furnished with white complexion, with red mane, crescent-shaped nails and teeth; figured on arches, thrones, pillars, etc.

CHAPTER LXV

TĀLAS, COMPRISING TWELVE TYPES

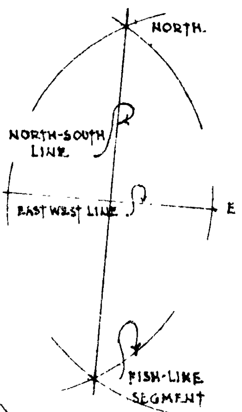
Plate no.	Figure	Description
CLVI	First type	Large ten *tāla*, in which measures of one hundred and fifty-four parts (limbs) of the body is given. It is used in measuring superhuman deities, including Buddha, Jina, etc
	Second type	Nine *tāla*, used in measuring goddesses, sages, demons, etc.
	Third type	Eight *tāla*, used in measuring sages, devotees ordinary human beings, etc
	Fourth type	Seven *tāla*, used in measuring sages, demigods, females, etc.
	Fifth type	Six *tāla*, used in measuring the tiger, etc.

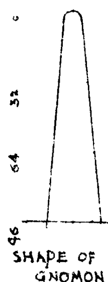
SHEET No 1

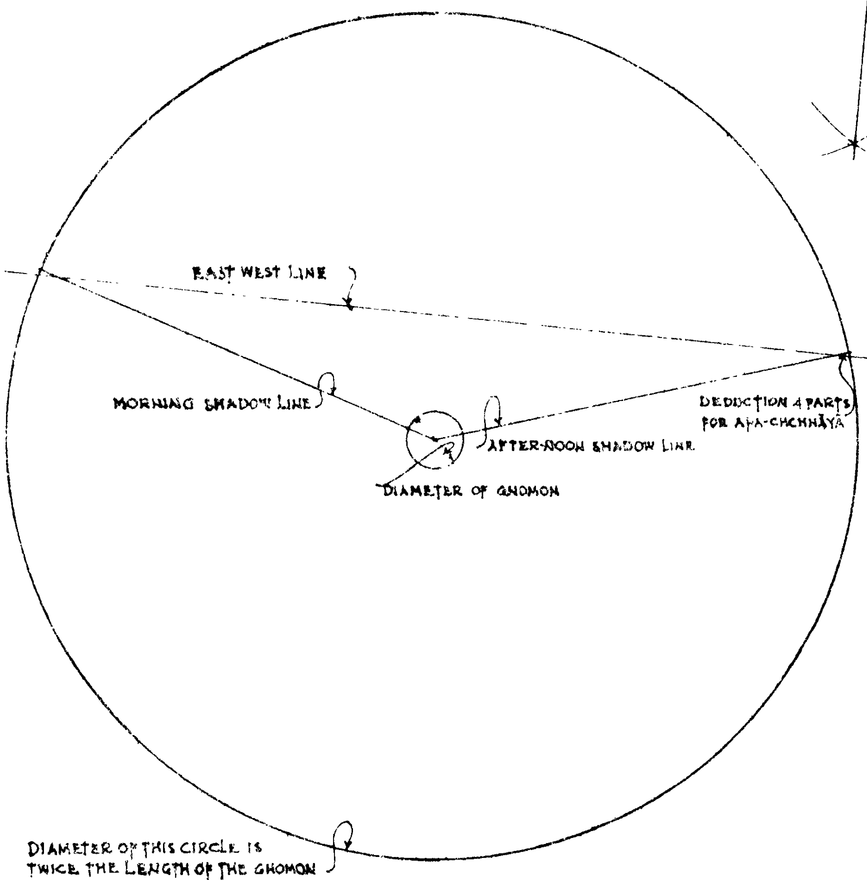
ERECTION OF GNOMONS AND PEGS — CHAPTER VI

SCALE – ONE INCH EQUALS ONE FOOT.

NOTE :—
THESE FIGURES ARE ONLY APPLICABLE TO THE MONTHS OF VRISCHIKA AND ASHĀDHA THE MONTH OF MINA HAVING APA-CHCHHĀYĀ OF 4 PARTS THE SHADOW LINES (FOR MORNING ETC) WOULD DECLINE TOWARDS THE SOUTH







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SHEET NO. 11

ERECTION OF GNOMONS AND PEGS — CHAPTER VI

FIG.1. GENERAL METHOD OF FINDING CARDINAL POINTS
FIG 2. ALTERNATIVE METHOD OF FINDING CARDINAL POINTS
FIG 3. METHOD OF FIXING FOUNDATION PEGS.

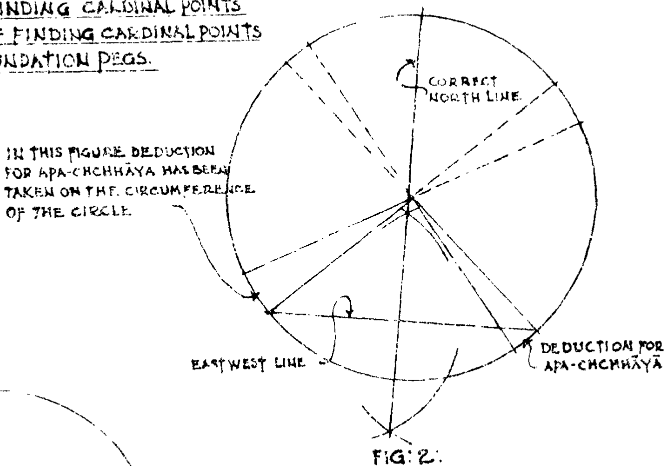


FIG: 2.

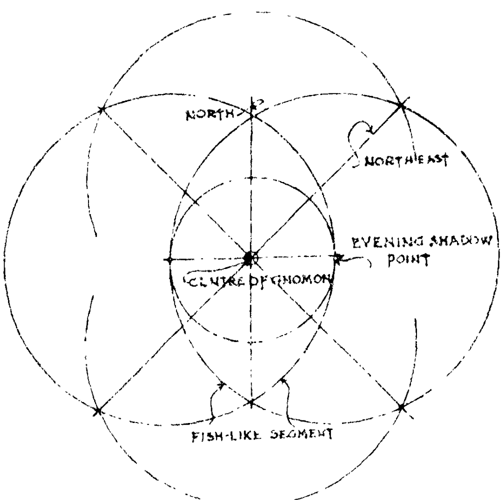


FIG: 1

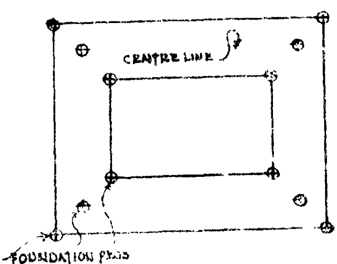


FIG 3.

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SHEET NO III

THE SITE PLANS ~ CHAPTER VII

FIG 1. SAKALA OF 1 PLOT.
FIG 2. PECHAKA — 4 —
FIG 3. PĪTHA — 9 —

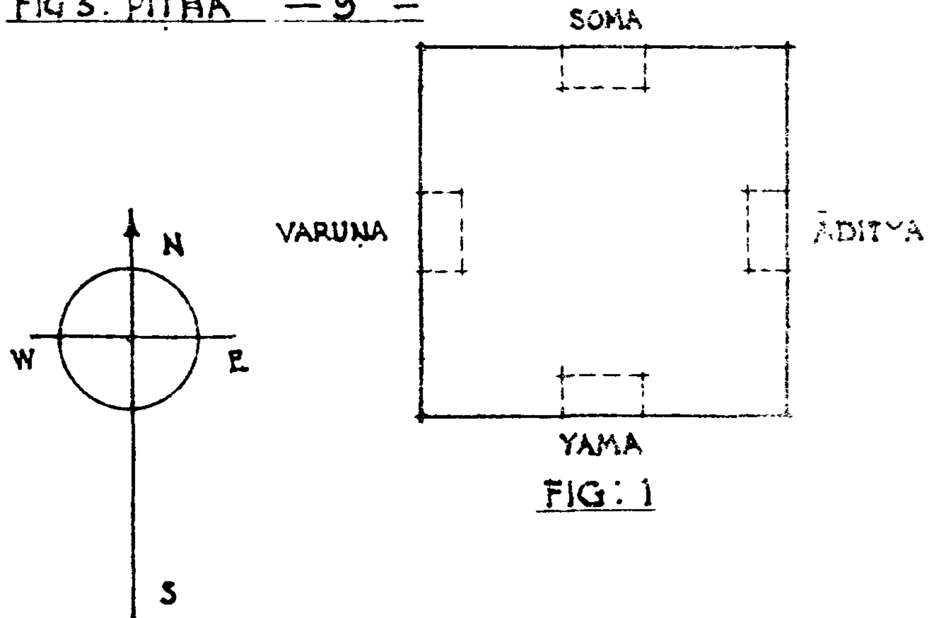


FIG: 1

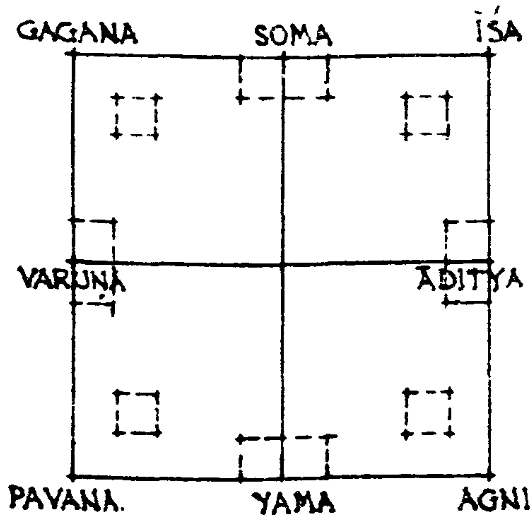


FIG: 2

PAVANA	SOMA	ĪŚA
VARUṆA	PṚITHVĪ	ĀDITYA
GAGANA	YAMA	AGNI

FIG 3

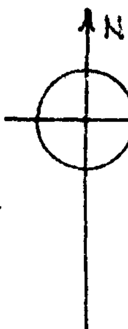
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SHEET NO. IV

THE SITE PLANS — CHAPTER VII

FIG.1. MAHĀPIṬHA OF 16 PLOTS.

FIG.1A — ARRANGED DIFFERENTLY



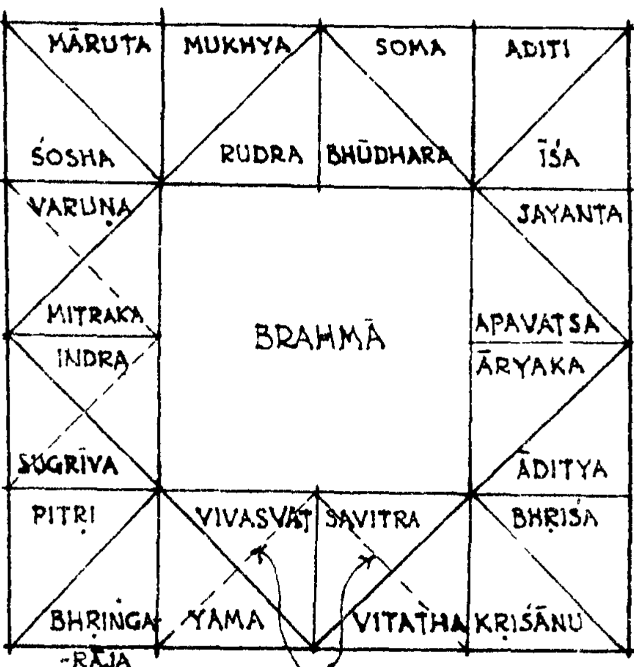


FIG.1

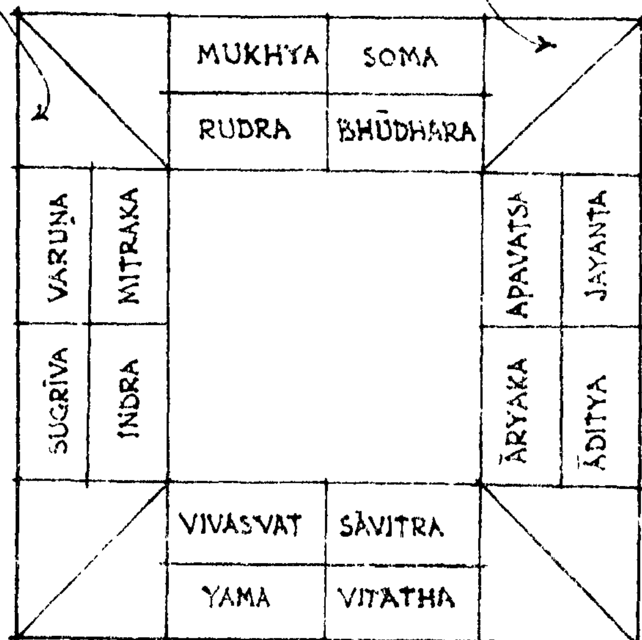


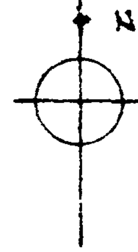
FIG.1A

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SHEET NO. V

THE SITE PLANS ~ CHAPTER VII

UPA-PĪṬHA PLAN OF 25 PLOTS



MARUT	MUKHYA	SOMA	ADITI	ĪŚA
ŚOSHA	RUDRA	BHŪDHARA	APAVATSA	JAYANTA
VARUṆA	MITRA	BRAHMĀ	ĀRYAKA	ĀDITYA
SUGRĪVA	INDRA	VIVASVAT	SAVITRA	BHṚIŚA
PITṚI	BHṚIṄGA-RĀJA	YAMA	VITATHA	AGNI

NOTE:-

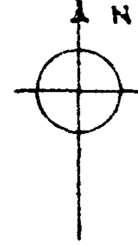
DETAIL ALLOTMENTS FOR THIS TYPE HAVE BEEN OBTAINED FROM THE FOOTNOTE, PAGE 37

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SHEET No VI

THE SITE PLANS ~ CHAPTER VII

UGRAPĪṬHA PLAN OF 36 PLOTS



VĀYU	MUKHYA	SOMA	ADITI	ĪŚA
ŚOSHA	RUDRA	BHŪDHARA	APAVATSA	JAYANTA
VARUṆA	MITRA	BRAHMĀ	ĀRYAKA	ĀDITYA
SUGRĪVA	INDRA	VIVASVAT	SAVITRA	BHṚIŚA
PITṚI.	BHṚIṄGA-RĀJA	YAMA	VITATHA	AGNI

NOTE:–

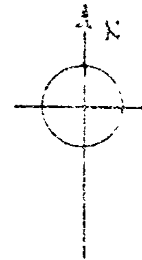
THIS IS AN AMPLIFICATION OF THE UPA PĪṬHA TYPE

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SHEET No. VII

THE SITE PLANS — CHAPTER VII

STHANDILA PLAN OF 49 PLOTS



VĀYU	MUKHYA	SOMA	ADITI	ĪŚA
ŚOSHA	RUDRA	BHŪDHARA	APAVATSA	JAYANTA
VARUṆA	MITRA	BRAHMĀ	ĀRYAKA	ĀDITYA
SUGRĪVA	INDRA	VIVASVAT	SAVITRA	BHṚIŚA
PITṚI	BHṚINGA-RĀJA	YAMA	VITATHA	AGNI

NOTE :-

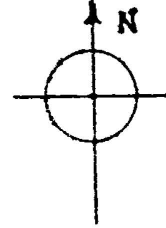
THIS IS AN AMPLIFICATION OF THE UGRA PĪTHA TYPE

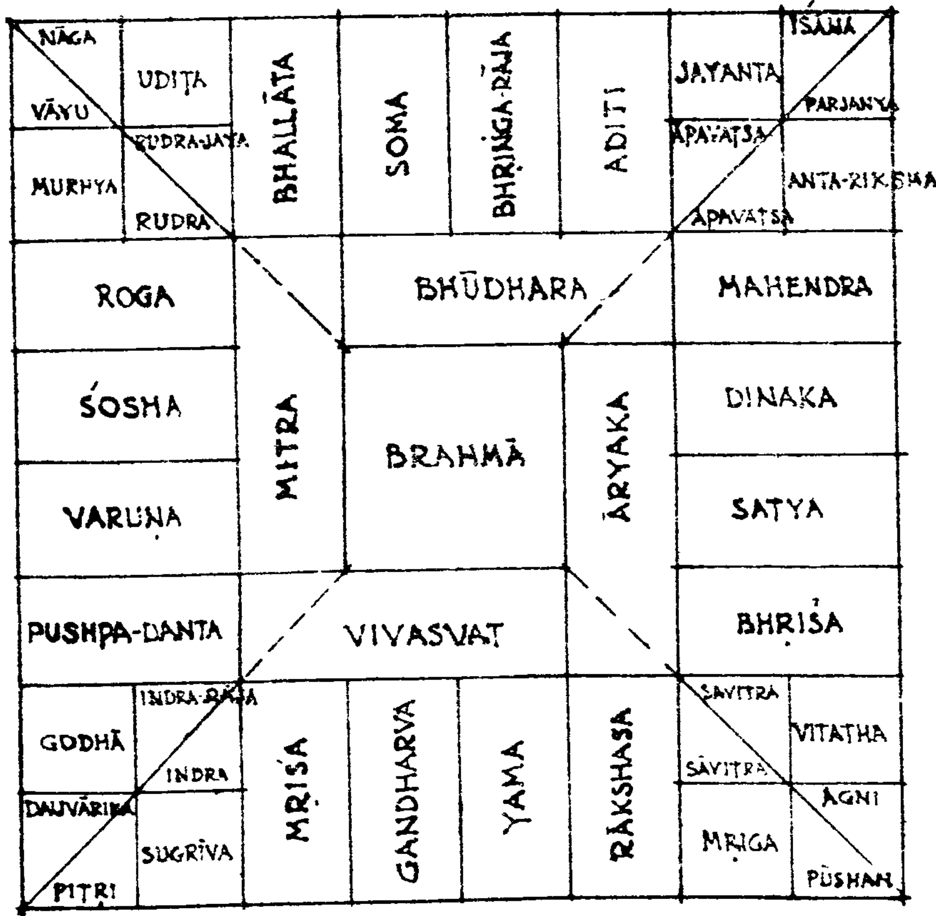
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SHEET No. VIII

THE SITE PLANS — CHAPTER VII

CHANDITA PLAN OF 64 PLOTS





NOTE:-

1. THE DOTTED LINES ON THE FOUR CORNERS OF THE BRAHMĀ PLOT INDICATE ANOTHER ARRANGEMENT OF THOSE FOUR PLOTS (ĀRYAKA ETC.)

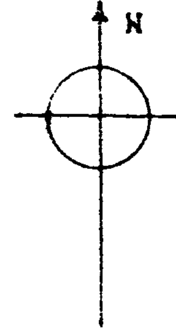
2. ANOTHER ALTERNATIVE ARRANGE-MENT IS POSSIBLE BY STARTING WITH ĀRYAKA FROM THE DUE NORTH-EASTERN PLOT OF BRAHMĀ.

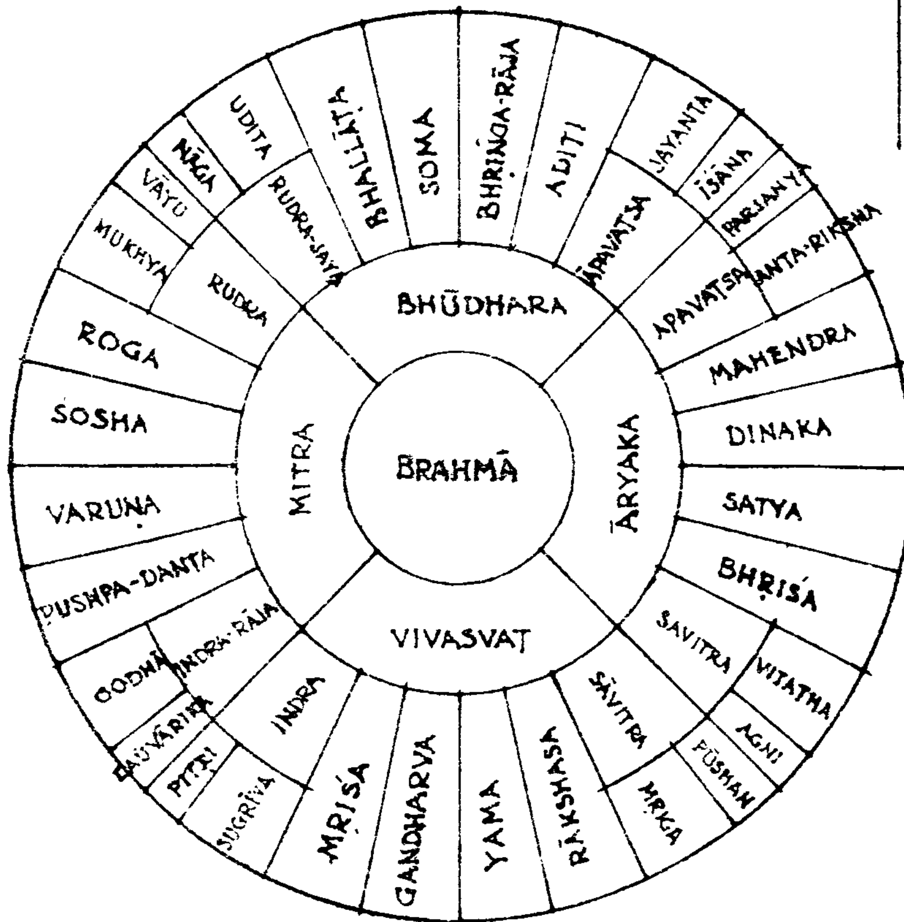
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SHEET No. IX

THE SITE PLANS — CHAPTER VII

CHAṆḌITA PLAN OF 64 PLOTS





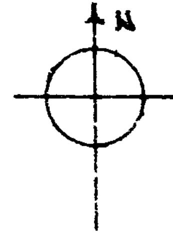
NOTE :-
THE IDEA OF CIRCULAR PLANS HAS BEEN TAKEN FROM BRIHAT-SAṀHITĀ. SEE FOOT-NOTES ON PAGES 44 AND 45.

R. L. BANSAL.

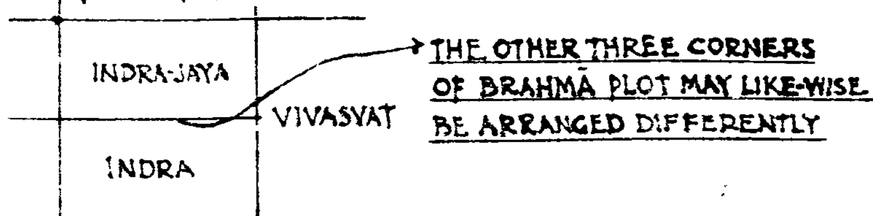
SHEET No. X

THE SITE PLANS ~ CHAPTER VII

PARAMA-ŚĀYIKA PLAN OF 81 PLOTS



MARUT	NĀGA	MUKHYA	BHALLĀṬA	SOMA	MṚIGA	ADITI	UDITA	ĪŚA
ROGA	RUDRA	RUDRA-JAYA	BHŪDHARA			APAVATSA	ĀPAVATSYA	PARJANYA
ŚOSHA								JAYANTA
ASURA	MITRA		BRAHMĀ			ĀRYAKA		MAHENDRA
VARUṆA								BHĀNU
PUSHPA-DANTA								SATYA
SUGRĪVA	INDRA-JAYA	INDRA	VIVASVAT			SĀVITRA	SAVITRA	BHṚIŚA
DAUVĀRIKA								ANTA-RIKSHA
PITṚI	MṚISA	BHṚINGA-RĀJA	GANDHARVA	YAMA	GṚIHA-KSHATA	VITATHA	PŪSHAN	AGNI



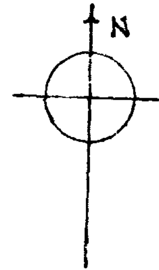
ALTERNATIVE ARRANGEMENT

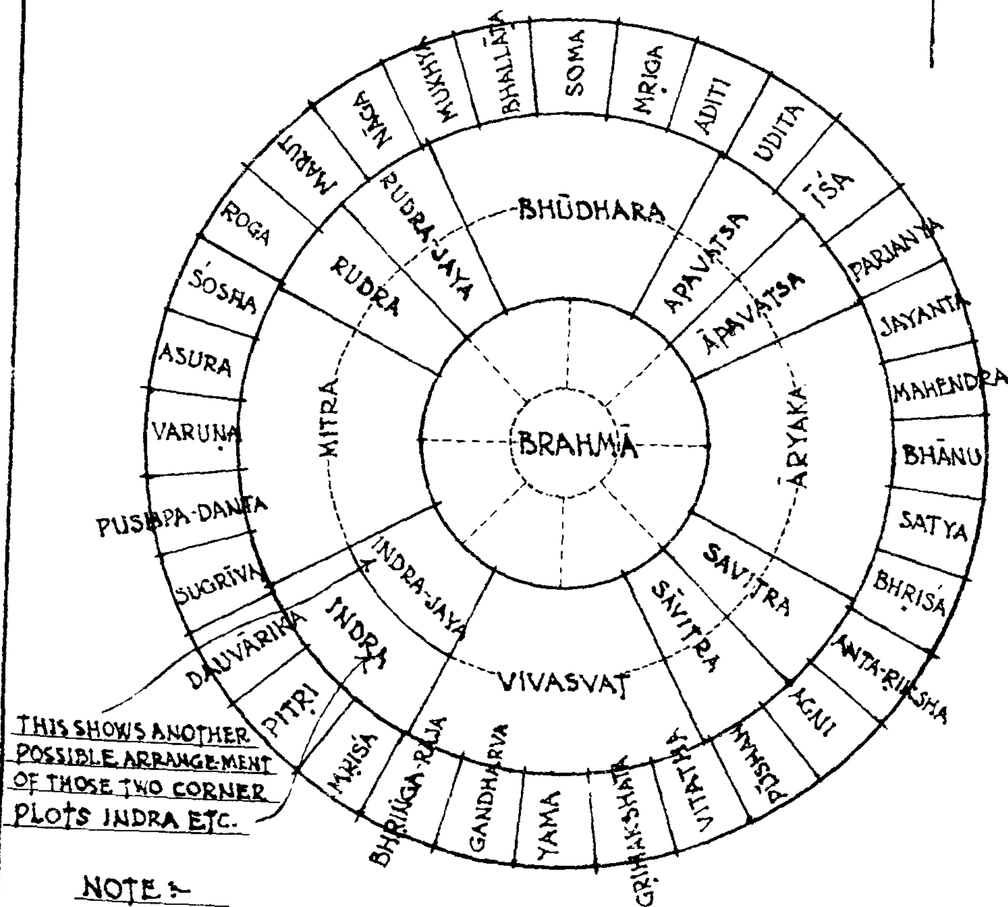
R. L. BANSAL.

SHEET NO. XI

THE SITE PLANS ~ CHAPTER VII

PARAMA-ŚĀYIKA PLAN OF 81 PLOTS





NOTE :-

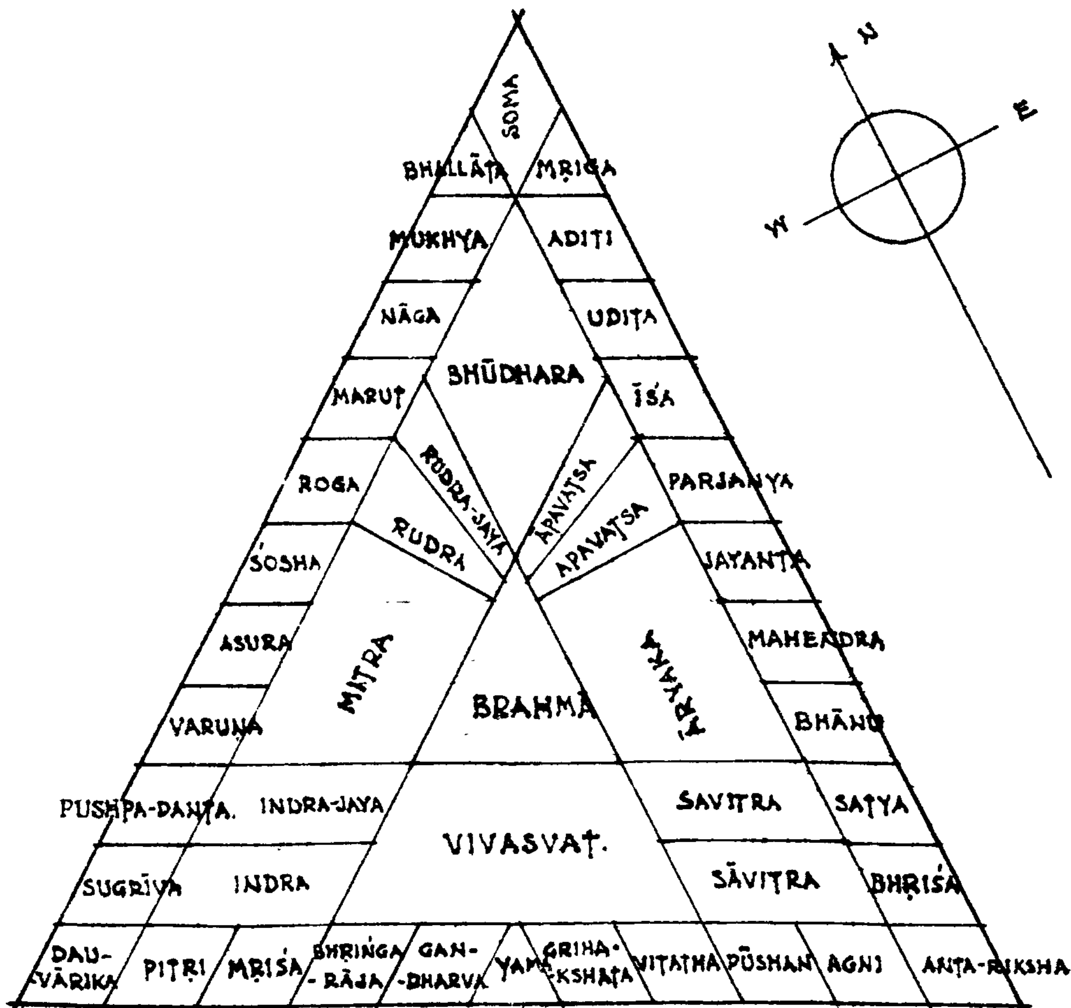
THE IDEA OF CIRCULAR PLANS HAS BEEN TAKEN FROM BRIHAT-SAMHITĀ. SEE FOOT-NOTES ON PAGES 44 AND 45.

R. L. BANSAL.

SHEET NO. XII

THE SITE PLANS — CHAPTER VII

PARAMA-ŚĀYIKA PLAN OF 81 PLOTS.



NOTE:—

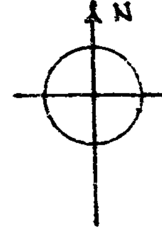
THE IDEA OF TRIANGULAR PLAN
HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM UTPALA
SEE FOOTNOTES ON PAGES 44 AND 45.

R. L. BANSAL.

SHEET No. XIII

THE SITE PLANS ~ CHAPTER VII

ĀSANA PLAN OF 100 PLOTS



VAYU
ROGA
NĀGA
MUKHYA
BHALLĀṬA
SOMA
MRIGA
ADITI
UDITA
ĪSA

ŚOSHA
RUDRAJAYA
RUDRA
BHŪDHARA
APAVATSA
ĀPAVATSA
PARJANYA

ASURA
VARUṆA
PUSHPA-DANTA
SUGRĪVA
MITRA
BRAHMĀ
ĀRYAMAN
JAYANTA
MAHENDRA
ĀDITYA
SATYA

DAUVĀRIKA
INDRA-JAYA
INDRA
VIVASVAT
SAVITRA
SĀVITRA
BHRIŚA

PITRI
MRISĀ
BHRIṄGARĀJA
GAN-DHARVA
YAMA
GRIHA-KSHATA
VITATHA
PŪSHAN
ANTARIKSHA
AGNI

NOTE:-

THE DETAILS OF THIS PLAN HAVE BEEN OBTAINED FROM ŚILPA-RATNA ETC.

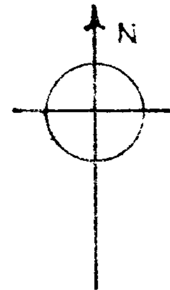
SEE FOOTNOTE ON PAGE. 45.

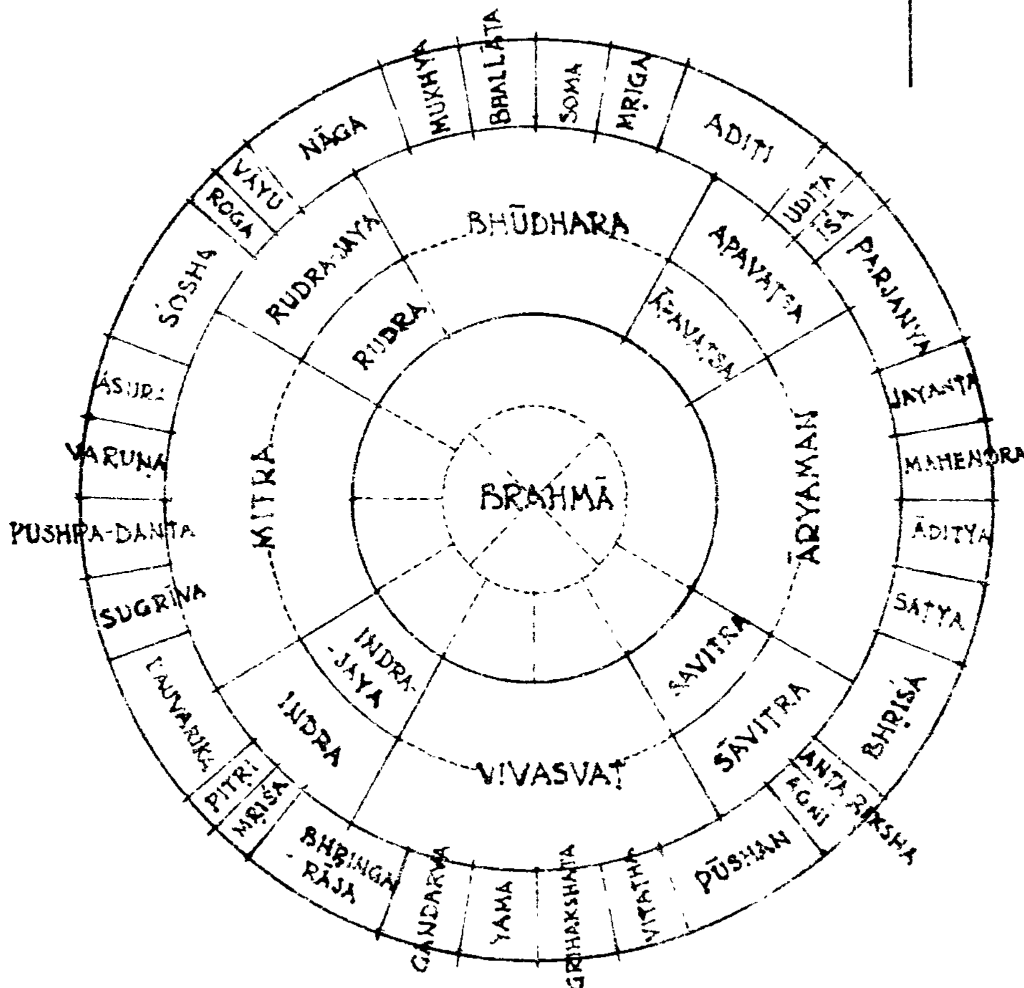
R. L. BANSAL.

SHEET No XIV

THE SITE PLANS — CHAPTER VII

ĀSANA PLAN OF 100 PLOTS





NOTE:—

THE IDEA OF CIRCULAR PLANS HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM BRIHAT-SAMHITĀ AND SILPA-RATNA SUPPLIES DETAILS. SEE FOOTNOTES ON PAGES 44, 45 AND 46

R. L. BANSAL

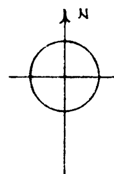
SHEET No XV

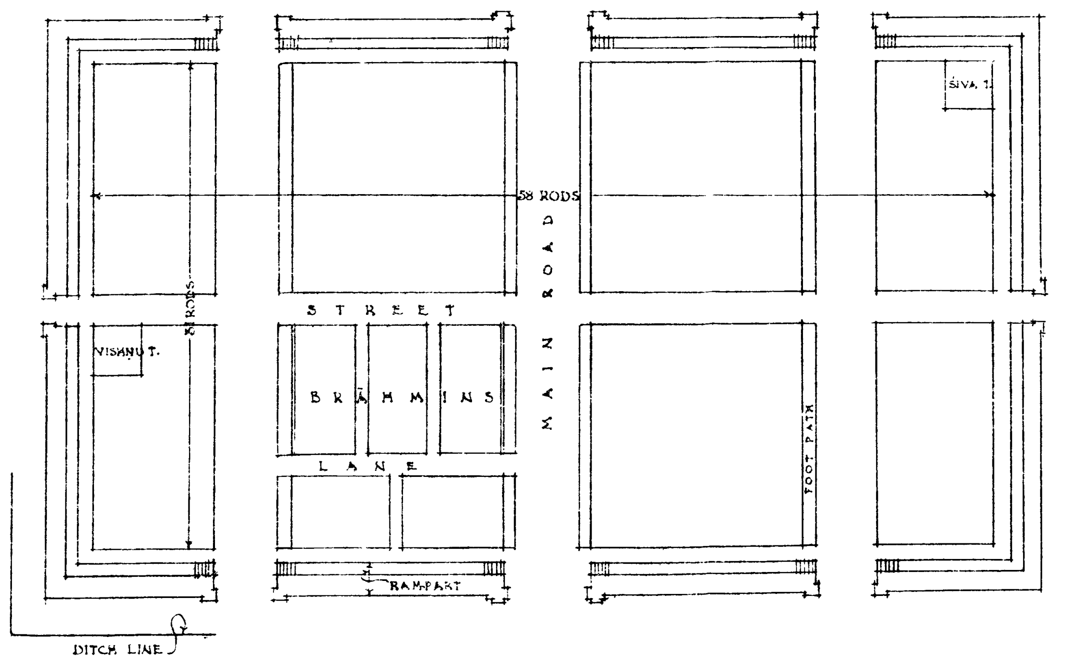
THE VILLAGE — CHAPTER IX

THE DANDAKA LAY-OUT

SCALE — 1/8" INCH = 1 ROD = 5-1"

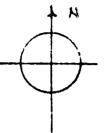
NOTE :-
THE LENGTH HAS BEEN TAKEN 4 RODS LESS THAN DOUBLE THE BREADTH ACCORDING TO ĀYA RULES
"T" HERE STANDS FOR TEMPLE.

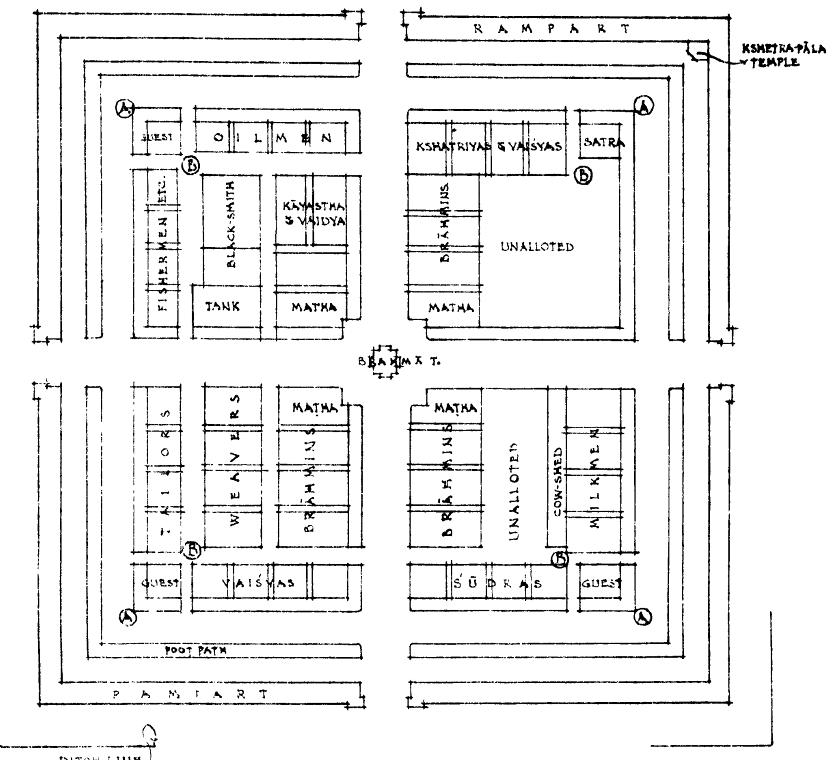




LAY-OUT PLAN

S. C. MUKHERJI.





SHEET NO XVI
THE VILLAGE — CHAPTER IX
THE SARVATO-BHADRA LAY-OUT
SCALE 1/16 INCH = 1 ROD = 5'-1"
N
CHĀMUNDĀ T.
RAMPART
KSHETRA-PĀLA TEMPLE
GUEST
OILMEN
KSHATRIYAS & VAISYAS
SATRA
FISHERMEN ETC.
BLACK-SMITH
KĀYASTHA & VAIDYA
BRĀHMINS
UNALLOTED
TANK
MATHA
MATHA
BRAHMA T.
MATHA
MATHA
TAILORS
WEAVERS
BRĀHMINS
BRĀHMINS
UNALLOTED
COW-SHED
MILKMEN
GUEST
VAIŚYAS
ŚŪDRAS
GUEST
FOOT PATH
RAMPART
DITCH LINE
LAY-OUT PLAN
NOTE :-
THE SURROUNDING PLOT BETWEEN (A) AND (B) IS THE LAST OR PAIŚĀCHA ROUND
'T' STANDS FOR TEMPLE.
S. C. MUKHERJI.

SHEET No. XVII

THE VILLAGE — CHAPTER IX

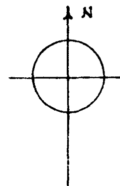
THE NANDYĀVARTA LAY-OUT

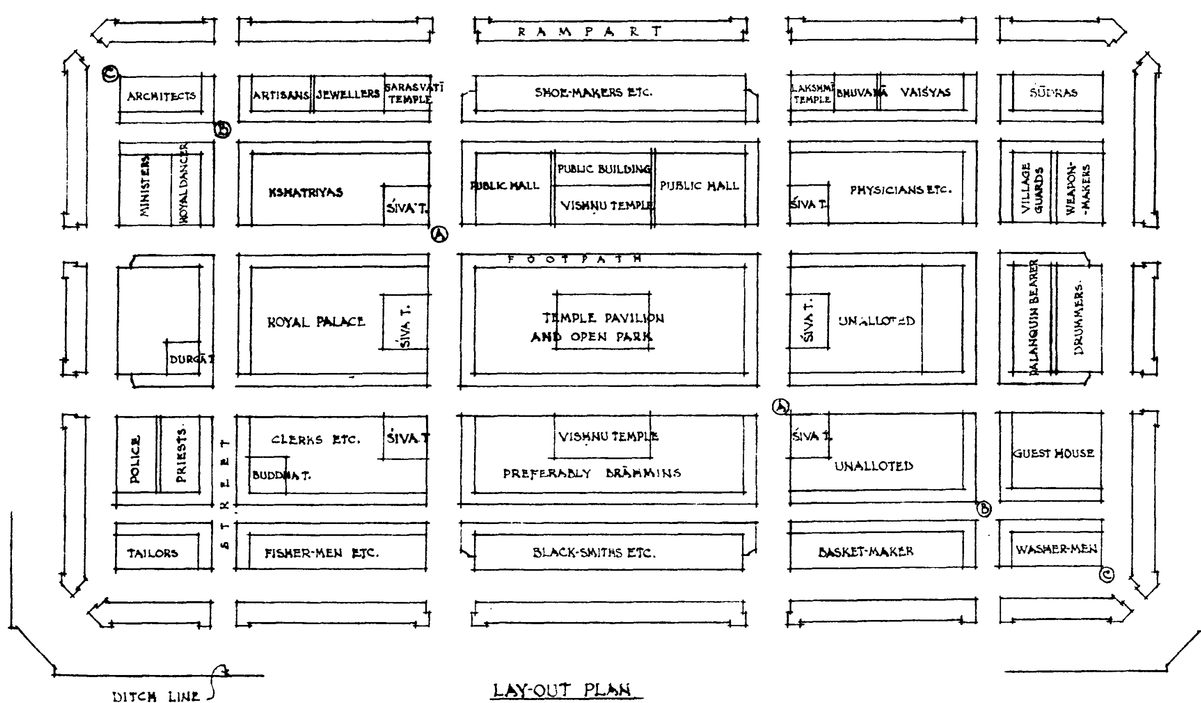
SCALE — 1/8 INCH = 5 RODS = 25'-5"

NOTE:-

THE SURROUNDING STRIP OF PLOT BETWEEN (C) AND (B) ROUGHLY INDICATES THE PAIŚĀCHA AND BETWEEN (B) AND (A) THE MANUSHA ROUNDS. CENTRAL PORTION IS THE DAIVA PLOT.

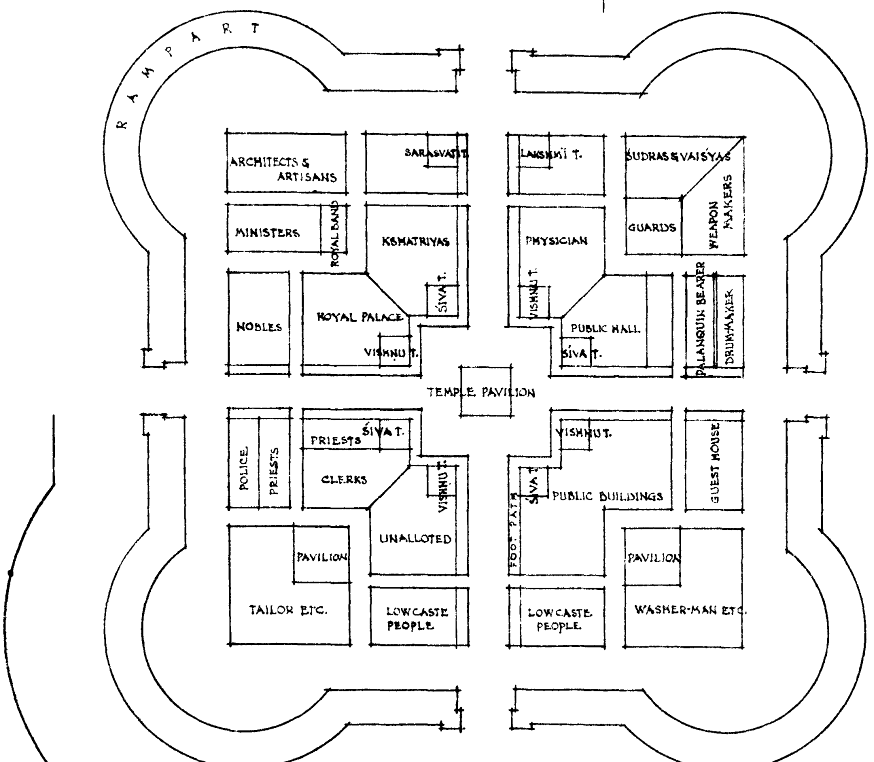
"T" STANDS FOR TEMPLE.

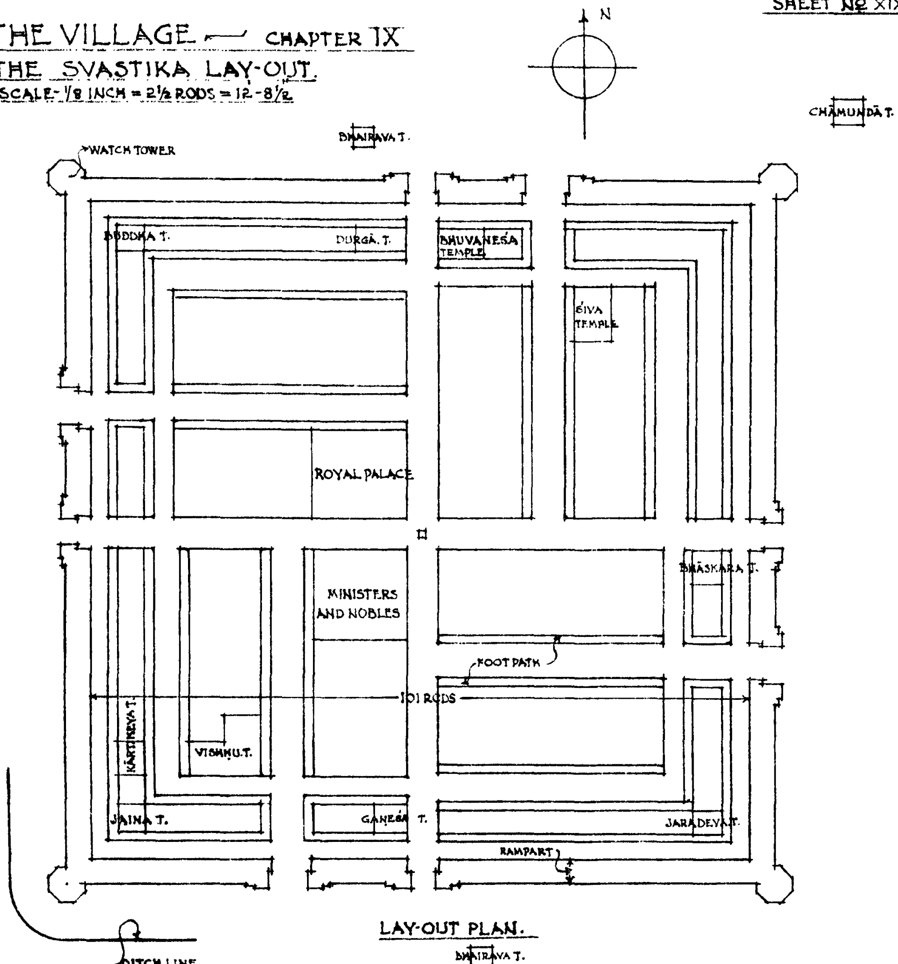




LAY-OUT PLAN

S. C. MUKHERJI.


THE VILLAGE — CHAPTER IX
THE PADMAKA LAY-OUT
SCALE – 1/8 INCH = 3 RODS = 15'-3"
NOTE:–
THE OUTER WALL CAN BE MADE CIRCULAR
HEXAGONAL OR OCTAGONAL
'T' STANDS FOR TEMPLE.
SHEET NO XVIII
N
RAMPART
ARCHITECTS & ARTISANS
SARASVATI T.
LAKSHMI T.
SUDRAS & VAISYAS
MINISTERS
ROYAL BAND
KSHATRIYAS
PHYSICIAN
GUARDS
WEAPON MAKERS
NOBLES
ROYAL PALACE
SIVA T.
VISHNU T.
PUBLIC HALL
SIVA T.
PALANQUIN BEARER
DRUM-MAKER
TEMPLE PAVILION
POLICE
PRIESTS
PRIESTS
SIVA T.
CLERKS
VISHNU T.
VISHNU T.
SIVA T.
PUBLIC BUILDINGS
GUEST HOUSE
FOOT PATH
PAVILION
UNALLOTED
PAVILION
TAILOR ETC.
LOWCASTE PEOPLE
LOWCASTE PEOPLE
WASHER-MAN ETC.
DITCH LINE
LAY-OUT PLAN.
S. C. MUKHERJI.


SHEET No XIX
THE VILLAGE — CHAPTER IX
THE SVASTIKA LAY-OUT.
SCALE-1/8 INCH = 2½ RODS = 12-8½.
CHĀMUNDĀ T.
BHAIRAVA T.
WATCH TOWER
BUDDHA T.
DURGĀ T.
BHUVANEŚA TEMPLE
ŚIVA TEMPLE
ROYAL PALACE
MINISTERS AND NOBLES
BHĀSKARA T.
FOOT PATH
101 RODS
KĀRTIKEYA T.
VISHNU T.
JAINA T.
GANEŚA T.
JARADEVA T.
RAMPART
LAY-OUT PLAN.
DITCH LINE
BHAIRAVA T.
NOTE :-
ONLY THE ALLOT-MENT OF PALACES FOR KINGS AND NOBLES AS WELL AS OF TEMPLES FOR GODS HAS BEEN GIVEN IN THE TEXT
'T' STANDS FOR TEMPLE
S. C. MUKHERJI.

SHEET NO. XX

THE VILLAGE — CHAPTER IX.

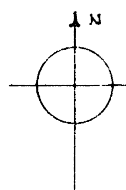
THE PRASTARA LAY-OUT

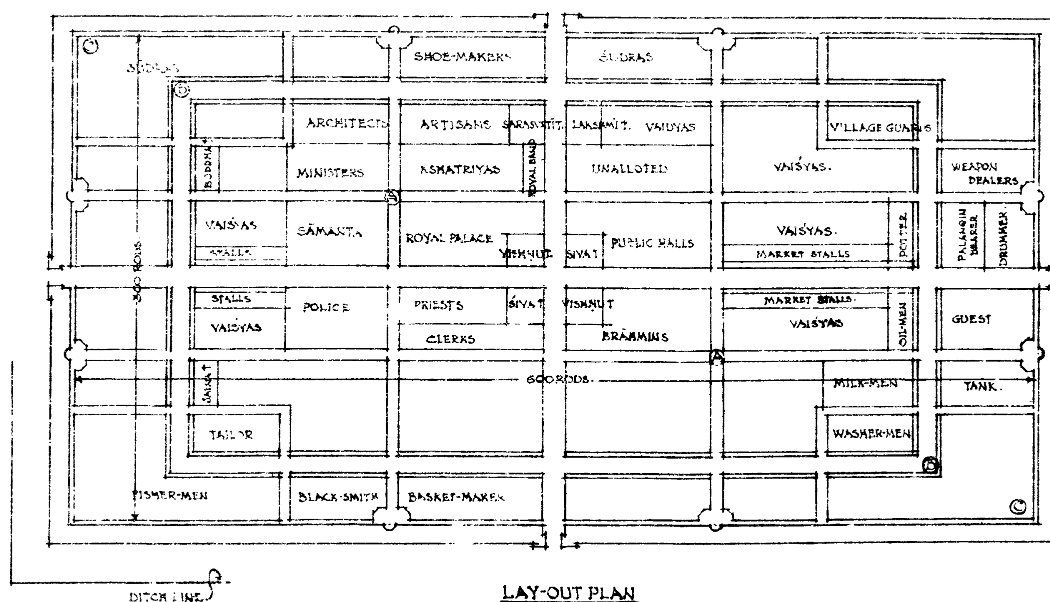
SCALE 1/8 INCH = 10 RODS = 50'-10"

NOTE :-

THE SURROUNDING STRIP OF PLOT BETWEEN (C) AND (B) ROUGHLY INDICATES THE PAISĀCHA AND BETWEEN (B) AND (A) THE MANUSHA BOUNDS. CENTRAL PORTION IS THE DAIVA PLOT.

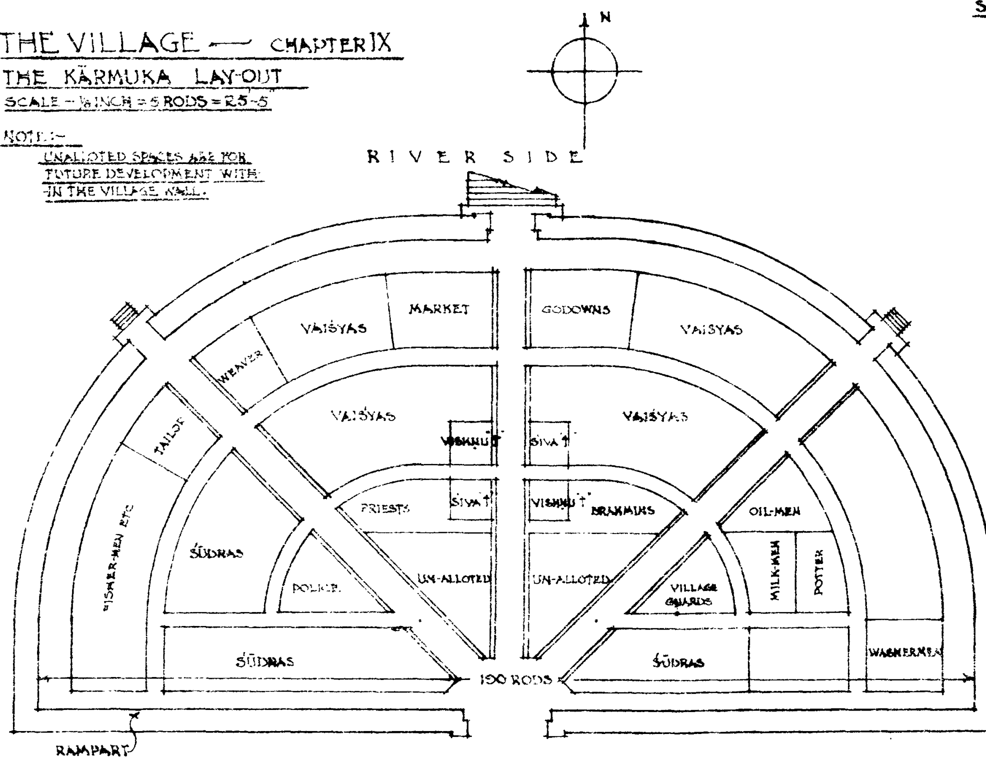
T. STANDS FOR TEMPLE





LAY-OUT PLAN

S. C. MUKHERJI.


SHEET NO. XXI
THE VILLAGE — CHAPTER IX
THE KĀRMUKA LAY-OUT
SCALE – ⅛ INCH = 5 RODS = 25'-5"
NOTE :–
UNALLOTED SPACES ARE FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT WITH-IN THE VILLAGE WALL.
N
RIVER SIDE
VAIŚYAS
MARKET
GODOWNS
VAIŚYAS
WEAVER
TAILOR
VAIŚYAS
VAIŚYAS
VISHNU
SIVA
SIVA
VISHNU
PRIESTS
BRAHMINS
FISHER-MEN ETC.
ŚŪDRAS
POLICE
UN-ALLOTED
UN-ALLOTED
VILLAGE GUARDS
OIL-MEN
MILK-MEN
POTTER
ŚŪDRAS
ŚŪDRAS
WASHERMEN
100 RODS
RAMPART
LAY-OUT PLAN.
S. C. MUKHERJI.

SHEET No. XXII

THE VILLAGE — CHAPTER IX

THE CHATUR-MUKHA LAY-OUT

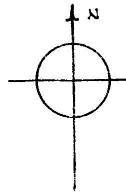
SCALE — 1/8 INCH = 3 RODS = 15'-3"

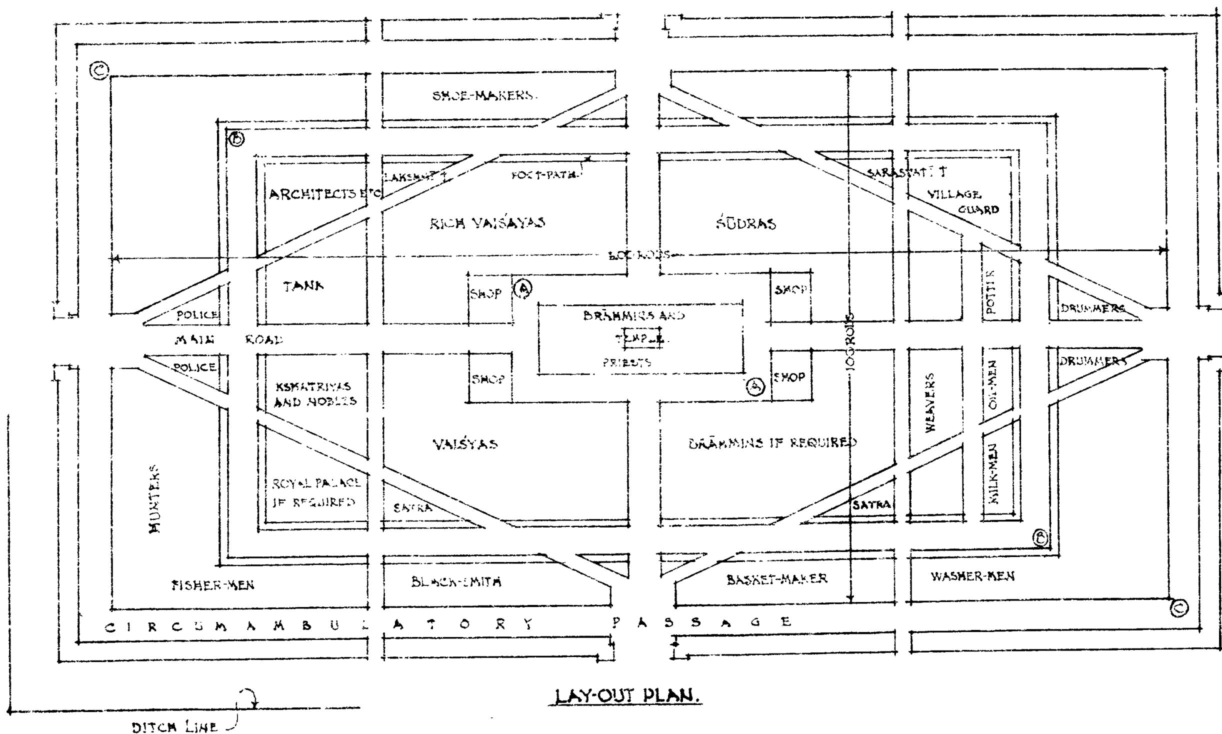
NOTE:—

THE SURROUNDING STRIP OF PLOT BETWEEN (C) AND (B) ROUGHLY INDICATES THE PAISĀCHA AND BETWEEN (B) AND (A) THE MĀNUSHA ROUNDS. CENTRAL PORTION IS THE DAIVA PLOT.

"T" STANDS FOR TEMPLE.

THIS VILLAGE IS FOR THE VAISYAS MAINLY.





LAY-OUT PLAN.

DITCH LINE

S. C. MUKHERJI.

SHEET No. XXIII

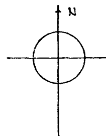
TOWNS AND FORTS —— CHAPTER X

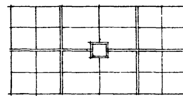
RĀJADHĀNĪYA LAY-OUT —— SCALE 1/8 INCH = 15 RODS = 76'-3"

FOR CHAKRA-VARTIN KINGS.

NOTE :—

THE DETAILS FOR ALLOTMENT HAVE MAINLY BEEN TAKEN FROM CHAPTER IX.

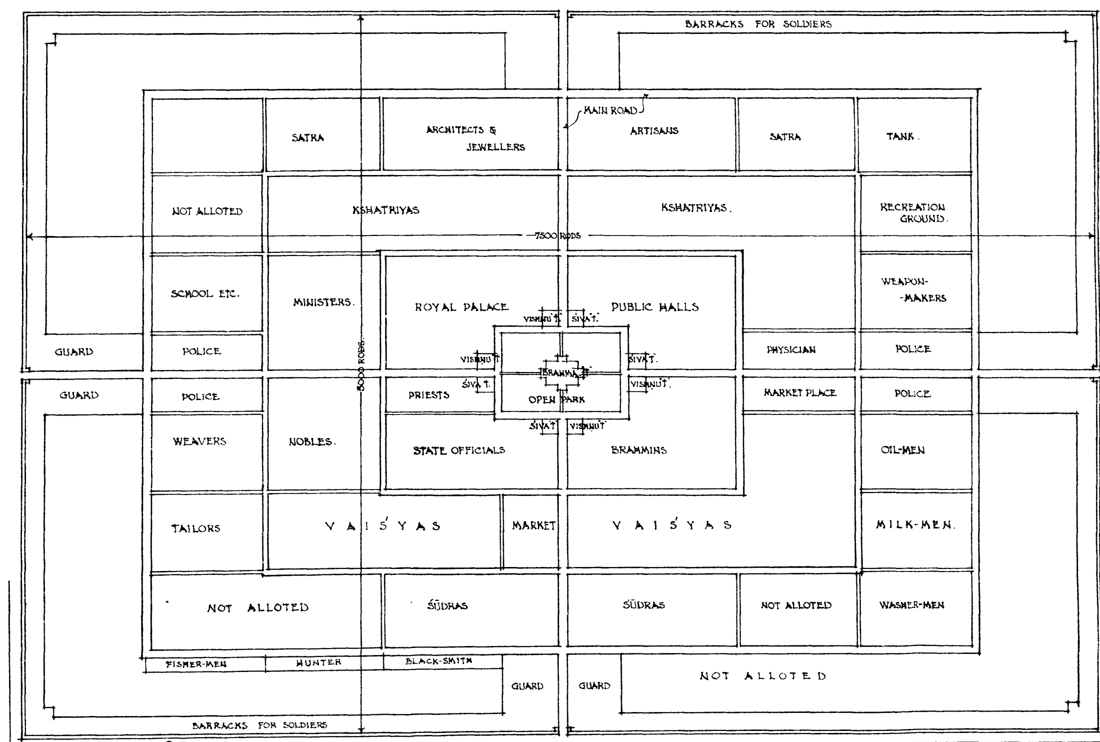




GENERAL OUT-LINE OF NAGARA
NOT TO SCALE.

NOTE :—

NAGARA IS A SMALLER TOWN THAN RĀJDHĀNĪYA SO A GENERAL OUT-LINE HAS BEEN SHOWN KEVALA & NAGARA VARY ONLY IN MINOR DETAILS



LAY-OUT PLAN

S. C. MUKHERJI.

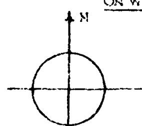
SHEET NO XXIV

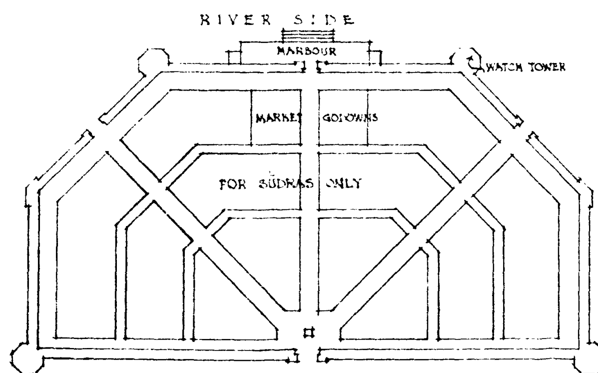
TOWNS AND FORTS — CHAPTER X

NOT TO SCALE

NOTE :-

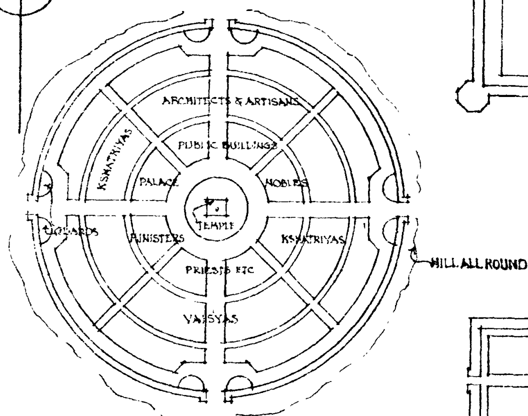
THE DETAILED ALLOTMENTS FOR THESE LAY-OUTS ARE TO BE MADE ON THE SAME PRINCIPLE ON WHICH THE VILLAGES HAVE BEEN DESIGNED



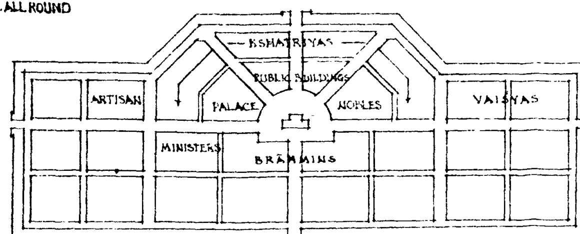


GENERAL OUT-LINE OF KHETA TOWN

THERE SHOULD BE NO RESIDENCE OF KINGS OR UPPER CASTE PEOPLE IN THIS VILLAGE



GENERAL OUTLINE OF KHARVATA TOWN.



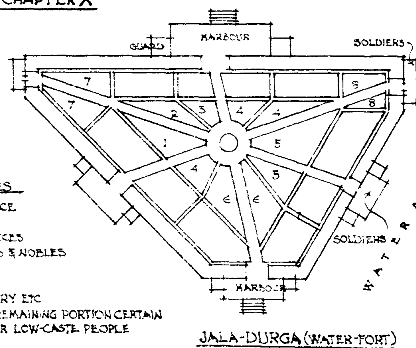
GENERAL OUTLINE OF KUBJAKA TOWN

S. C. MUKHERJI.

SHEET NO XXV

TOWNS AND FORTS—CHAPTER X

NOT TO SCALE

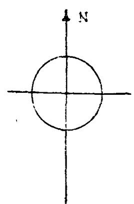


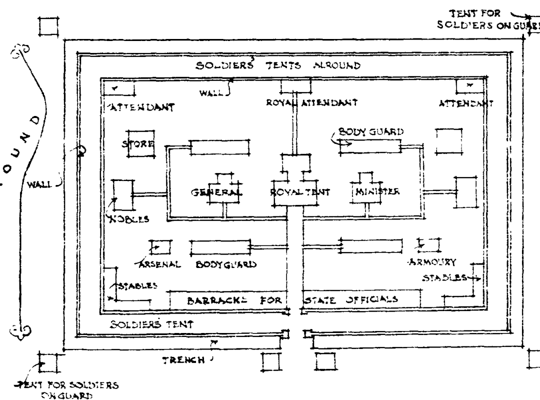
REFERENCES

1. ROYAL PALACE
2. MINISTERS
3. PUBLIC OFFICES
4. KSHATRIYAS & NOBLES
5. BRĀHMINS
6. POLICE
7 & 8. ARMOURY ETC

~ OF THE REMAINING PORTION CERTAIN PARTS ARE FOR LOW-CASTE PEOPLE

JALA-DURGA (WATER-FORT)



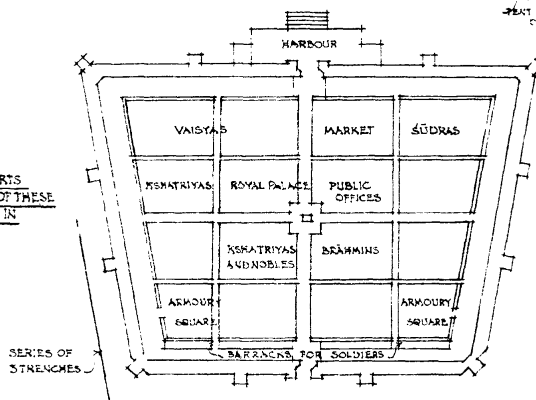


SIVIRA—ENCAMPMENT

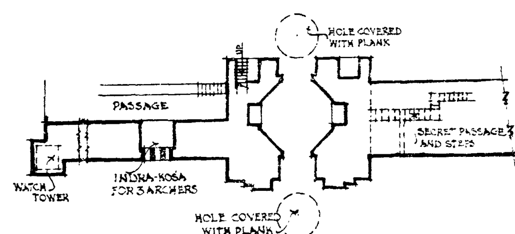
NOTE:—
THE STRUCTURE SHOULD BE OF A TEMPORARY NATURE
THE 103RD CHAPTER OF BRAHMA-VAIVARTTA PURĀNA MENTIONS 12 GATES FOR A SIVIRA BUT MANASARA IS SILENT ON THE POINT. SO ONLY ONE GATE HAS BEEN SHOWN

GENERAL NOTE:—

THE OTHER TYPES OF FORTS NOT SHOWN IN EITHER OF THESE TWO SHEETS VARY ONLY IN MINOR DETAILS.



DRONAKA—A FORTRESS
MORE OR LESS A FORTIFIED COMMERCIAL TOWN



DETAILS OF FORT GATES
AS OBTAINED FROM ARTHA-SĀSTRA

S. C. MUKHERJI

THE FOUNDATION — CHAPTER XII

SHEET No. XXVI

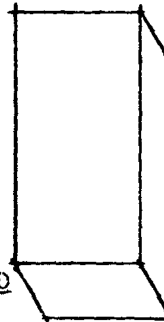
WITH DIFFERENT SIZES OF BRICKS

SCALE 1/2 INCH = ONE FOOT.

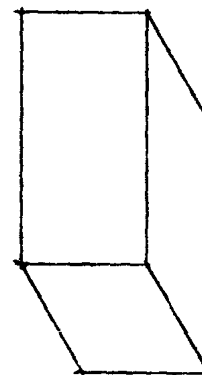
NOTE :-

THE OTHER FOUNDATIONS ARE PRACTICALLY THE SAME, WITH THIS DIFFERENCE THAT THE MATERIALS TO BE DEPOSITED VARY IN EVERY DIFFERENT CLASS OF BUILDING

ALSO THE WIDTH AND DEPTH OF FOUNDATIONS DEPEND ON THE NATURE AND HEIGHT OF THE STRUCTURE

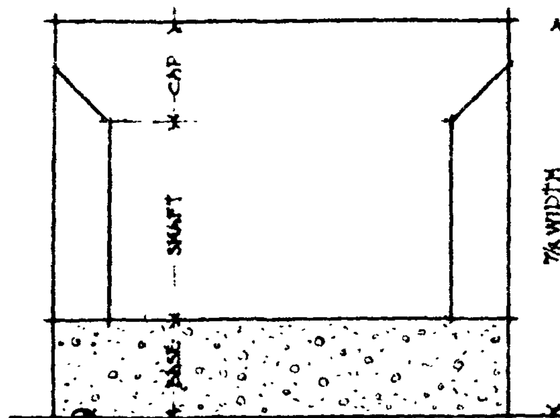


7½"x15"x30"



15"x15"x30"

INTERMEDIATE SIZE BRICKS

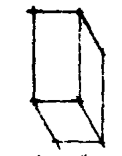


SUGGESTED SECTION OF FOUNDATION

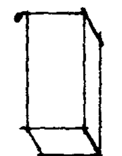
THE WIDTH OF THIS FOUNDATION HAS BEEN TAKEN TO BE 3 UNITS (THAT IS 4'-6") IN-STEAD OF 3 RODS AS SUGGESTED IN THE TEXT.



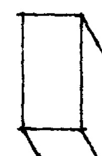
5¼"x2½"x10½"



5¼"x5¼"x10½"

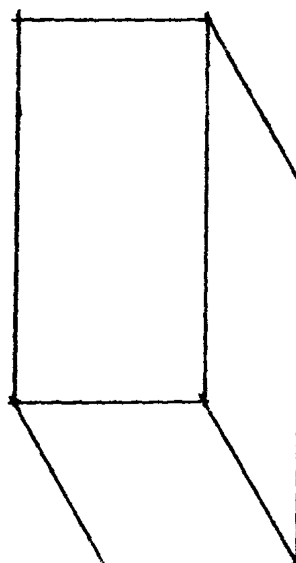


3½"x6¾"x13½"

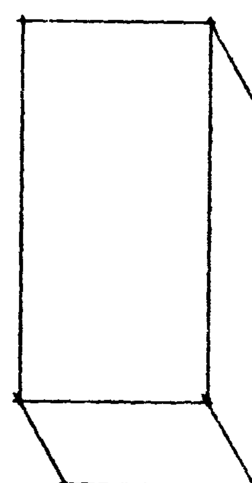


6¾"x6¾"x13½

SMALL SIZE BRICKS



22½"x22½"x45"



11¼"x22½"x45"

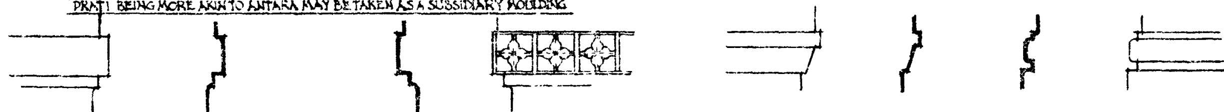
LARGE SIZE BRICKS

S. C. MUKHERJI.

SHEET NO. XXVII

PROFILES OF MOULDINGS FROM MĀNASĀRA
CHAPTER XIII

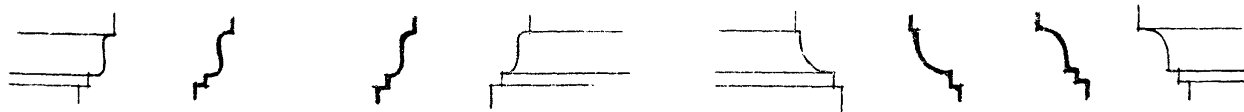
NOTE
THE CLASSIC MOULDINGS ARE EIGHT IN NUMBER WHEREAS
THERE ARE NINE TYPES OF MOULDINGS IN THE MĀNA-SĀRA BUT
PRATI BEING MORE AKIN TO ANTARA MAY BE TAKEN AS A SUBSIDIARY MOULDING



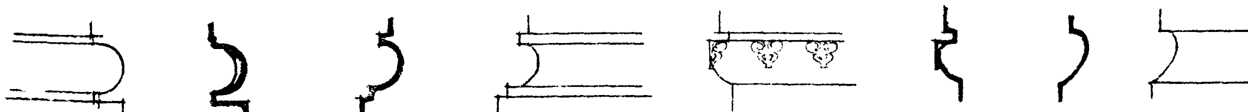
1. VĀJANA WITH PRATI-VĀJANA BELOW — RATNA-PATTA — NIMNA OR SPLAY — VAJRA-PATTA

SUBSIDIARY MOULDINGS BASED ON VĀJANA TYPE

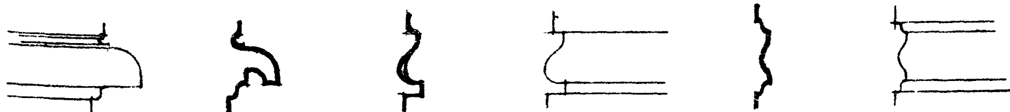
EQUIVALENT TO CLASSIC FILLETS



2. PADMA CYMA RECTA OR REVERSA — 3. KARNA OR CAVETTO



4. KUMUDA OR TORUS — 5. ANTARA OR SCOTIA — 6. GOPĀNA OR OVLO — 7. PRATI OR PRATIMUKHA



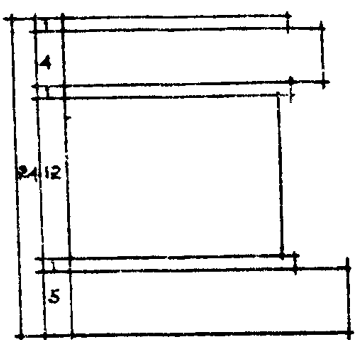
8. KAPOTA OR BIRDS' BEAK — 9. KUMBHA — DHĀRĀ-KUMBHA

S. C. MUKHERJI.

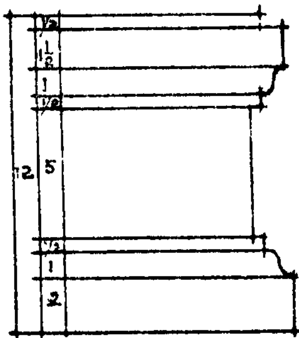
PEDESTALS OF COLUMNS

— CHAPTER XIII

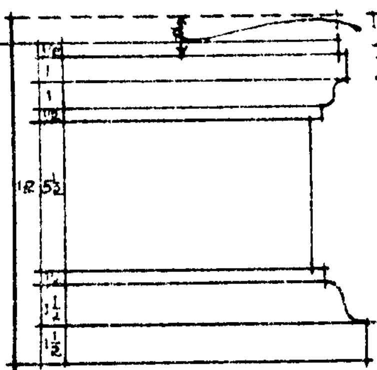
VEDI-BHADRA CLASS



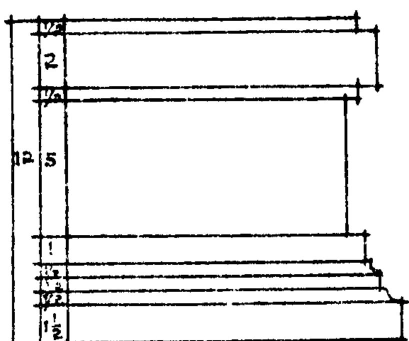
FIRST TYPE
OF 24 PARTS —



SECOND TYPE
OF 12 PARTS —



THIRD TYPE
OF 12 PARTS —



FOURTH TYPE
OF 12 PARTS —

S. C. MUKHERJI.

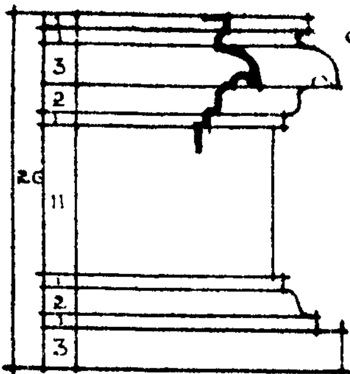
SHEET No. XXIX

PEDESTALS OF COLUMNS

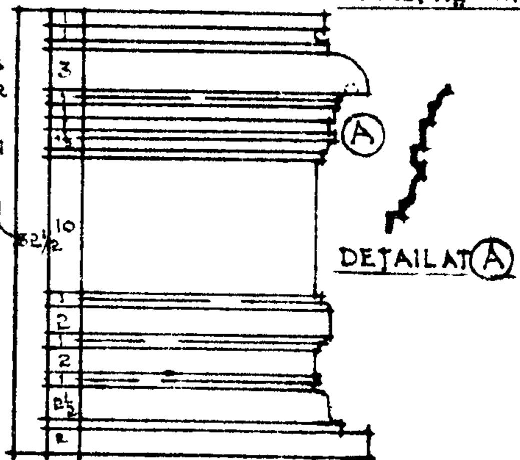
— CHAPTER XIII

PRATI-BHADRA CLASS

NOTE:—
DETAILS ARE DOUBLE THE GENERAL SIZE

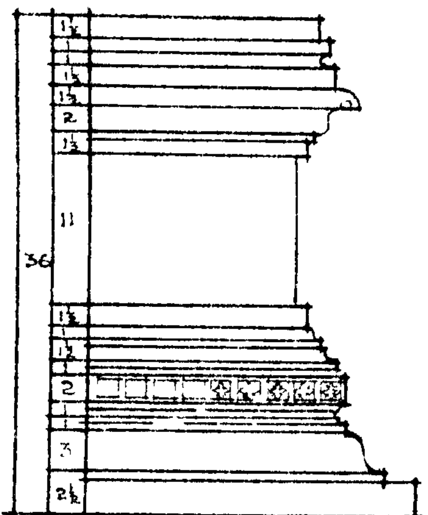


FIRST TYPE
OF 26 PARTS—

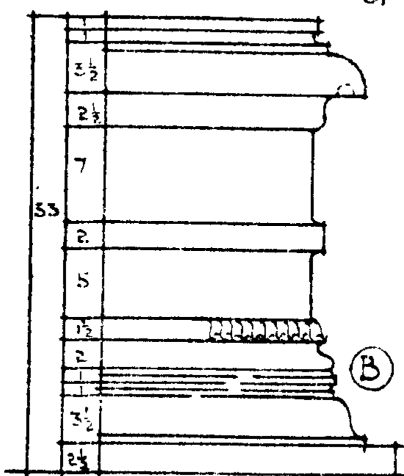


DETAIL AT (A)

SECOND TYPE
OF 32 PARTS—



FOURTH TYPE
OF 36 PARTS—



DETAIL AT (B)

THIRD TYPE
OF 53 PARTS—

S. C. MUKHERJI.

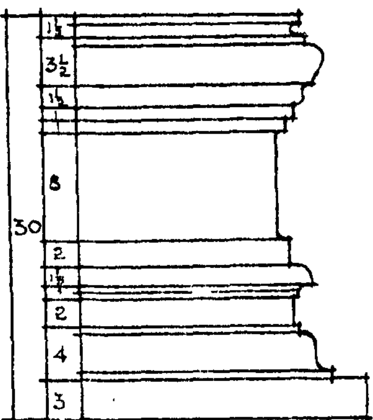
SHEET No. XXX

PEDESTALS OF COLUMNS

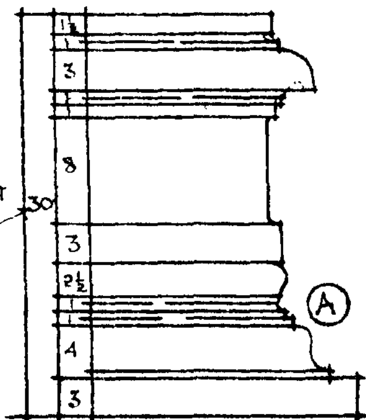
— CHAPTER XIII

MAÑCHA-BHADRA CLASS

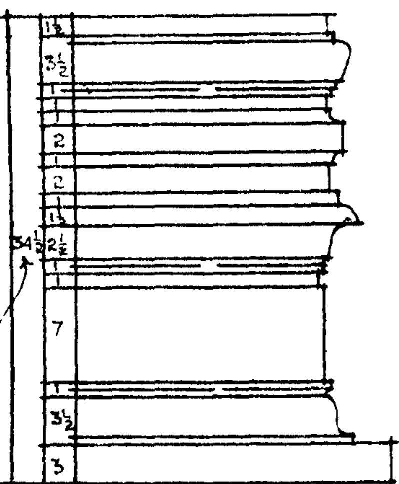
NOTE:-
THE DETAIL IS DOUBLE THE GENERAL SIZE.



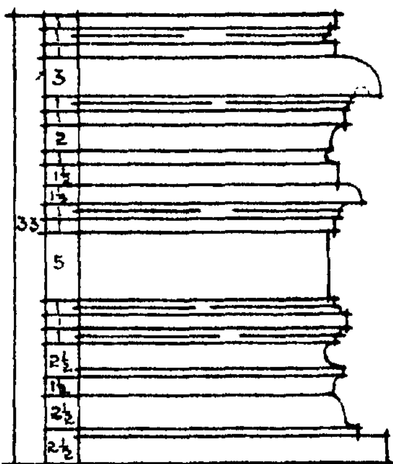
FIRST TYPE
OF 30 PARTS —



SECOND TYPE
OF 31 PARTS ? —



FOURTH TYPE
OF 34 PARTS ? —



THIRD TYPE
OF 33 PARTS. —

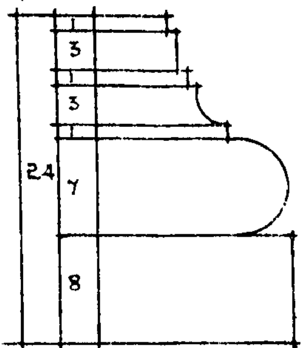
DETAIL AT (A)

S. C. MUKHERJI.

THE BASES OF COLUMNS

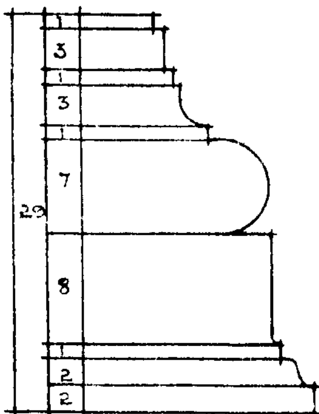
CHAPTER XIV

THE PĀDA-BANDHA CLASS



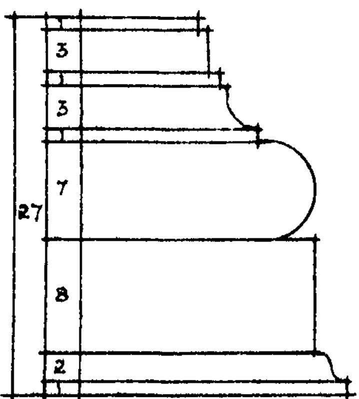
FIRST TYPE

OF 24 PARTS —



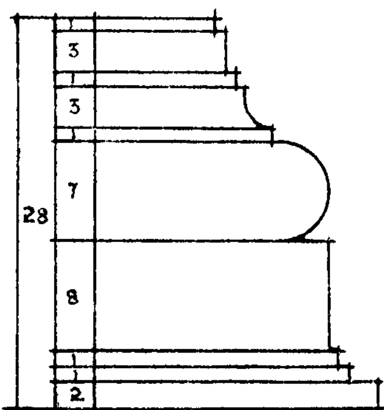
SECOND TYPE

OF 29 PARTS —



THIRD TYPE

OF 27 PARTS. —



FOURTH TYPE

OF 28 PARTS. —

S. C. MUKHERJI.

SHEET No. XXXII

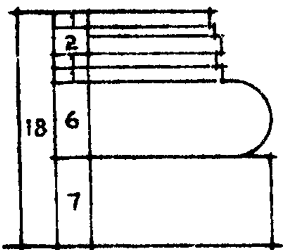
THE BASES OF COLUMNS

CHAPTER XIV

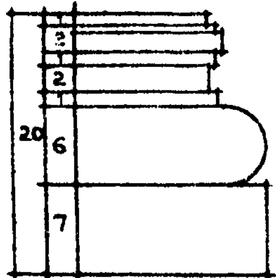
THE URAGA-BANDHA CLASS

NOTE:—

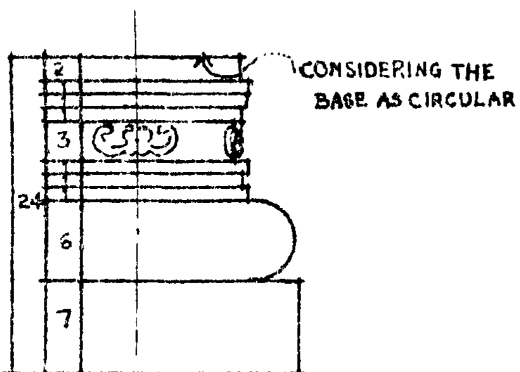
THIS BASE SHOULD BE MADE CIRCULAR



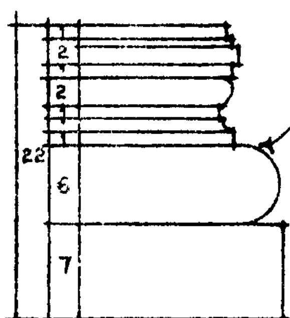
FIRST TYPE
OF 18 PARTS



SECOND TYPE
OF 20 PARTS



FOURTH TYPE
OF 24 PARTS



THIRD TYPE
OF 22 PARTS

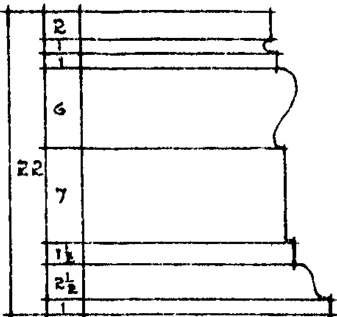
S. C. MUKHERJI.

SHEET No. XXXIII

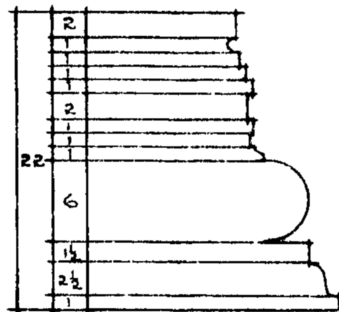
THE BASES OF COLUMNS

CHAPTER XIV

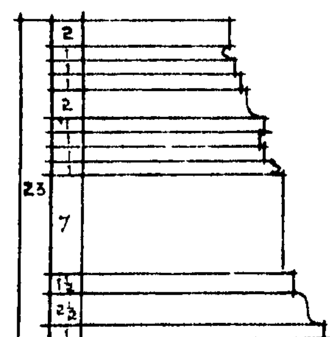
THE PRATI-KRAMA CLASS



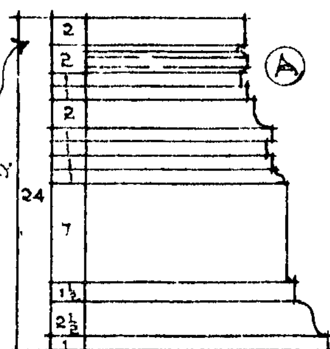
FIRST TYPE
OF 21 PARTS ?—



SECOND TYPE
OF 22 PARTS —



THIRD TYPE
OF 23 PARTS —



FOURTH TYPE
OF 24 PARTS. —

DETAIL AT (A)

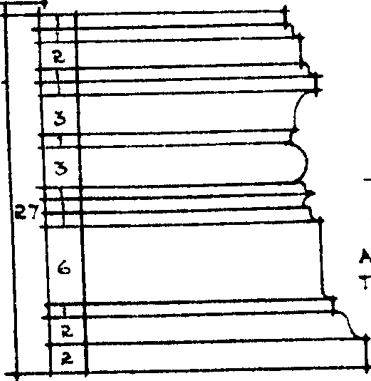
S. C. MUKHERJI.

SHEET No. XXXIV

THE BASES OF COLUMNS

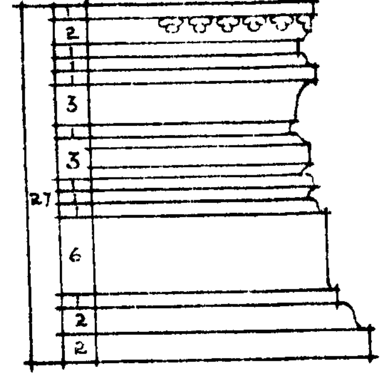
CHAPTER XIV

THE KUMUDA-BANDHA CLASS

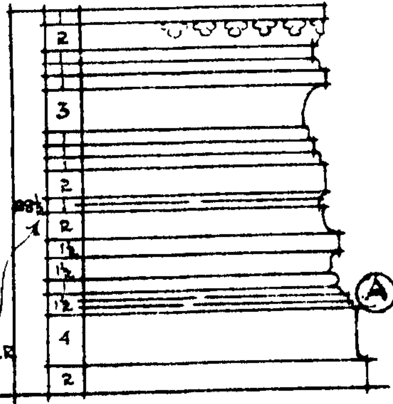


FIRST TYPE
OF 27 PARTS —

A PROFILE LIKE THIS IS MORE PRACTICAL

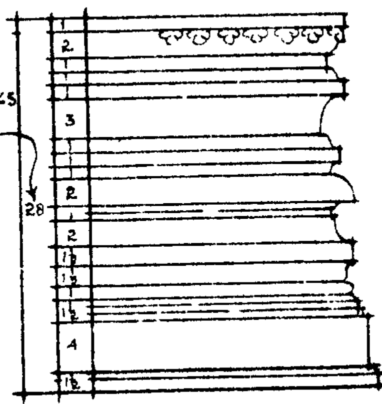


SECOND TYPE
OF 27 PARTS —



THIRD TYPE
OF 29 PARTS ? —

DETAIL AT (A)



FOURTH TYPE
OF 29 PARTS ? —

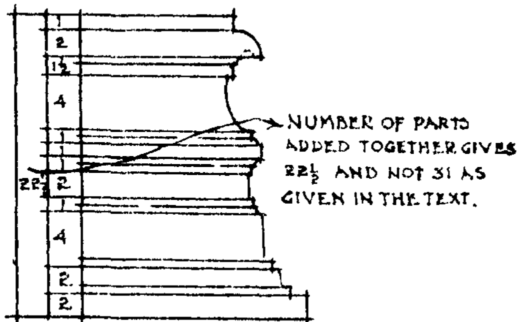
S. G. MUKHERJI.

SHEET No. XXXV

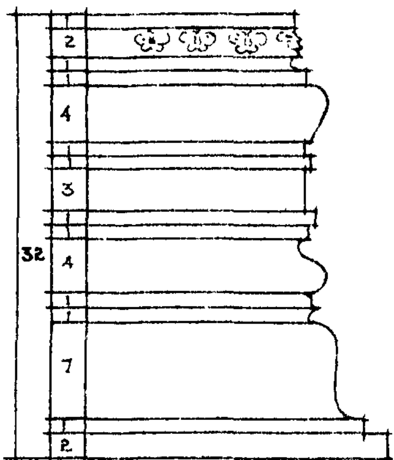
THE BASES OF COLUMNS

CHAPTER XIV

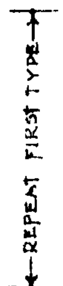
THE PUSHPA-PUSHKALA AND VAPRA-BANDHA CLASSES



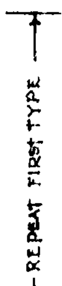
VAPRA-BANDHA BASE
OF 31 PARTS ?



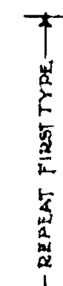
FIRST TYPE



SECOND TYPE



THIRD TYPE



FOURTH TYPE

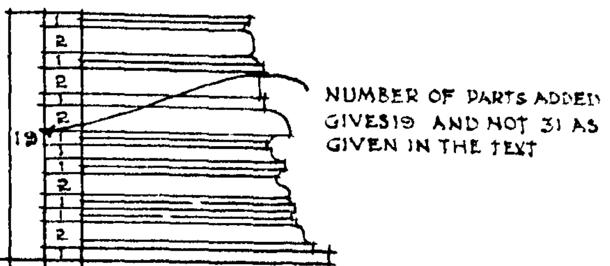
THE FOUR PUSHPA-PUSHKALA BASES
OF 32 PARTS

S. C. MUKHERJI.

THE BASES OF COLUMNS

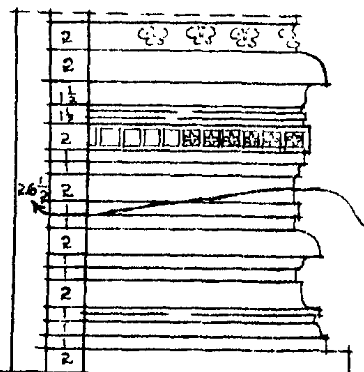
CHAPTER XIV

THE ŚRĪ-BHOGA AND VAPRA-BANDHA CLASSES



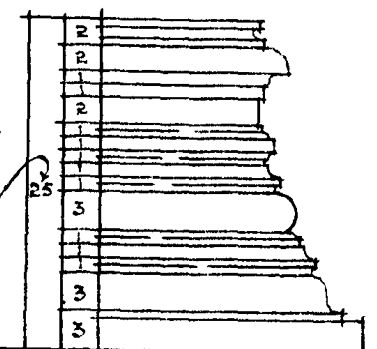
NUMBER OF PARTS ADDED GIVES 19 AND NOT 31 AS GIVEN IN THE TEXT

VAPRA-BANDHA BASE
OF 31 PARTS ?



SECOND TYPE

IN THESE TWO TYPES, THE TOTALS OF THE NUMBER OF PARTS ARE RESPECTIVELY 25 AND 26½ AND NOT 27 AS GIVEN IN THE TEXT



FIRST TYPE

THE TWO ŚRĪ-BHOGA BASES.
OF 27 PARTS ?

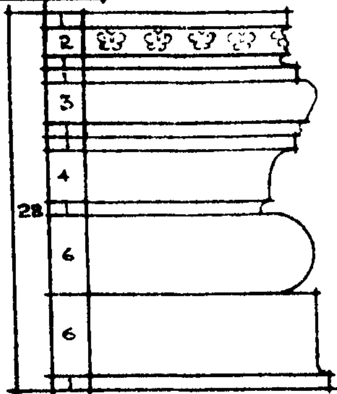
S. C. MUKHERJI.

SHEET No XXXVII

THE BASES OF COLUMNS

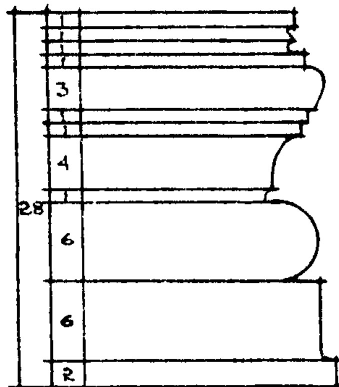
CHAPTER XIV

THE ŚRĪ-BANDHA CLASS



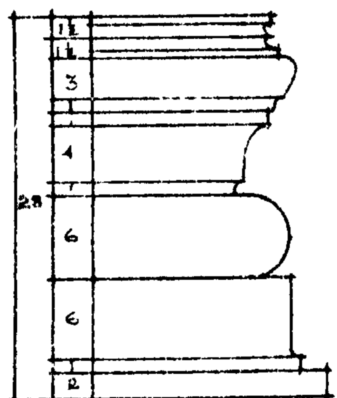
FIRST TYPE

OF 26 PARTS ?—



SECOND TYPE.

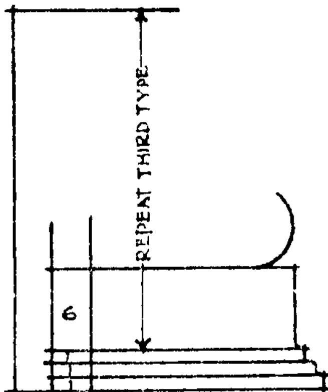
OF 26 PARTS ? —



THIRD TYPE

OF 26 PARTS ? —

NOTE—
ALL THESE TYPES ARE OF 28 PARTS AND NOT OF 26 AS GIVEN IN THE TEXT



FOURTH TYPE.

OF 26 PARTS ? —

S. C. MUKHERJI.

SHEET No. XXXVIII

THE BASES OF COLUMNS

CHAPTER XIV

THE MAÑCHA-BANDHA CLASS

FIRST TYPE
OF 24 PARTS —

SECOND TYPE
OF 26 PARTS —

THIRD TYPE
OF 26 PARTS —

FOURTH TYPE
OF 26 PARTS —

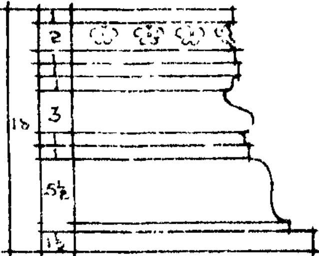
S. C. MUKHERJI.

SHEET № XXXIX

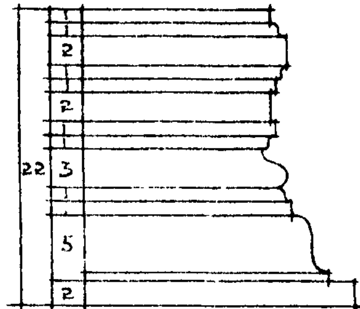
THE BASES OF COLUMNS

CHAPTER XIV

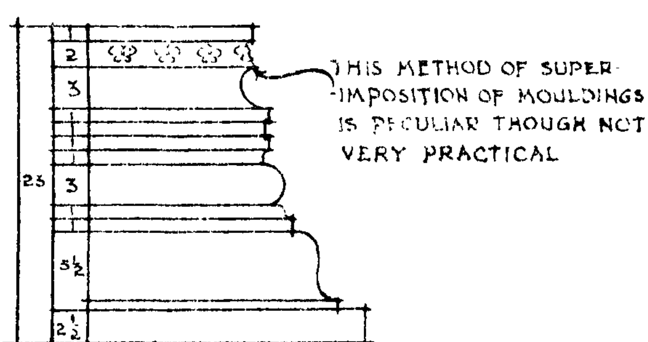
THE ŚREṆI-BANDHA CLASS



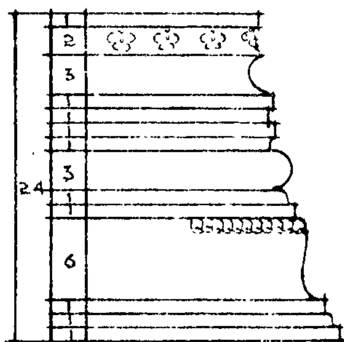
FIRST TYPE
OF 18 PARTS



SECOND TYPE
OF 22 PARTS



THIRD TYPE
OF 23 PARTS



FOURTH TYPE
OF 24 PARTS

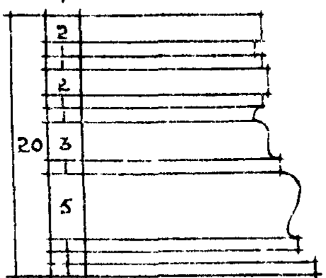
S. C. MUKHERJI.

SHEET No. XL

THE BASES OF COLUMNS

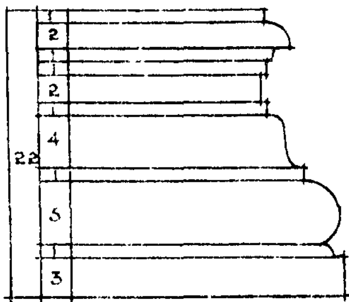
CHAPTER XIV

THE PADMA-BANDHA CLASS



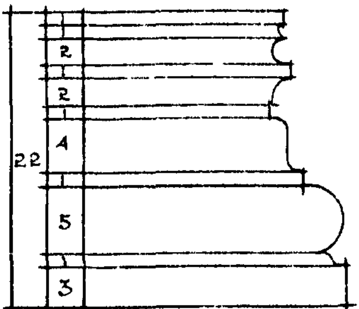
FIRST TYPE

OF 21 PARTS ? —



SECOND TYPE

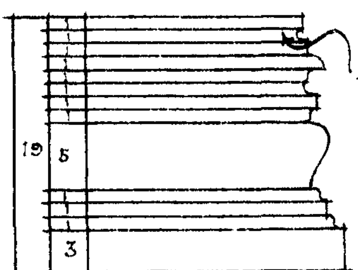
OF 21 PARTS ? —



THIRD TYPE

OF 21 PARTS ? —

NOTE :-
THE TOTAL OBTAINED BY ADDITION OF DIFFERENT PARTS IN EACH TYPE IS NOT 21, AS GIVEN IN THE TEXT FOR ALL THE FOUR TYPES



BY HAVING EIGHT CONSECUTIVE EQUAL DIVISIONS THE FIGURE SEEMS TO BE OUT OF SCALE

FOURTH TYPE

OF 21 PARTS ? —

S. C. MUKHERJI.

SHEET NO. XLI

THE BASES OF COLUMNS

CHAPTER XIV

THE KUMBHA-BANDHA CLASS

25½ — 1½, 1½, 3, 1½, 1½, 1½, 2, 2, 2

FOURTH TYPE
OF 24 PARTS ?

25 — 2, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2

FIFTH TYPE
OF 26 PARTS ?

IN THE FIRST THREE TYPES THE TOPMOST FILLET HAS BEEN ADDED THOUGH NOT MENTIONED IN THE TEXT

22 — 3, 3, 2, 2

FIRST TYPE
OF 24 PARTS ?

21 — REPEAT FIRST TYPE

SECOND TYPE
OF 24 PARTS ?

22½ — 1½, 1½, 1½, 2, 2

THIRD TYPE
OF 24 PARTS ?

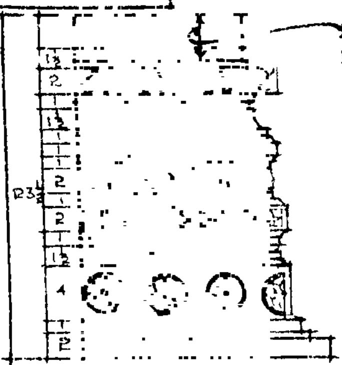
B. C. MUKHERJI

SHEET No. XLII

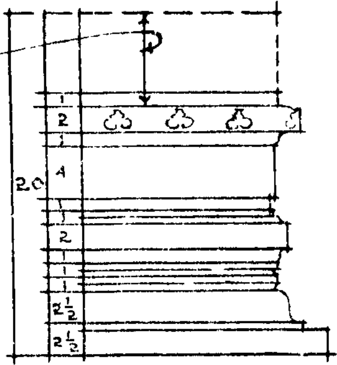
THE BASES OF COLUMNS

CHAPTER XIV

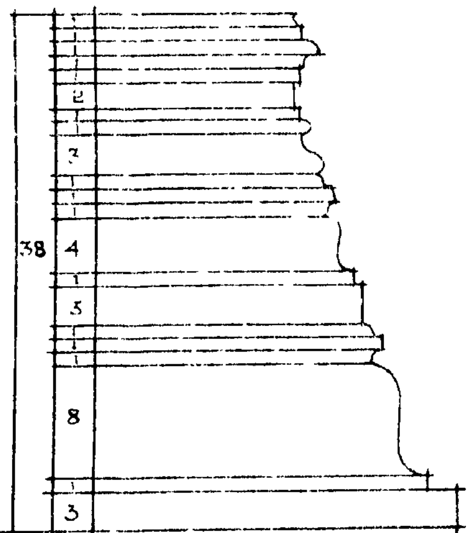
THE RATNA-BANDHA, PATTA-BANDHA, ŚRĪ-KĀNTA AND KAMPA-BANDHA CLASSES



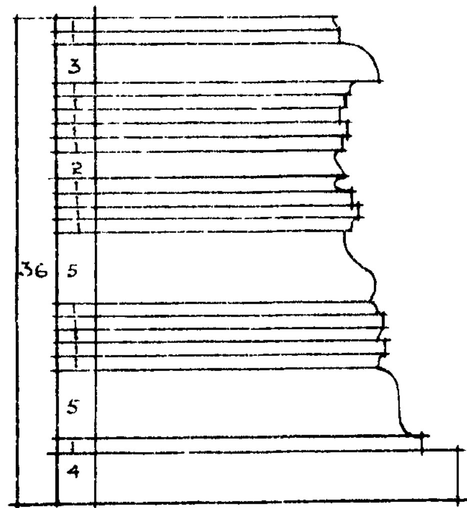
RATNA-BANDHA BASE
OF 26 PARTS ?



PATTA-BANDHA BASE
OF 26 PARTS. ?



ŚRĪ-KĀNTA BASE
OF 38 PARTS.



KAMPA-BANDHA BASE.
OF 36 PARTS.

S. C. MUKHERJI

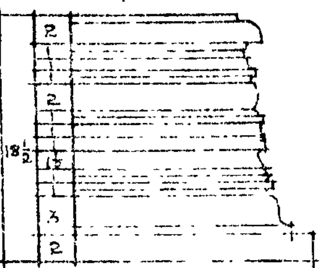
THE BASES OF COLUMNS

CHAPTER XIV

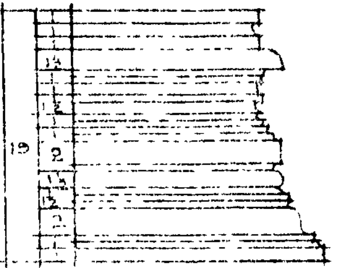
KUKSHI-BANDHA CLASS

NOTE :-

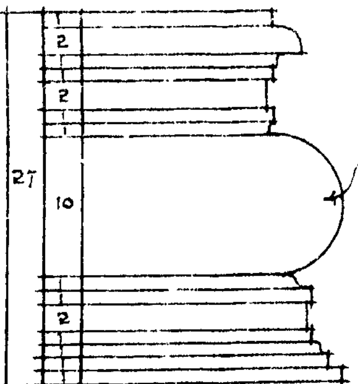
IN THE TWO TYPES FIRST AND THIRD, THE TOTALS OF THE NUMBER OF PARTS FOR DIFFERENT MOULDINGS VARY FROM THOSE GIVEN IN THE TEXT



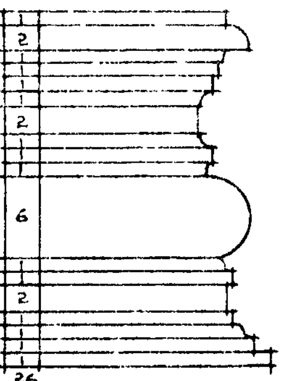
FIRST TYPE
OF 18 PARTS ?



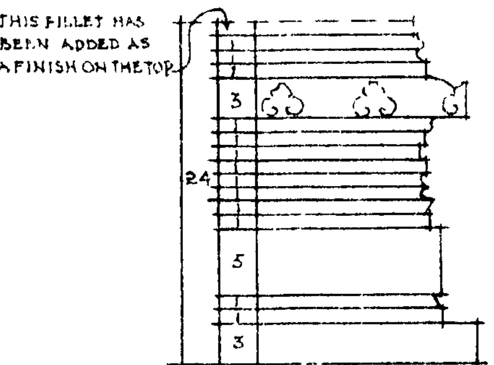
SECOND TYPE
OF 19 PARTS



THIRD TYPE
OF 26 PARTS ?



SUGGESTED ALTERNATIVE OF THIRD TYPE



FOURTH TYPE.
OF 24 PARTS.

S. C. MUKHERJI.

THE COLUMNS — CHAPTER XV

THE CHITRA-KANṬHA CLASS

GENERAL PROPORTION — WHOLE ORDER = 6 PARTS

PEDESTAL – 1 PART.
BASE – 1 "
SHAFT – 2 "
CAP – 1 "
ENTABLATURE – 1 "

DIAMETER OF COL: – 1/8 TH HEIGHT OR 1/2 PART

NOTE —
THIS ORDER IS SIMILAR TO ROMAN DORIC IN PROPORTION

PHALAKĀ
KUMBHA
GALA
PĀLIKĀ
FOR ENTABLATURE

WHEN SQUARE | WHEN CIRCULAR

PLAN AT AA
LOOKING UP

PLAN AT BB
LOOKING UP

PLAN AT DD
LOOKING UP

PLAN AT FF
LOOKING UP

PLAN AT CC
LOOKING DOWN

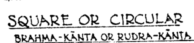
PLAN AT EE
LOOKING DOWN

PLAN AT GG
LOOKING DOWN

URAGA-BANDHA BASE TYPE 1

PEDESTALS IN ALL CASES SHOULD BE SQUARE IN PLAN

VEDI-BHADRA PEDESTAL TYPE 3

SQUARE OR CIRCULAR

BRAHMA-KĀNTA OR RUDRA-KĀNTA

OCTAGONAL
VISHNU-KĀNTA

HEXAGONAL
SKANDA-KĀNTA

PENTAGONAL
ŚIVA-KĀNTA

S. C. MUKHERJI.

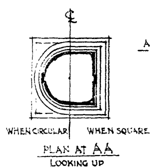
SHEET NO. XLV

THE COLUMNS — CHAPTER XV

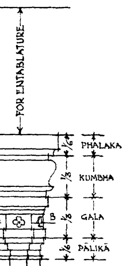
THE PADMA-KĀNTA AND CHITRA-SKAMBHA CLASSES

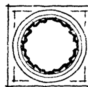
GENERAL PROPORTION — WHOLE ORDER = 6 PARTS
PEDESTAL — 1 PART
BASE — 1 "
SHAFT — 2 "
CAP — 1 "
ENTABLATURE — 1 "

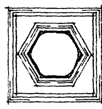
DIAMETER OF PADMA-KĀNTA = 1/8 TH HEIGHT OF COL:
DIAMETER OF CHITRA-SKAMBHA = 1/10 TH HEIGHT OF COL:
THEY ARE RESPECTIVELY SIMILAR TO IONIC AND CORINTHIAN IN PROPORTION

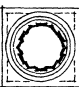


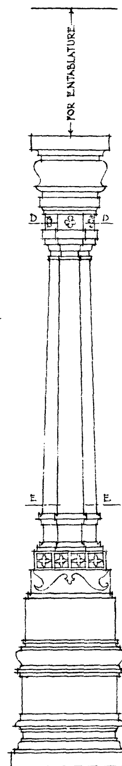
PLAN AT AA
LOOKING UP

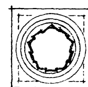


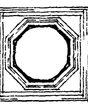

PLAN AT BB
LOOKING UP

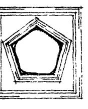

PLAN AT CC
LOOKING DOWN

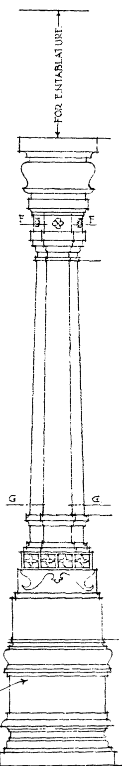





PLAN AT DD
LOOKING UP

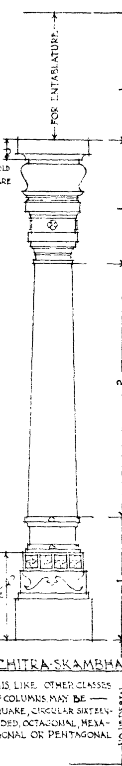


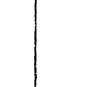

PLAN AT EE
LOOKING DOWN

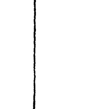



PLAN AT FF
LOOKING UP


PLAN AT GG
LOOKING DOWN







SQUARE OR CIRCULAR
BRAMMA-KĀNTA OR RUDRA-KĀNTA

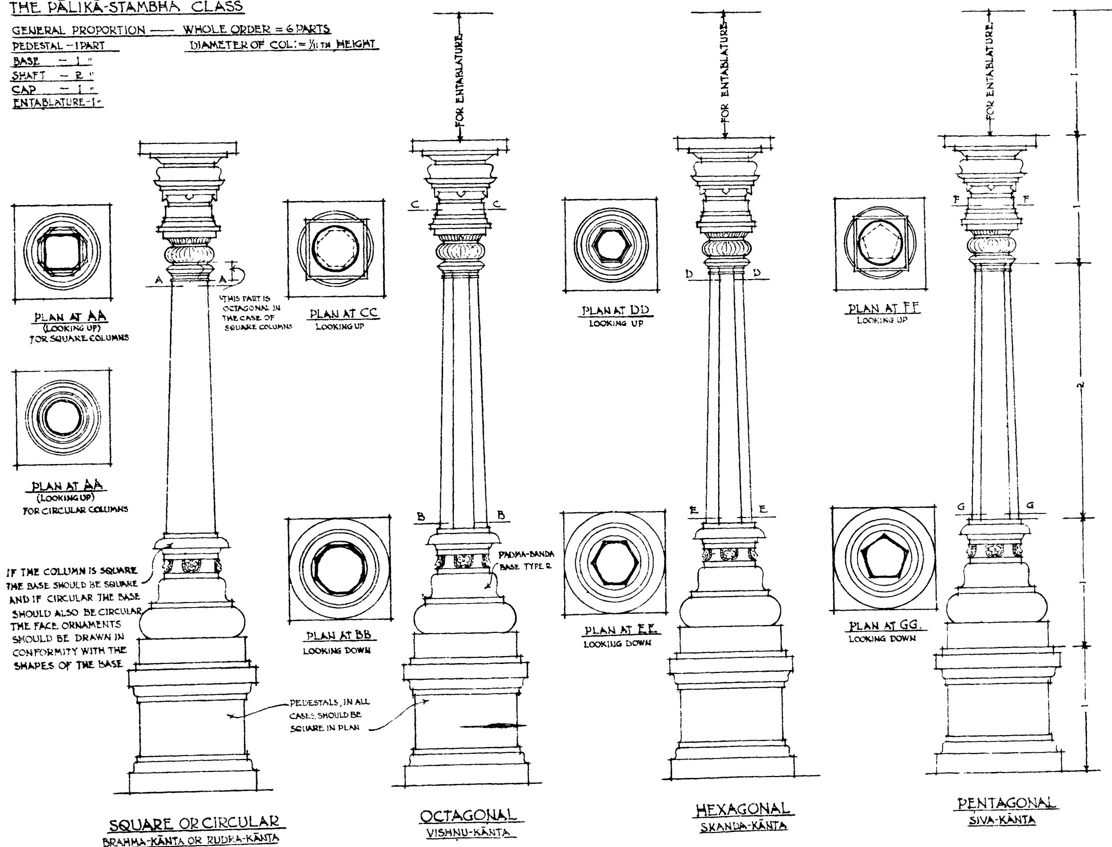
OCTAGONAL
VISHNU-KĀNTA

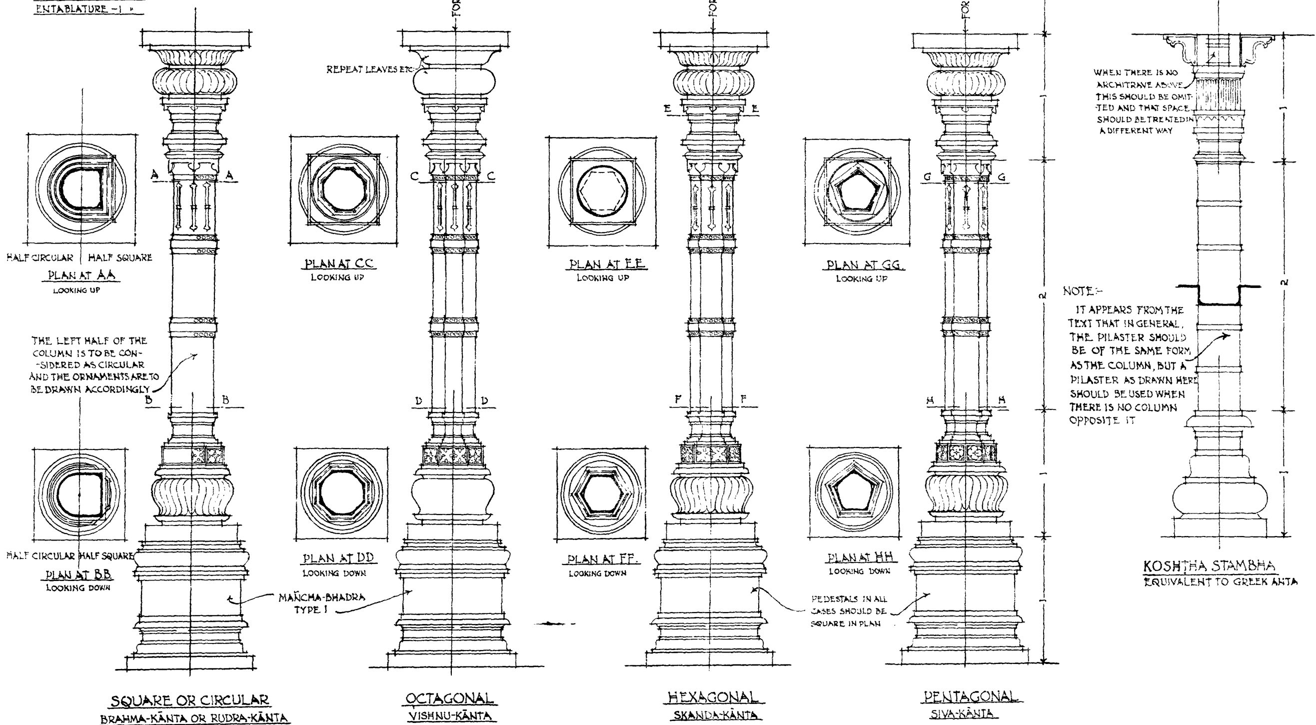
HEXAGONAL
SKANDA-KĀNTA

PENTAGONAL
SIVA-KĀNTA

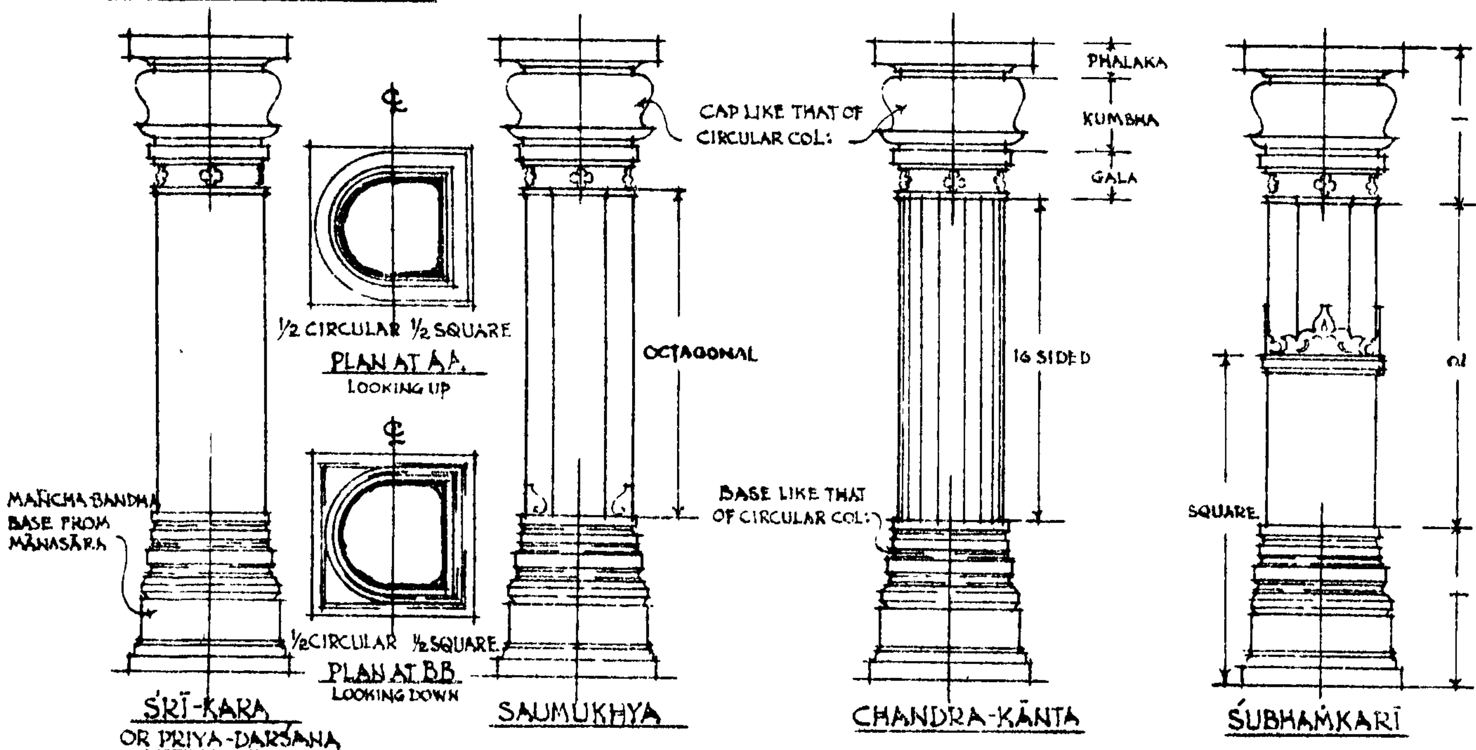
CHITRA-SKAMBHA
THIS, LIKE OTHER CLASSES OF COLUMNS, MAY BE — SQUARE, CIRCULAR SIXTEEN-SIDED, OCTAGONAL, HEXAGONAL OR PENTAGONAL

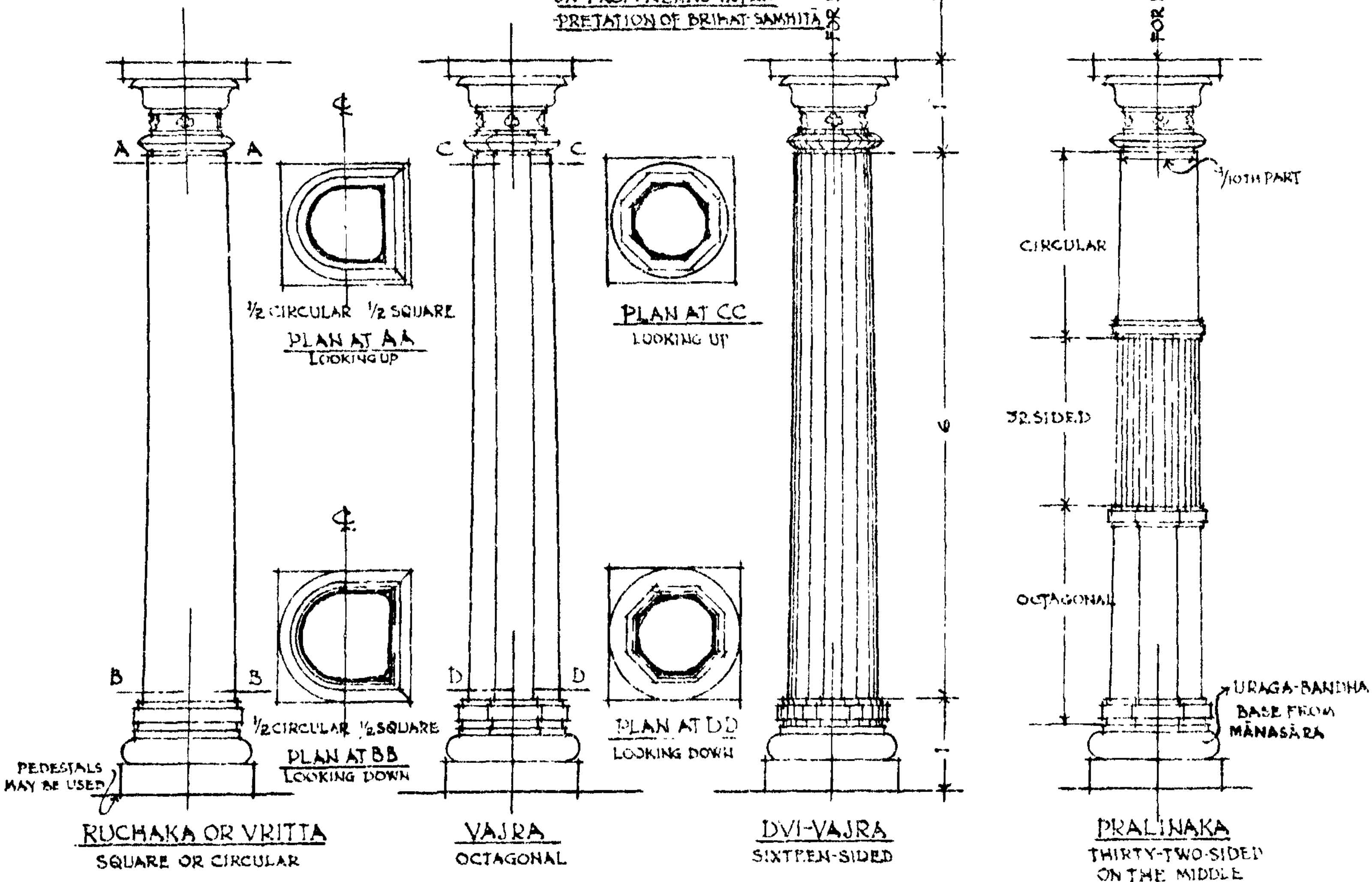
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SHEET NO. XLVI
THE COLUMNS — CHAPTER XV
THE PĀLIKĀ-STAMBHA CLASS
GENERAL PROPORTION — WHOLE ORDER = 6 PARTS
PEDESTAL - 1 PART
DIAMETER OF COL: = 1/11 TH HEIGHT
BASE - 1 "
SHAFT - 2 "
CAP - 1 "
ENTABLATURE - 1 "
FOR ENTABLATURE
PLAN AT AA
(LOOKING UP)
FOR SQUARE COLUMNS
THIS PART IS OCTAGONAL IN THE CASE OF SQUARE COLUMNS
PLAN AT CC
LOOKING UP
PLAN AT DD
LOOKING UP
PLAN AT FF
LOOKING UP
PLAN AT AA
(LOOKING UP)
FOR CIRCULAR COLUMNS
IF THE COLUMN IS SQUARE THE BASE SHOULD BE SQUARE AND IF CIRCULAR THE BASE SHOULD ALSO BE CIRCULAR. THE FACE ORNAMENTS SHOULD BE DRAWN IN CONFORMITY WITH THE SHAPES OF THE BASE
PADMA-BANDA BASE TYPE 2
PLAN AT BB
LOOKING DOWN
PLAN AT EE
LOOKING DOWN
PLAN AT GG
LOOKING DOWN
PEDESTALS, IN ALL CASES SHOULD BE SQUARE IN PLAN
SQUARE OR CIRCULAR
BRAHMA-KĀNTA OR RUDRA-KĀNTA
OCTAGONAL
VISHNU-KĀNTA
HEXAGONAL
SKANDA-KĀNTA
PENTAGONAL
SIVA-KĀNTA
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SHEET No. XLVII
THE COLUMNS
CHAPTER XV
THE KUMBHA-STAMBHA AND KOSHTHA-STAMBHA CLASSES
GENERAL PROPORTION
PEDESTAL — 1 PART
BASE — 1
SHAFT — 2
CAP — 1
ENTABLATURE — 1
WHOLE ORDER = 6 PARTS.
DIAMETER OF BOTH THE CLASSES = 1/12TH HEIGHT OF COL:
FOR ENTABLATURE
REPEAT LEAVES ETC.
HALF CIRCULAR | HALF SQUARE
PLAN AT AA
LOOKING UP
PLAN AT CC
LOOKING UP
PLAN AT EE
LOOKING UP
PLAN AT GG
LOOKING UP
THE LEFT HALF OF THE COLUMN IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS CIRCULAR AND THE ORNAMENTS ARE TO BE DRAWN ACCORDINGLY
HALF CIRCULAR HALF SQUARE
PLAN AT BB
LOOKING DOWN
PLAN AT DD
LOOKING DOWN
PLAN AT FF
LOOKING DOWN
PLAN AT HH
LOOKING DOWN
MAÑCHA-BHADRA TYPE I
PEDESTALS IN ALL CASES SHOULD BE SQUARE IN PLAN
WHEN THERE IS NO ARCHITRAVE ABOVE THIS SHOULD BE OMITTED AND THAT SPACE SHOULD BE TREATED IN A DIFFERENT WAY
NOTE:- IT APPEARS FROM THE TEXT THAT IN GENERAL, THE PILASTER SHOULD BE OF THE SAME FORM AS THE COLUMN, BUT A PILASTER AS DRAWN HERE SHOULD BE USED WHEN THERE IS NO COLUMN OPPOSITE IT
SQUARE OR CIRCULAR
BRAHMA-KĀNTA OR RUDRA-KĀNTA
OCTAGONAL
VISHNU-KĀNTA
HEXAGONAL
SKANDA-KĀNTA
PENTAGONAL
SIVA-KĀNTA
KOSHTHA STAMBHA
EQUIVALENT TO GREEK ANTA
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THE COLUMNS —— CHAPTER XV
SHEET NO XLVIII
THE SET OF FIVE ORDERS
FROM SUPRA-BHEDA AND OTHER ĀGAMAS
BASED ON MĀNASĀRA
PROPORTION – BASE = 1 PART, SHAFT = 2, CAP = 1
THERE IS NO MENTION OF PEDESTAL AND ENTABLATURE.
DIAMETER OF COL: = 1/6TH HEIGHT (SUPPLIED FROM KĀŚYAPA)
NO MENTION OF ENTASIS
MAÑCHA-BANDHA BASE FROM MĀNASĀRA
½ CIRCULAR ½ SQUARE
PLAN AT A.A.
LOOKING UP
½ CIRCULAR ½ SQUARE.
PLAN AT B.B.
LOOKING DOWN
OCTAGONAL
CAP LIKE THAT OF CIRCULAR COL:
BASE LIKE THAT OF CIRCULAR COL:
16 SIDED
PHALAKA
KUMBHA
GALA
SQUARE
1
2
ŚRĪ-KARA
OR PRIYA-DARŚANA
SAUMUKHYA
CHANDRA-KĀNTA
ŚUBHAṀKARĪ
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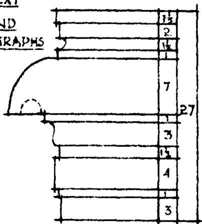

SHEET NO. XLIX
THE COLUMNS — CHATER XV
THE SET OF FIVE ORDERS
FROM BRIHAT-SAMHITĀ ETC. BASED
ON MĀNASĀRA
PROPORTION - WHOLE ORDER = 10¾ PARTS
PEDESTAL - 1, BASE = 1 SHAFT = 6 CAP = 1
ENTABLATURE - 1¾
NOTE :-
1. THIS IS SIMILAR TO TUSCAN
ORDER IN PROPORTION
2 THESE FIGURES ARE BASED
ON PROF: KERNS INTER-
-PRETATION OF BRIHAT-SAMHITĀ
FOR ENTABL.
1¾
1
6
1
A
A
B
B
C
C
D
D
½ CIRCULAR ½ SQUARE
PLAN AT AA
LOOKING UP
½ CIRCULAR ½ SQUARE
PLAN AT BB
LOOKING DOWN
PLAN AT CC
LOOKING UP
PLAN AT DD
LOOKING DOWN
PEDESTALS
MAY BE USED
FOR ENTABL.
1/10TH PART
CIRCULAR
32 SIDED
OCTAGONAL
URAGA-BANDHA
BASE FROM
MĀNASĀRA
RUCHAKA OR VRITTA
SQUARE OR CIRCULAR
VAJRA
OCTAGONAL
DVI-VAJRA
SIXTEEN-SIDED
PRALINAKA
THIRTY-TWO-SIDED
ON THE MIDDLE
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THE ENTABLATURES AND ROOFS — CHAPTER XVI

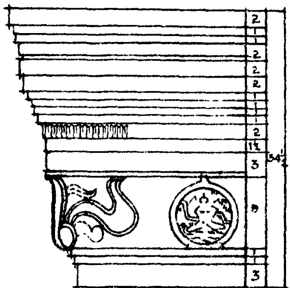
SHEET NO.

NOTE:-

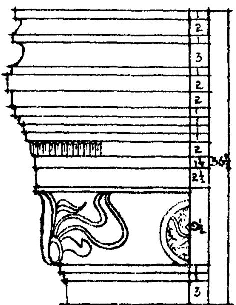
1. THE TOTAL OF THE NUMBER OF PARTS FOR EACH TYPE VARIES FROM WHAT IS GIVEN IN THE TEXT
2. EXCEPTING THE TYPES SECOND AND THIRD IMAGES AND LEOGRAPHS DO NOT SUIT OTHERS



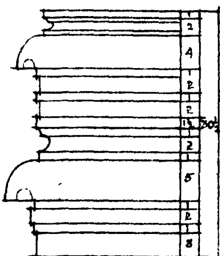
FIRST TYPE



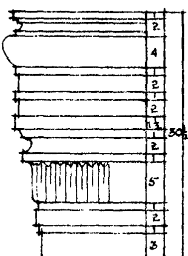
SECOND TYPE



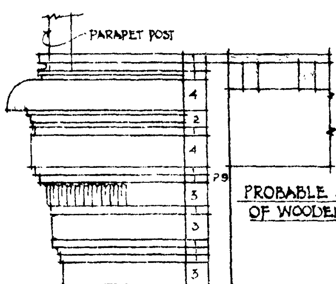
THIRD TYPE



FOURTH TYPE



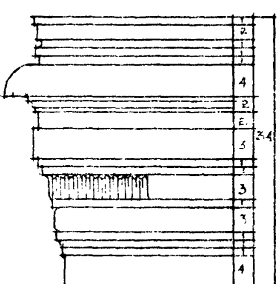
FIFTH TYPE



PROBABLE SECTION OF WOODEN ROOF

SIXTH TYPE

THE SEVENTH TYPE VARIES FROM THE SIXTH ONLY IN MINOR DETAILS

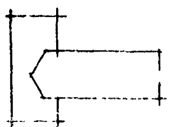


EIGHTH TYPE

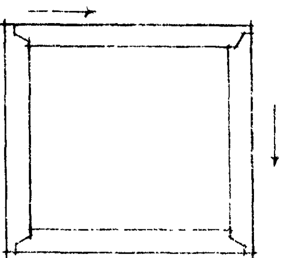
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THE JOINERY — CHAPTER XVII

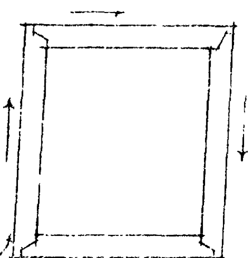
NOTE :-
THIS CHAPTER DEALS WITH WOOD JOINERY AND CARPENTARY. THERE IS AN OCCASIONAL MENTION OF STONE JOINT.



JOINT BETWEEN A HORIZONTAL AND A VERTICAL PIECE ON THE MIDDLE OF THE LATTER

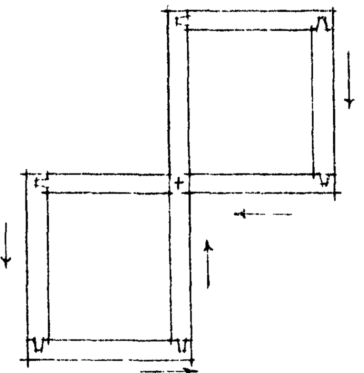


NANDYĀVARTA ORDER OF JOINERY

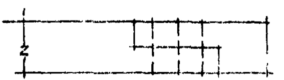


SARVATO-BHADRA ORDER OF JOINERY

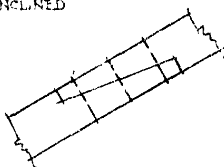
THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN NANDYĀ VARTA AND SARVATO-BHADRA TYPES OF JOINERY IS THAT, IN THE LATTER, PIECES ARE INCLINED



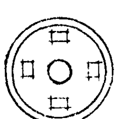
SVASTIKA ORDER OF JOINERY



MALLA-BANDHA JOINT 'A' OR HALVED JOINT

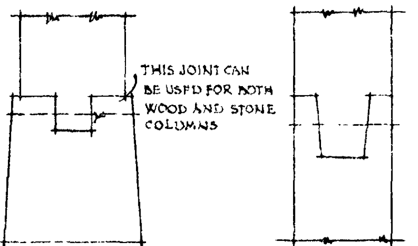


MALLA-BANDHA JOINT 'B' OR SCARFED JOINT



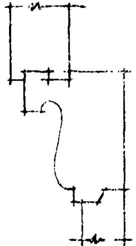
PLAN

MAHĀ-VRITTA JOINT OF MESHA-YUDDHA TYPE



MESHA-YUDDHA JOINT OR MORTISE AND TENON JOINT

SUKARA-GHRĀNA JOINT



JOINTS IN FRIEZE

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SHEET NO. LII

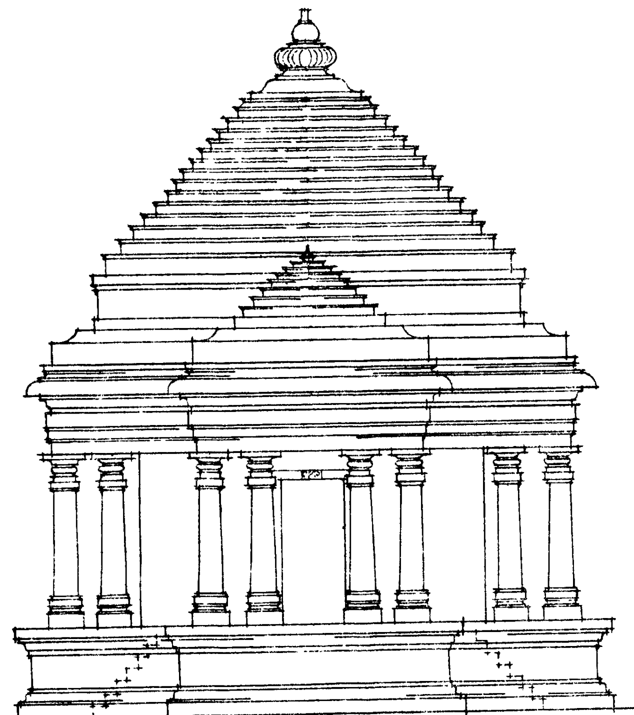
THE ONE-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XIX

THE ELEVATION TOWARDS THE BREADTH

NOTE:—

1. ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED BOTH AS TEMPLES AND DWELLING HOUSES WITH SLIGHT DIFFERENCE IN DETAILS TOBE INDICATED IN THE SECTION.

THE REMAINING FOUR TYPES ARE TO BE DRAWN SIMILARLY WITH DIFFERENT PROPORTIONS.



FIRST TYPE
OF SMALL PROPORTION

HEIGHT = 1¼ BREADTH
= 8 PARTS.

SCALE OF 1 0 4 PARTS

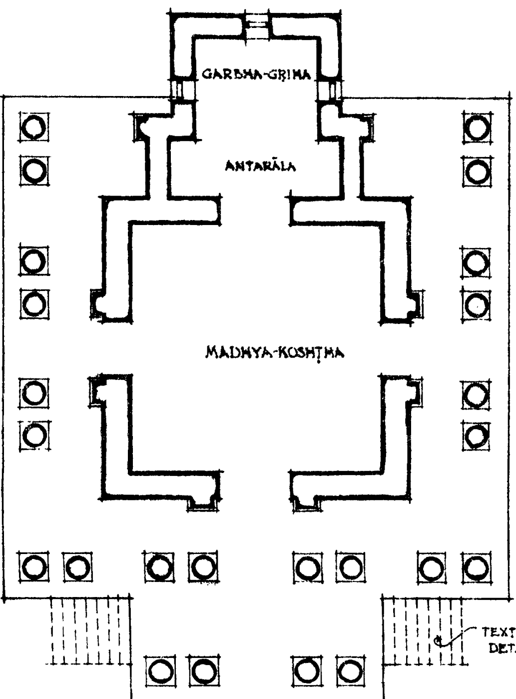
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SHEET NO LIII

THE ONE-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XIX

THE TYPICAL PLAN

NOTE:—
ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED
BOTH AS TEMPLES AND DWELLING HOUSES
WITH SLIGHT DIFFERENCE IN DETAILS



SUGGESTED PLAN
BASED ON FIRST TYPE

GARBHA-GRIHA = 1/3RD BREADTH
IN THIS CASE

SCALE OF 1 0 5 PARTS

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SHEET No. LIV

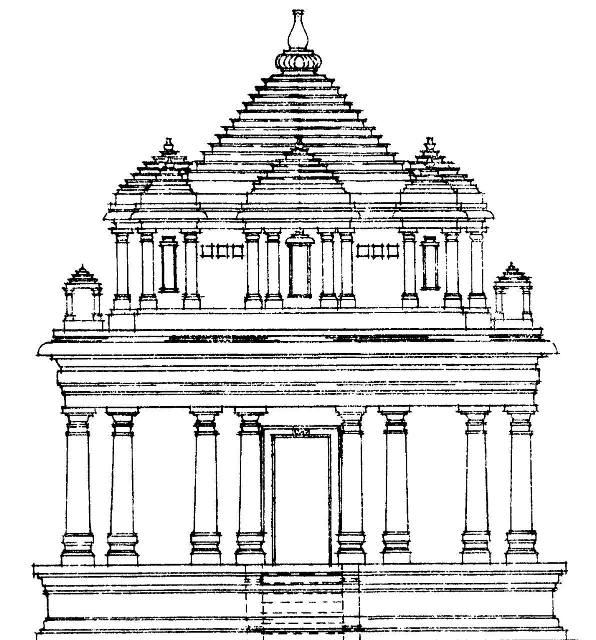
THE ONE-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XIX

THE ELEVATION TOWARDS THE BREADTH

NOTE :-

ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED
BOTH AS TEMPLES AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS
WITH SLIGHT DIFFERENCE IN DETAILS TO BE
INDICATED IN THE SECTION

THE REMAINING FOUR TYPES ARE TO BE DRAWN
SIMILARLY WITH DIFFERENT PROPORTIONS.



THE SECOND TYPE
OF SMALL PROPORTION

HEIGHT :: 1¼ BREADTH
= 10 PARTS

SCALE OF 1 0 5 PARTS

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SHEET NO. LVI

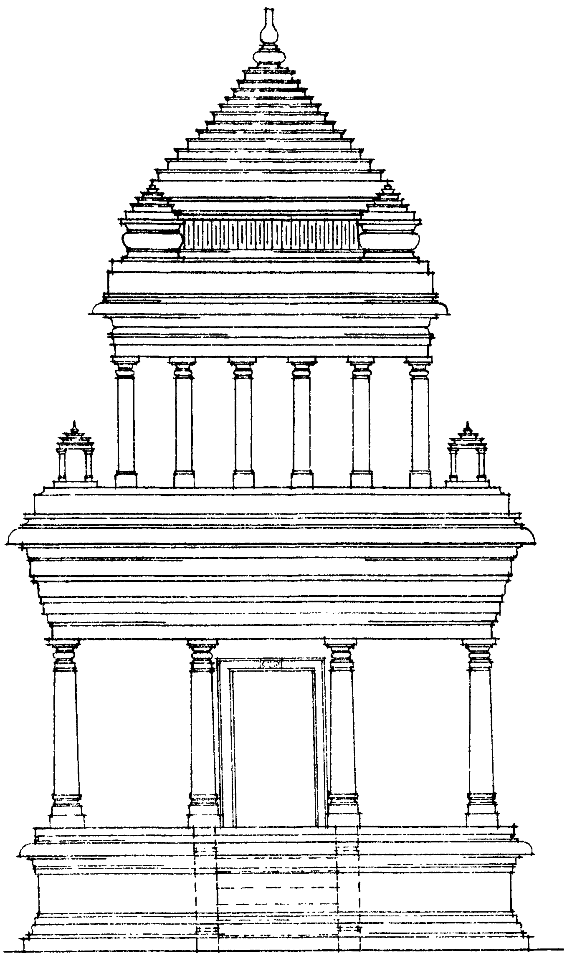
THE ONE-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XIX

THE ELEVATION TOWARDS THE BREADTH

NOTE:—

ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED BOTH AS TEMPLES AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS WITH SLIGHT DIFFERENCE IN DETAILS TO BE INDICATED IN THE SECTION.

THE REMAINING FOUR TYPES ARE TO BE DRAWN SIMILARLY WITH DIFFERENT PROPORTIONS



THE LAST TYPE
OF LARGE PROPORTION

HEIGHT = 2 BREADTH
= 32 PARTS ?

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTS SHOULD BE 30 AND NOT 32 AS MENTIONED IN THE TEXT

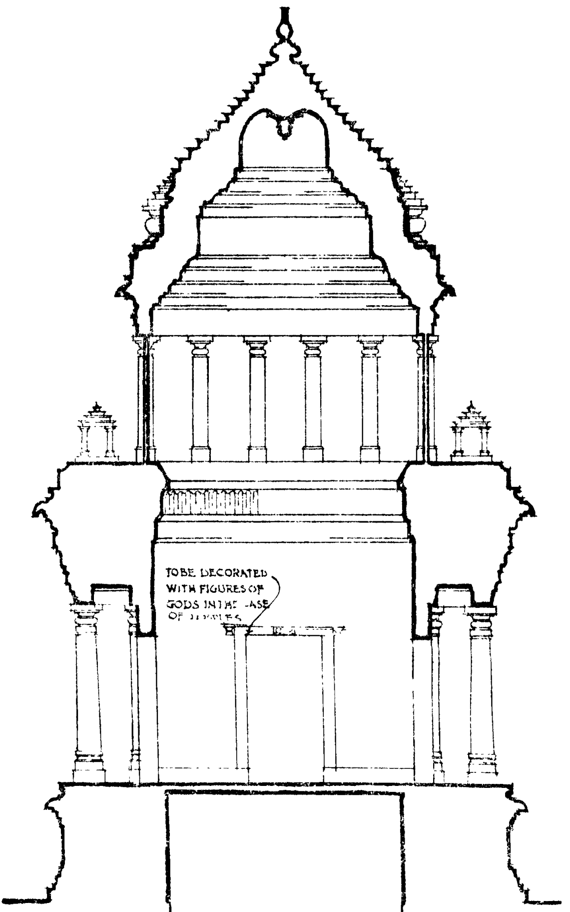
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THE ONE-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XIX.

THE TYPICAL SECTION.

NOTE :-

IF THIS IS TO BE USED AS A TEMPLE THE FRIEZE AND PARAPET SHOULD ALSO BE DECORATED WITH IMAGES OF GODS



CROSS SECTION
OF THE LAST TYPE

HEIGHT = 2 BREADTH
= 60 PARTS.

SCALE OF 1 0 5 10 15 PARTS.

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SHEET NO. LVIII

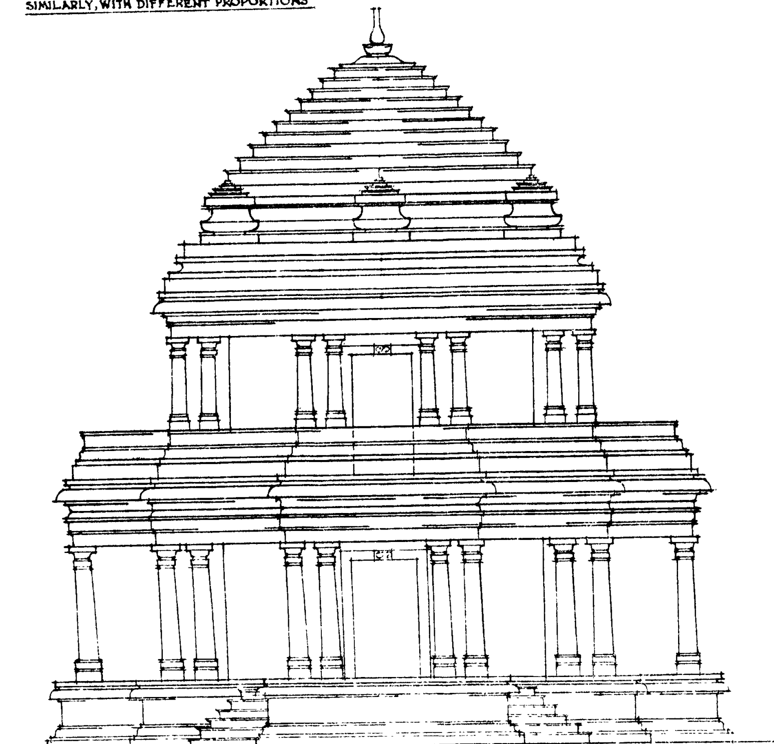
THE TWO-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XX

THE ELEVATION TOWARDS THE BREADTH

NOTE :-

ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED BOTH AS TEMPLES AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS WITH SLIGHT DIFFERENCE IN DETAIL TOBE INDICATED IN THE SECTION.

THE REMAINING FIVE TYPES ARE TOBE DRAWN SIMILARLY, WITH DIFFERENT PROPORTIONS



SMALL TYPE

HEIGHT=1½ BREADTH
= 16 PARTS

SCALE : PARTS

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SHEET No. LIX

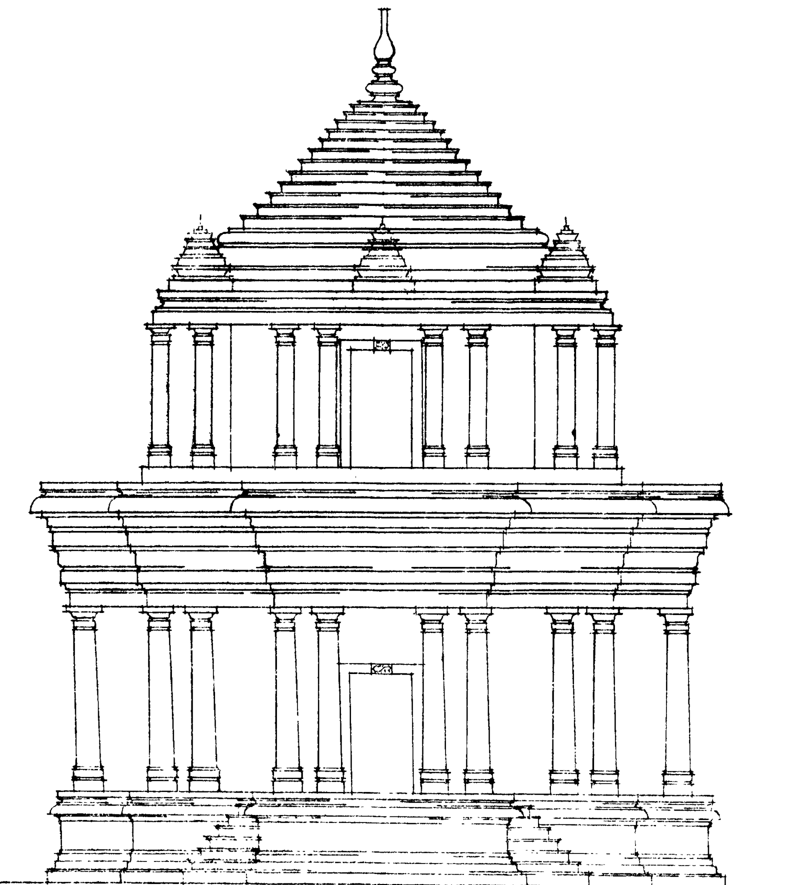
THE TWO-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XX

THE ELEVATION TOWARDS THE BREADTH

NOTE :-

ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED BOTH AS TEMPLES AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS WITH SLIGHT DIFFERENCE IN DETAIL TO BE INDICATED IN THE SECTION

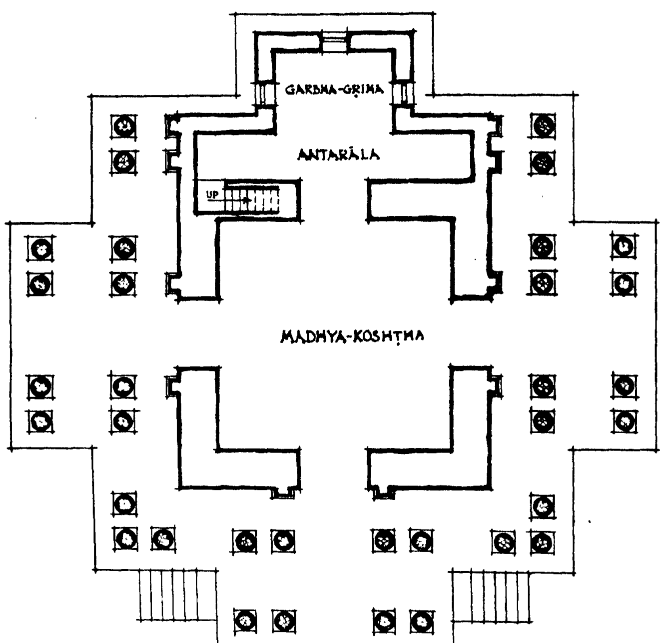
THE REMAINING FIVE TYPES ARE TO BE DRAWN SIMILARLY WITH DIFFERENT PROPORTIONS



INTERMEDIATE TYPE

HEIGHT = 1¾TH BREADTH = 28 PARTS

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SHEET No. LX
THE TWO-STOREYED BUILDINGS:— CHAPTER XX
THE TYPICAL PLAN
NOTE:—
ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED
BOTH AS TEMPLES AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS
WITH SLIGHT DIFFERENCE IN DETAILS
GARBHA-GRIHA
ANTARĀLA
UP
MADHYA-KOSHṬHA
SUGGESTED PLAN
BASED ON INTERMEDIATE TYPE
SCALE OF 1 0 5 15 PARTS.
S. C. MUKHERJI.

SHEET NO. LXI

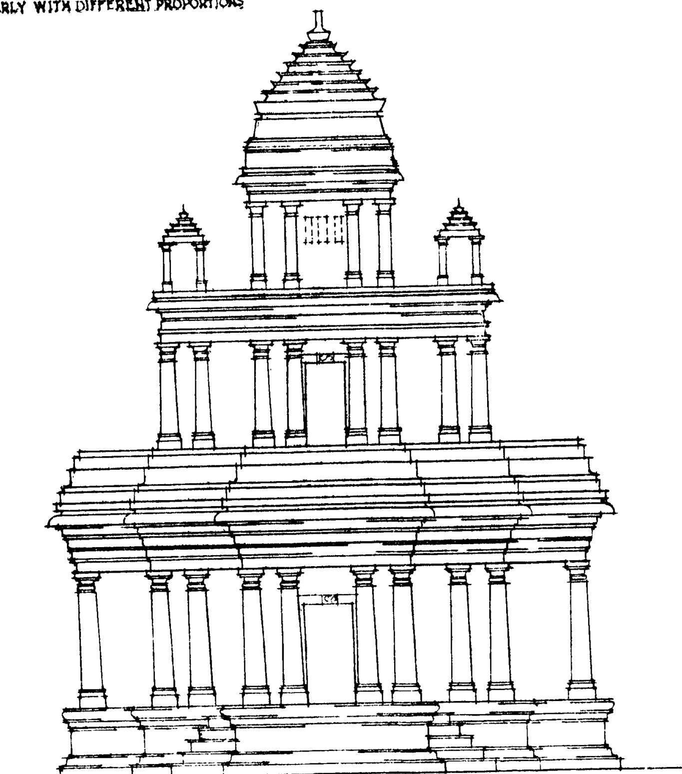
THE TWO-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XX

THE ELEVATION TOWARDS THE BREADTH

NOTE :-

ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED BOTH AS TEMPLES AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS WITH SLIGHT DIFFERENCE IN DETAIL TO BE INDICATED IN THE SECTION

THE REMAINING FIVE TYPES MAY BE DRAWN SIMILARLY WITH DIFFERENT PROPORTIONS



LARGE TYPE

HEIGHT = 2 BREADTH = 11 PARTS

SCALE OF 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 PARTS

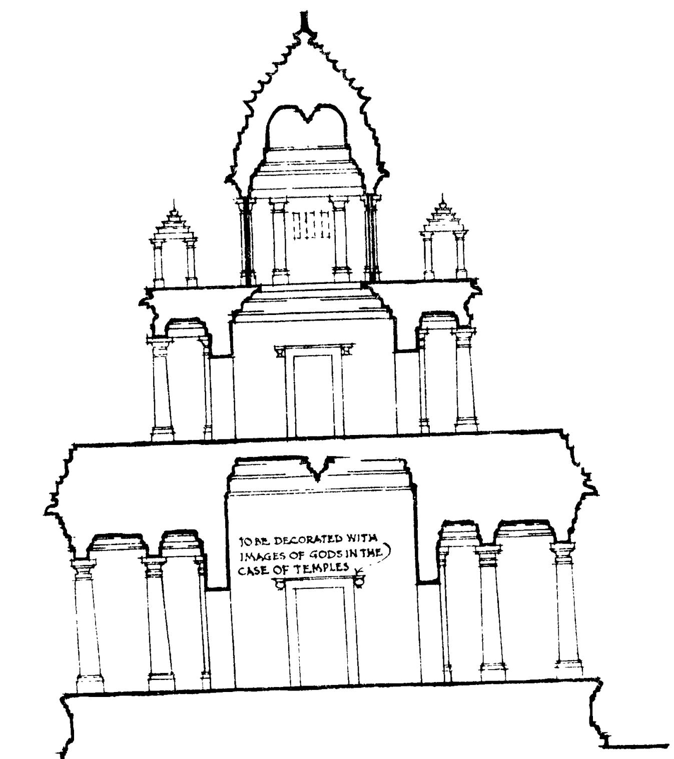
S. C. MUKHERJI.

SHEET No. LXII

THE TWO-STOREYED BUILDINGS —— CHAPTER XX

THE TYPICAL SECTION

NOTE:–
IF THIS IS TO BE USED AS A TEMPLE THE FRIEZE AND PARAPET SHOULD ALSO BE DECORATED WITH IMAGES OF GODS



CROSS SECTION
BASED ON LARGE TYPE

HEIGHT = 2 BREADTH
= 11 PARTS

SCALE OF 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 PARTS

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SHEET No LXIII

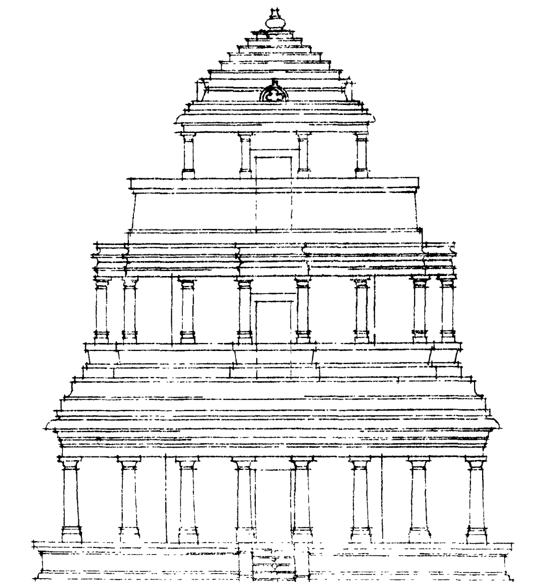
THE THREE-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXI

THE ELEVATION TOWARDS THE BREADTH

NOTE:-

ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED BOTH AS TEMPLES AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS WITH SLIGHT DIFFERENCE IN DETAIL TO BE INDICATED IN THE SECTION

THE OTHER FIVE TYPES SHOULD BE DRAWN WITH PROPORTIONS AS FOLLOW - SRĪKANTA = 6 PARTS AS HEIGHT. KESARA = 13 — KAMALĀṄGA AND BRAHMA-KĀNTA = 24 — MERU-KĀNTA = 30 PARTS — —



SUKHĀLAYA OR SMALL TYPE

HEIGHT = 1¼ by BREADTH = 13 PARTS.

SCALE OF 0 1 2 3

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SHEET NO LXIV

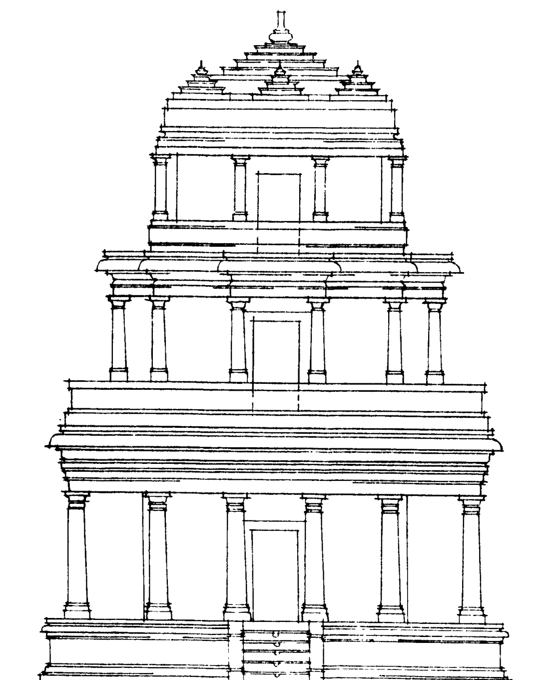
THE THREE-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXI

THE ELEVATION TOWARDS THE BREADTH

NOTE:—

ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED BOTH AS TEMPLES AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS WITH SLIGHT DIFFERENCE IN DETAIL TO BE INDICATED IN THE SECTION

THE OTHER FIVE TYPES SHOULD BE DRAWN WITH PROPORTIONS AS FOLLOW—ŚRĪ-KĀNTA = 6 PARTS AS HEIGHT, KESARA = 15 — KAMALĀNGA AND BRAHMA-KĀNTA = 24 — MERU-KĀNTA = 30 PARTS —



KAILĀSA OR INTERMEDIATE TYPE

HEIGHT = 1½ BREADTH
= 31 PARTS

17½ PARTS OF MERU-KĀNTA + 12 PARTS OF KAILĀSA + 1½ PARTS FOR FINIAL MAKE UP 31 PARTS.

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SHEET No LXV

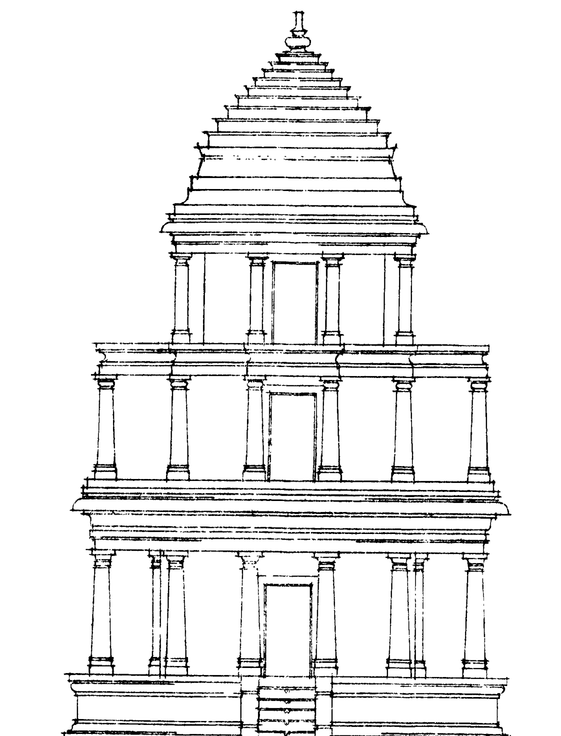
THE THREE-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXI

THE ELEVATION TOWARDS THE BREADTH

NOTE:-

ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED BOTH AS TEMPLES AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS WITH SLIGHT DIFFERENCE IN DETAIL TO BE INDICATED IN THE SECTION.

THE OTHER FIVE TYPES SHOULD BE DRAWN WITH PROPORTIONS AS FOLLOW :- ŚRĪ-KĀNTA = 6 PARTS AS HEIGHT, KESARA = 13, KAMALĀNGA AND BRAHMA-KĀNTA = 24, MERU-KĀNTA = 30 PARTS



ĀSANA OR LARGE TYPE

HEIGHT = 1¾TH BREADTH = 49 PARTS.

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTS SHOULD BE 47½ AND NOT 49 AS MENTIONED IN THE TEXT.

SCALE OF 5 0 5 10 15 20 PARTS

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SHEET No LXVI

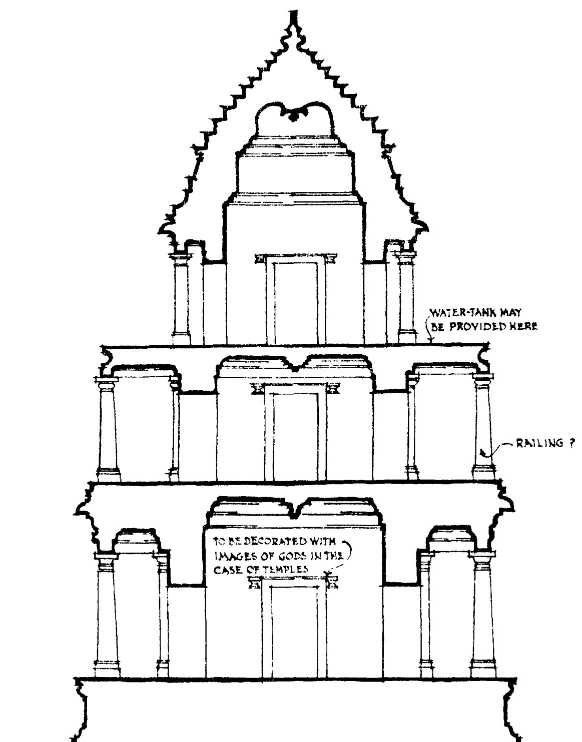
THE THREE-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXI

THE TYPICAL SECTION

NOTE :-

IF THIS IS TO BE USED AS A TEMPLE
THE FRIEZE AND PARAPET SHOULD ALSO
BE DECORATED WITH IMAGES OF GODS

SCALE OF 5 0 5 10 15 20 25 PARTS



CROSS SECTION
BASED ON ÀSANA OR LARGE TYPE

HEIGHT = 1¾TH BREADTH

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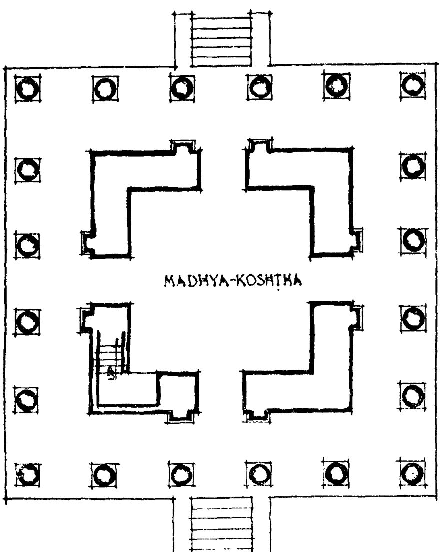
SHEET NO. LXVII

THE THREE-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXI

THE TYPICAL PLAN

NOTE:—
ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED
BOTH AS TEMPLES AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS
WITH SLIGHT DIFFERENCE IN DETAILS

SCALE OF 5 0 5 10 15 20 25 PARTS



SUGGESTED PLAN (GROUND FLOOR)
BASED ON LARGE TYPE.

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SHEET No LXVIII

THE FOUR-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXII

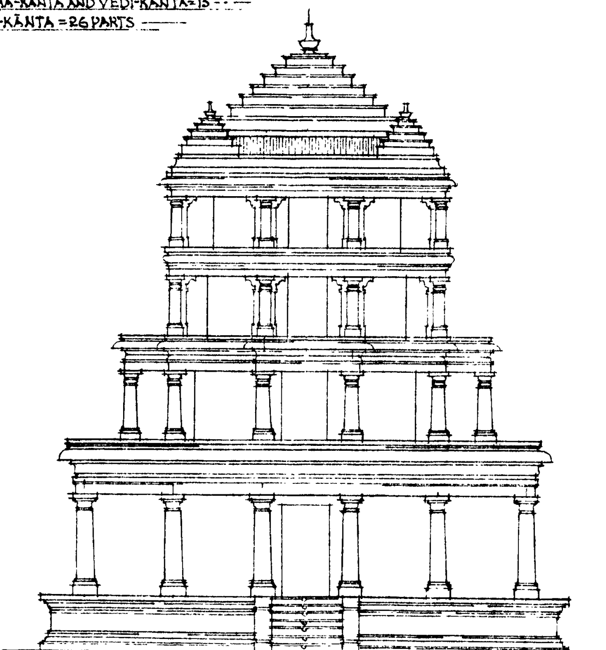
THE ELEVATION TOWARDS THE BREADTH

SCALE OF 1 0 5 10 15 PARTS

NOTE:—

ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED BOTH AS TEMPLES AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS WITH SLIGHT MODIFICATION IN DETAIL TO BE INDICATED IN THE SECTION

THE OTHER FIVE TYPES SHOULD BE DRAWN WITH PROPORTIONS AS FOLLOW - SADĀ-ŚIVA = 41 PARTS AS HEIGHT, ĪŚVARA-KĀNTA = 32 — MAÑCHA-KĀNTA AND VEDI-KĀNTA = 15 — — INDRA-KĀNTA = 26 PARTS ——



VISHNU-KĀNTA OR SMALL TYPE

HEIGHT = 1¼ BREADTH = 18 PARTS

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTS SHOULD BE 18¼ AND NOT 18 AS GIVEN IN THE TEXT.

S. C. MUKHERJI.

SHEET NO. LXIX

THE FOUR-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXII

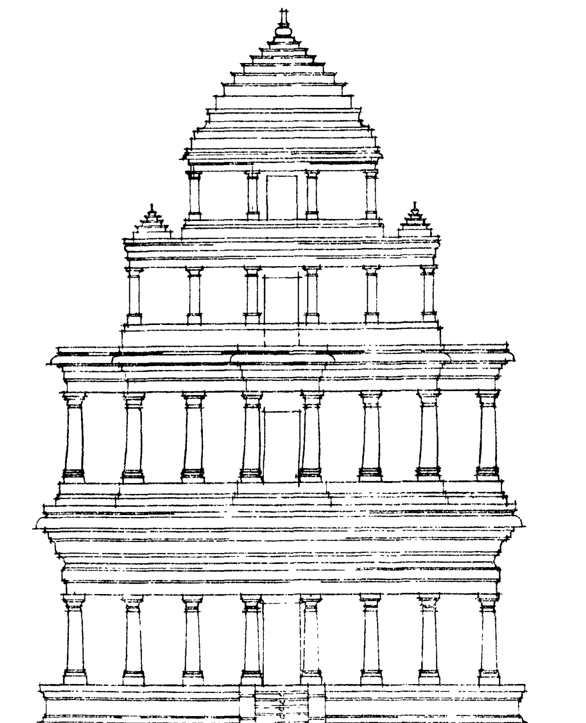
THE ELEVATION TOWARDS THE BREADTH

SCALE OF 1 0 5 10 15 PARTS

NOTE:–

ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED BOTH AS TEMPLES AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS WITH SLIGHT MODIFICATION IN DETAIL TO BE INDICATED IN THE SECTION.

THE OTHER FIVE TYPES SHOULD BE DRAWN WITH PROPORTIONS AS FOLLOW – SADĀ-SIVA = 41 PARTS AS HEIGHT, ĪSVARA-KĀNTA = 32 – MAÑCHA-KĀNTA AND VEDI-KĀNTA = 15 – INDRA-KĀNTA = 26 PARTS.



RUDRA-KĀNTA OR INTERMEDIATE TYPE.

HEIGHT = 1½ BREADTH
= 32 PARTS

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTS SHOULD BE 32¼ AND NOT 32 AS GIVEN IN THE TEXT.

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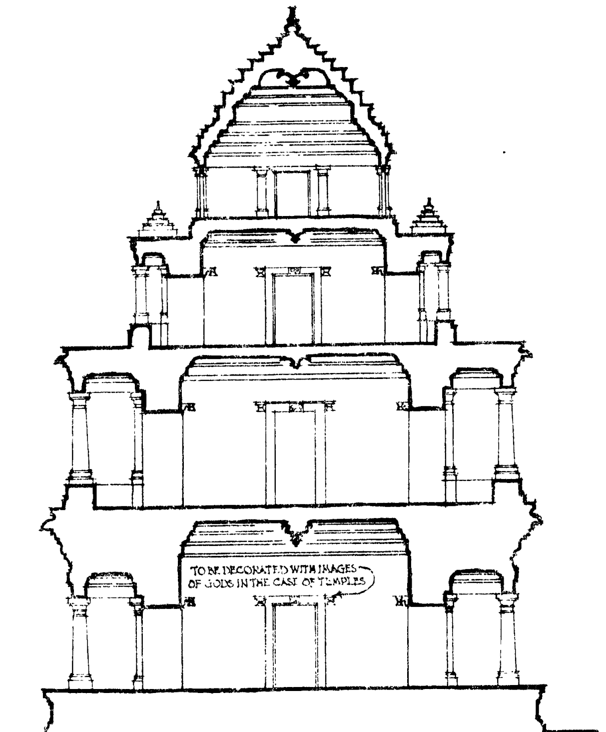
SHEET No. LXX

THE FOUR-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXII

THE TYPICAL SECTION

SCALE OF 1 0 5 10 15 PARTS

NOTE:—
IF THIS IS TO BE USED AS A TEMPLE
THE FRIEZE AND PARAPET SHOULD ALSO BE
DECORATED WITH IMAGES OF GODS



CROSS SECTION
BASED ON RUDRA-KĀNTA OR INTERMEDIATE TYPE

HEIGHT = $1\frac{1}{2}$ BREADTH

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SHEET No LXXI

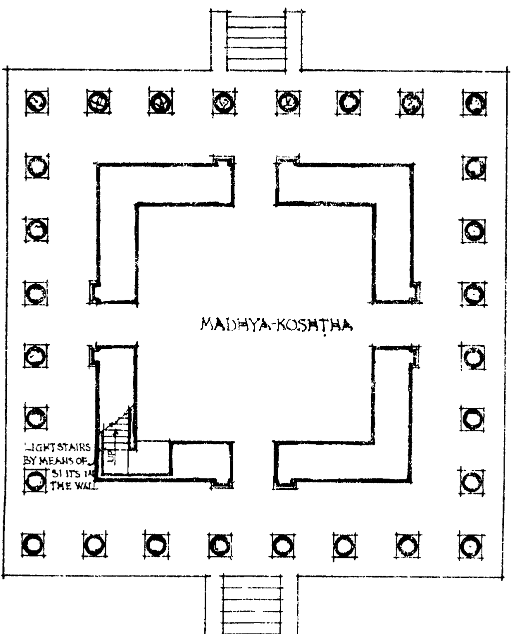
THE FOUR-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXII

THE TYPICAL PLAN.

SCALE OF 1 0 5 10 15 PARTS

NOTE:—

ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED
BOTH AS TEMPLES AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS
WITH SLIGHT DIFFERENCE IN DETAILS



SUGGESTED PLAN (GROUND FLOOR)
BASED ON RUDRA-KĀNTA OR INTER-MEDIATE TYPE

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SHEET NO. LXXII

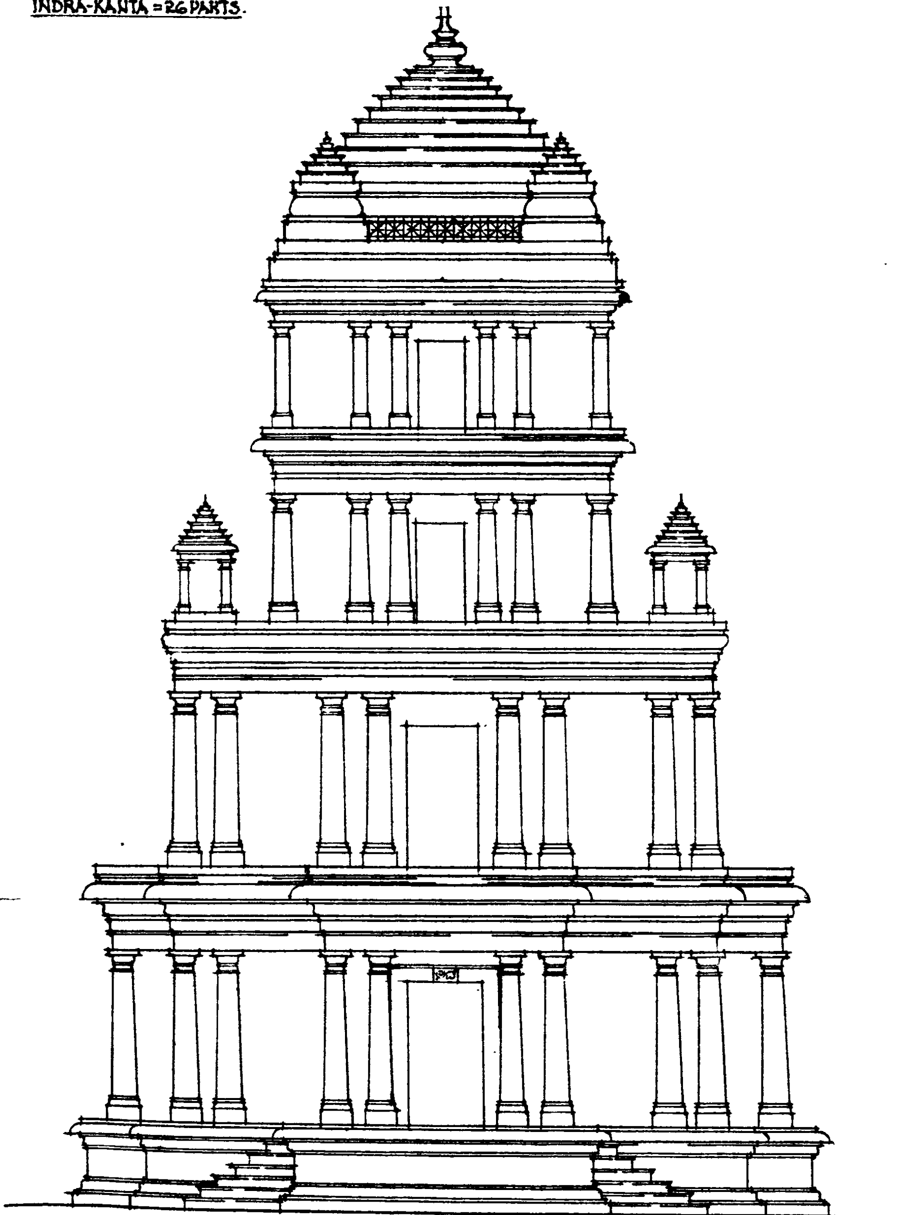
THE FOUR-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXII

THE ELEVATION TOWARDS THE BREADTH

NOTE:—

ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED BOTH AS TEMPLES AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS WITH SLIGHT MODIFICATION IN DETAIL TO BE INDICATED IN THE SECTION

THE OTHER FIVE TYPES SHOULD BE DRAWN WITH PROPORTIONS AS FOLLOW — SADĀ-ŚIVA =41 PARTS AS HEIGHT, ĪSVARA-KĀNTA=32 — MAÑCHA-KĀNTA AND VEDI-KĀNTA=15 — — INDRA-KĀNTA =26 PARTS.



CHATUR-MUKHA OR LARGE TYPE

HEIGHT=2 BREADTH
=42 PARTS.

SCALE OF 1 0 5 10 15 20 PARTS

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THE FIVE-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXIII

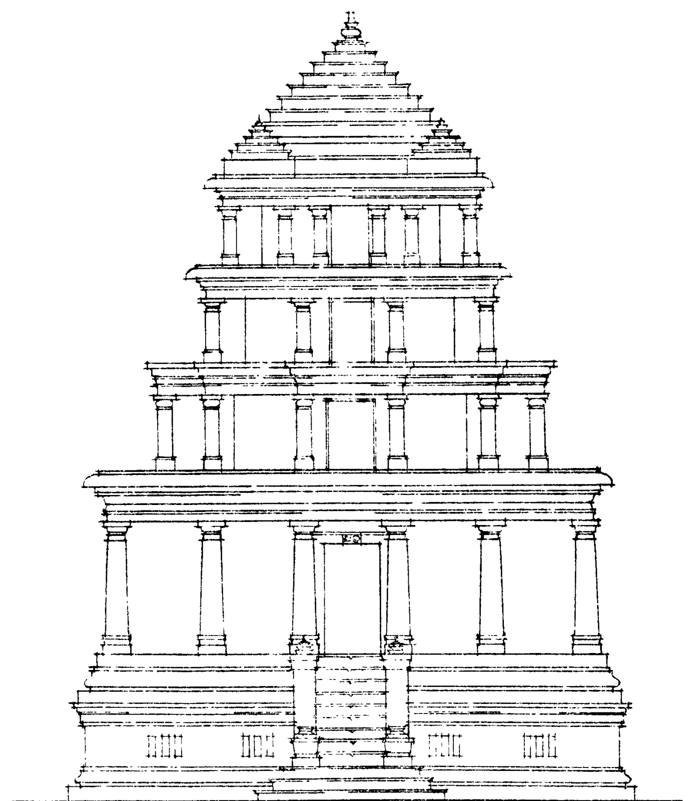
THE ELEVATION TOWARDS THE BREADTH

SCALE OF 5 10 15 PARTS

NOTE :—

ALL THE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED BOTH AS TEMPLES AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS WITH SLIGHT MODIFICATION IN DETAIL TO BE INDICATED IN THE SECTION.

THE OTHER SEVEN TYPES SHOULD BE DRAWN WITH THE SAME NUMBER OF PARTS AS HEIGHT, BUT THEY DIFFER FROM EACH OTHER ONLY IN MINOR DETAILS



AIRĀVATA TYPE

HEIGHT = 1½ BREADTH
= 24 PARTS

THE TEXT GIVES AN ACCOUNT OF 20 PARTS ONLY.

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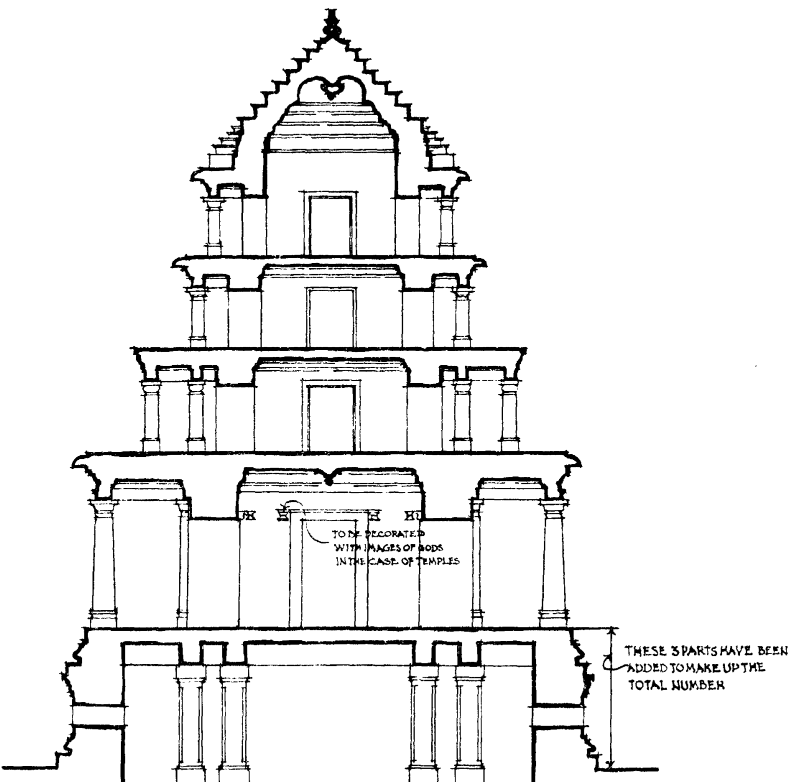
SHEET NO LXXIV

THE FIVE-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXIII

THE TYPICAL SECTION

SCALE OF 1 0 5 10 15 PARTS

NOTE:—
IF THIS IS TO BE USED AS A TEMPLE THE FRIEZE AND PARAPET SHOULD ALSO BE DECORATED WITH IMAGES OF GODS



CROSS SECTION

HEIGHT = 1½ BREADTH
= 24 PARTS.

THE TEXT GIVES AN ACCOUNT OF 20 PARTS WITH FOUR SETS OF COLUMNS. OF THE REMAINING FOUR PARTS, 1 FOR FINIAL AND 3 FOR BASEMENT HAVE BEEN USED

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SHEET No LXXV

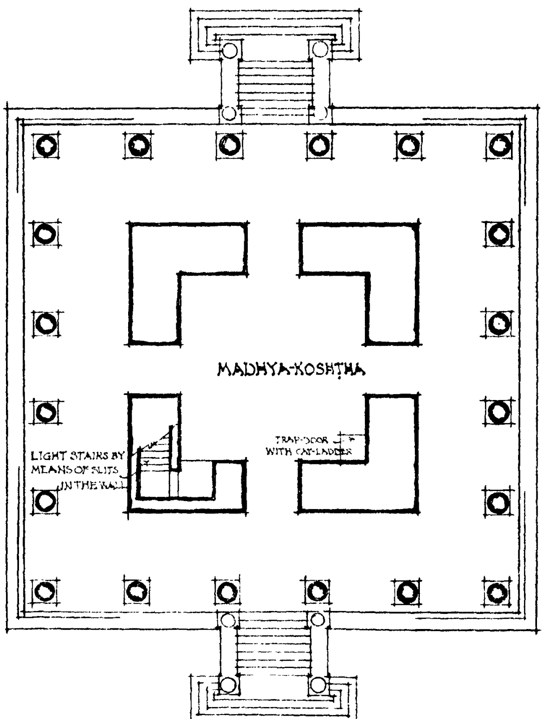
THE FIVE-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXIII

THE TYPICAL PLAN.

SCALE OF 0 5 10 15 PARTS

NOTE:-

ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED BOTH AS TEMPLES AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS WITH SLIGHT DIFFERENCE IN DETAIL.



SUGGESTED PLAN (GROUND FLOOR)

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THE SIX-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXIV

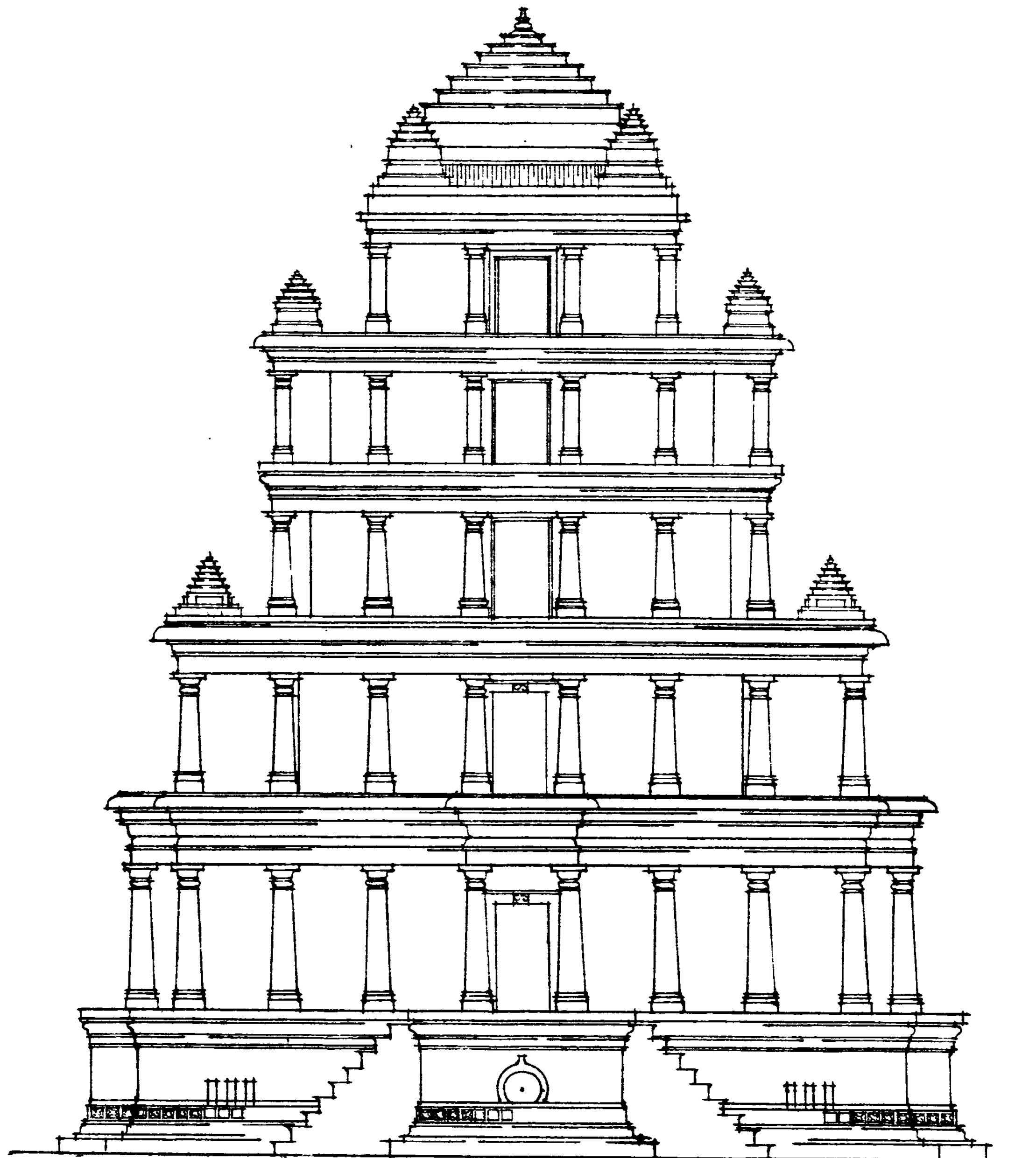
THE ELEVATION TOWARDS THE BREADTH

SCALE OF 1 0 5 10 15 20 25 PARTS

NOTE:-

ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED BOTH AS TEMPLES AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS WITH SLIGHT MODIFICATION IN DETAIL TO BE INDICATED IN THE SECTION

THE OTHER TWELVE TYPES SHOULD BE DRAWN WITH THE SAME NUMBER OF PARTS AS HEIGHT, BUT THEY DIFFER FROM EACH OTHER ONLY IN MINOR DETAILS



PADMA-KĀNTA TYPE

HEIGHT = 1½ BREADTH
= 57 PARTS.

THE TEXT GIVES AN ACCOUNT 54 PARTS ONLY.

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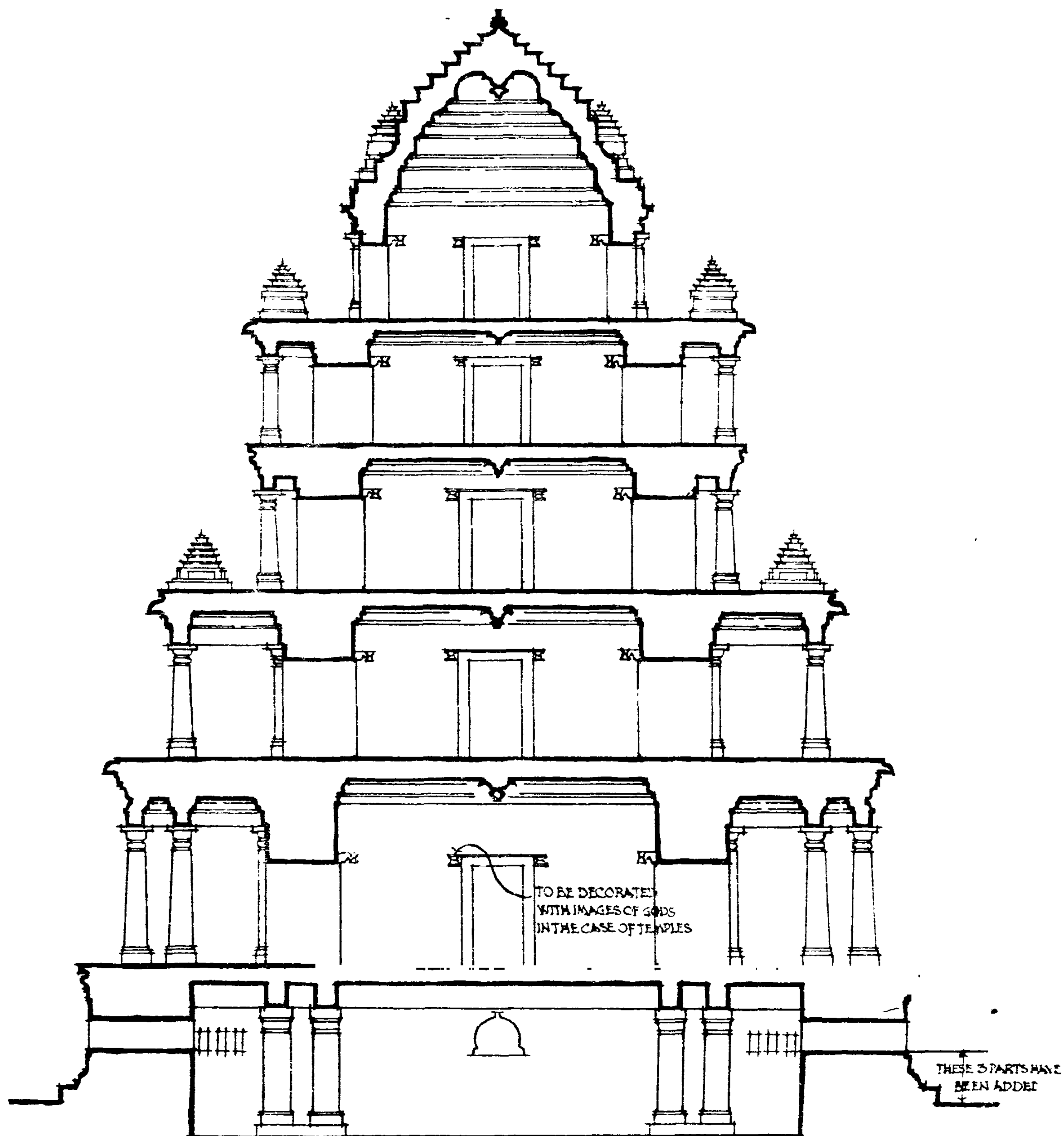
THE SIX-STOREYD BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXIV

THE TYPICAL SECTION

SCALE OF 1 0 5 10 15 20 25 PARTS

NOTE:-

IF THIS IS TO BE USED AS A TEMPLE THE FRIEZE AND PARAPET SHOULD ALSO BE DECORATED WITH IMAGES OF GODS



CROSS SECTION

HEIGHT = $1\frac{1}{2}$ BREADTH
= 57 PARTS.

THE TEXT GIVES AN ACCOUNT OF 54 PARTS ONLY WITH FIVE SETS OF COLUMNS. OF THE REMAINING 4 PARTS, 1 FOR FOR FINIAL AND 3 FOR EXTRA PLINTH HAVE BEEN USED

S. C. MUKHERJI.

SHEET No. LXXVIII

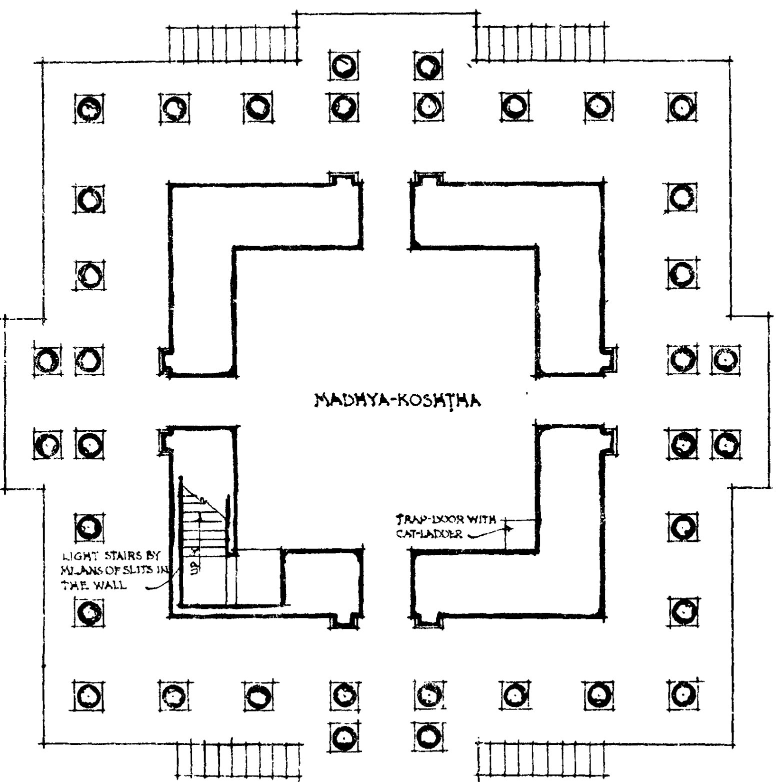
THE SIX-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXIV

THE TYPICAL PLAN

SCALE OF 10 0 5 10 15 20 25 PARTS

NOTE:-

ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED BOTH AS TEMPLES AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS WITH SLIGHT DIFFERENCE IN DETAIL.



SUGGESTED PLAN. (GROUND FLOOR)

S. C. MUKHERJI.

SHEET NO. LXXIX

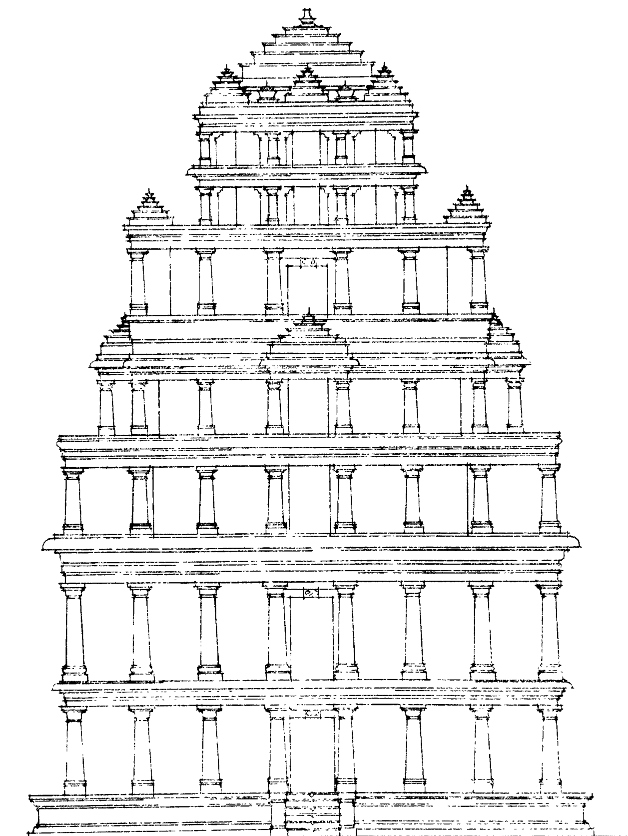
THE SEVEN-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXV

THE ELEVATION TOWARDS THE BREADTH

NOTE:-

ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED BOTH AS TEMPLES AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS WITH SLIGHT MODIFICATION IN DETAIL TO BE INDICATED IN THE SECTION

THE OTHER SEVEN TYPES SHOULD BE DRAWN WITH THE SAME NUMBER OF PARTS AS HEIGHT BUT THEY DIFFER FROM EACH OTHER ONLY IN MINOR DETAILS



PUNDARĪKA TYPE

HEIGHT = 1½ BREADTH
= 33 PARTS.

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTS SHOULD BE 37½ AND NOT 33 AS MENTIONED IN THE TEXT

SCALE OF 1 0 5 10 15 20 PARTS

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SHEET NO. LXXX

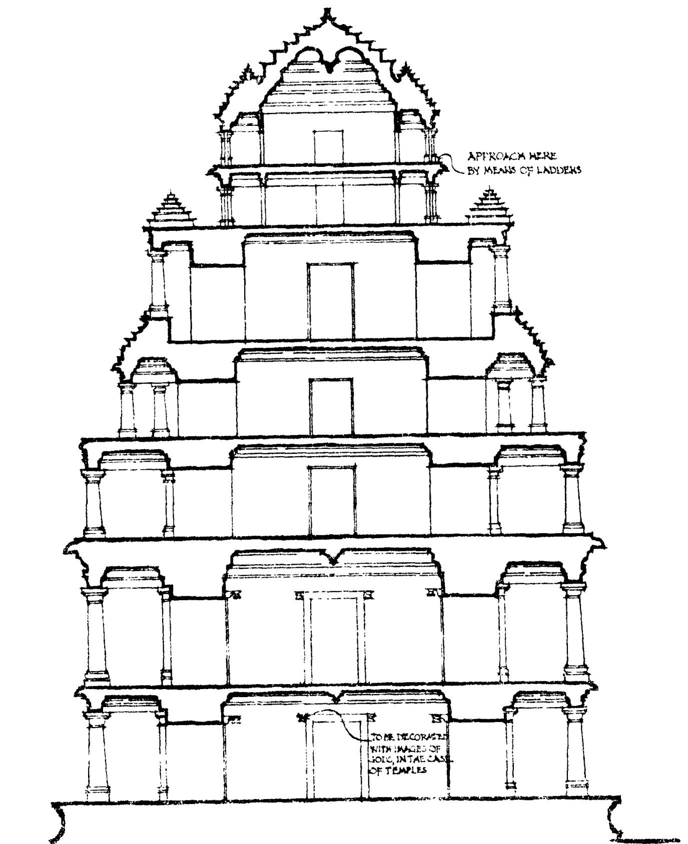
THE SEVEN-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXV

THE TYPICAL SECTION

SCALE OF 1 0 5 10 15 20 PARTS

NOTE:—

IF THIS IS TO BE USED AS A TEMPLE, THE FRIEZE AND PARAPET SHOULD ALSO BE DECORATED WITH IMAGES OF GODS



CROSS SECTION.

HEIGHT = 1½ BREADTH
= 33 PARTS 2

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTS SHOULD BE [illegible] AND NOT 33 AS MENTIONED IN THE TEXT.

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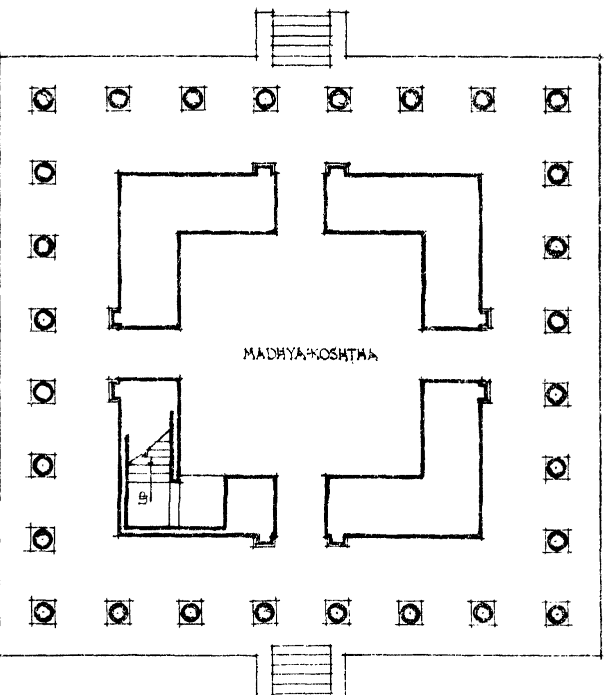
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THE SEVEN-STOREYED BUILDINGS——CHAPTER XXV

THE TYPICAL PLAN

NOTE:—

ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED BOTH AS TEMPLES AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS WITH SLIGHT DIFFERENCE IN DETAIL.



SUGGESTED PLAN (GROUND FLOOR)

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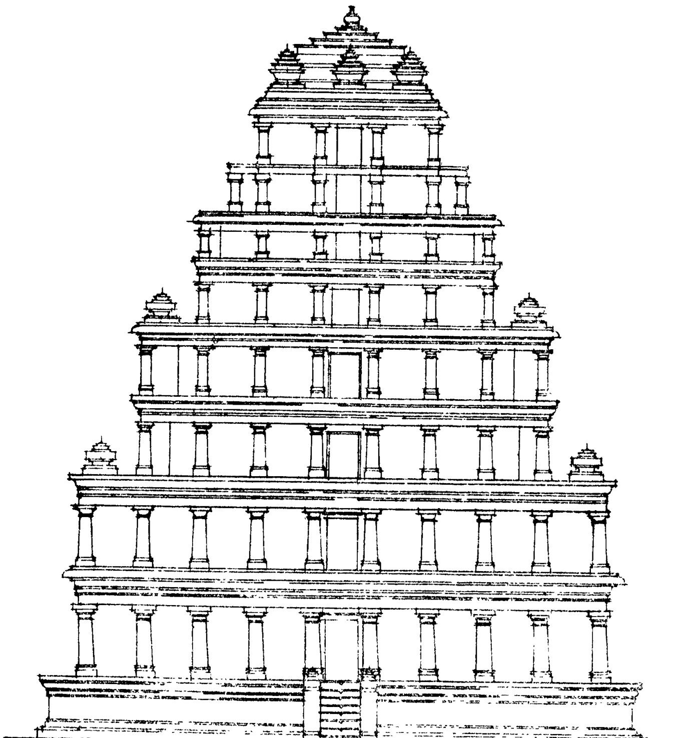
THE EIGHT-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXVI

THE ELEVATION TOWARDS THE BREADTH

NOTE:-

ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED BOTH AS TEMPLES AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS WITH SLIGHT MODIFICATION IN DETAIL TO BE INDICATED IN THE SECTION

THE OTHER TYPE NOT DRAWN SHOULD HAVE 48 PARTS AS HEIGHT. IT DIFFERS FROM THIS ONE IN MINOR DETAILS.



ELEVATION

HEIGHT = 1¼ BREADTH = 41 PARTS

SCALE OF 1 0 — 5 — 10 — 15 — 20 PART

THE HEIGHT OF THE PLINTH HAS BEEN TAKEN TO BE 3½ INSTEAD OF 8 TO MAKE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTS 41.

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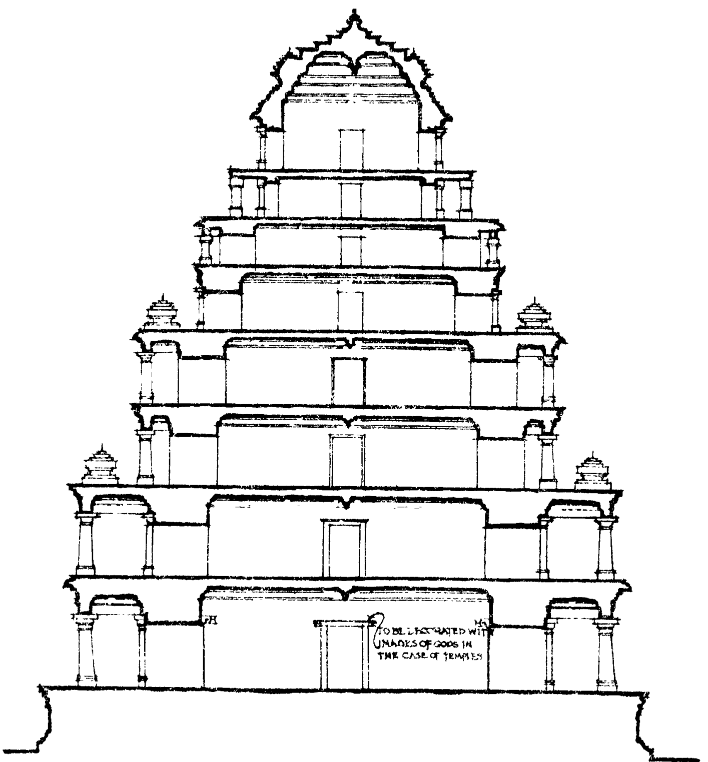
SHEET No. LXXXIII

THE EIGHT-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXVI.

THE TYPICAL SECTION

NOTE:—

IF THIS IS TO BE USED AS A TEMPLE THE FRIEZE AND PARAPET SHOULD ALSO BE DECORATED WITH IMAGES OF GODS



CROSS SECTION.

HEIGHT = 1¼ BREADTH
= 41 PARTS

SCALE OF 0 5 10 15 20 PARTS

THE HEIGHT OF THE PLINTH HAS BEEN TAKEN TO BE 3½ INSTEAD OF 8 TO MAKE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTS 41

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SHEET Nº LXXXIV

THE EIGHT-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXVI

SUGGESTIONS FOR PLANS IN GENERAL.

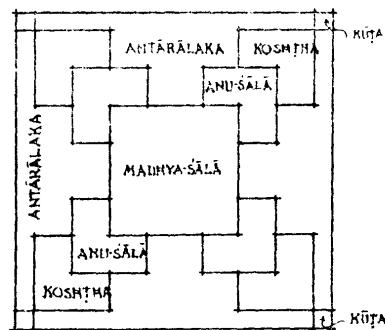
SCALE OF 0 5 10 15 20 25 PARTS

NOTE:—

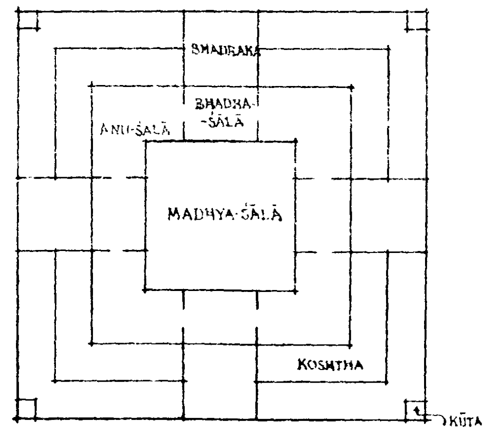
FIGS. 1 AND 2 – BHŪ-KĀNTA AND SMALL TYPE.

FIG. 3. – SVARGA-KĀNTA AND INTERMEDIATE TYPE.

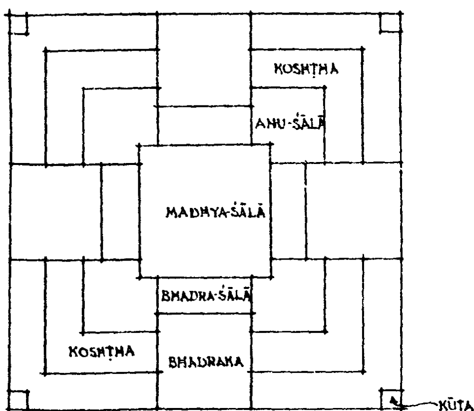
FIG. 4 – MAHĀ-KĀNTA AND LARGE TYPE.



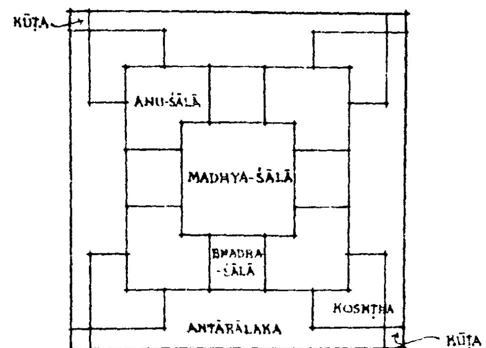
PLAN WITH 17 PARTS
FIG: 1.



PLAN WITH 22 PARTS.
FIG: 4.



PLAN WITH 21 PARTS
FIG: 3.



PLAN WITH 18 PARTS.
FIG: 2.

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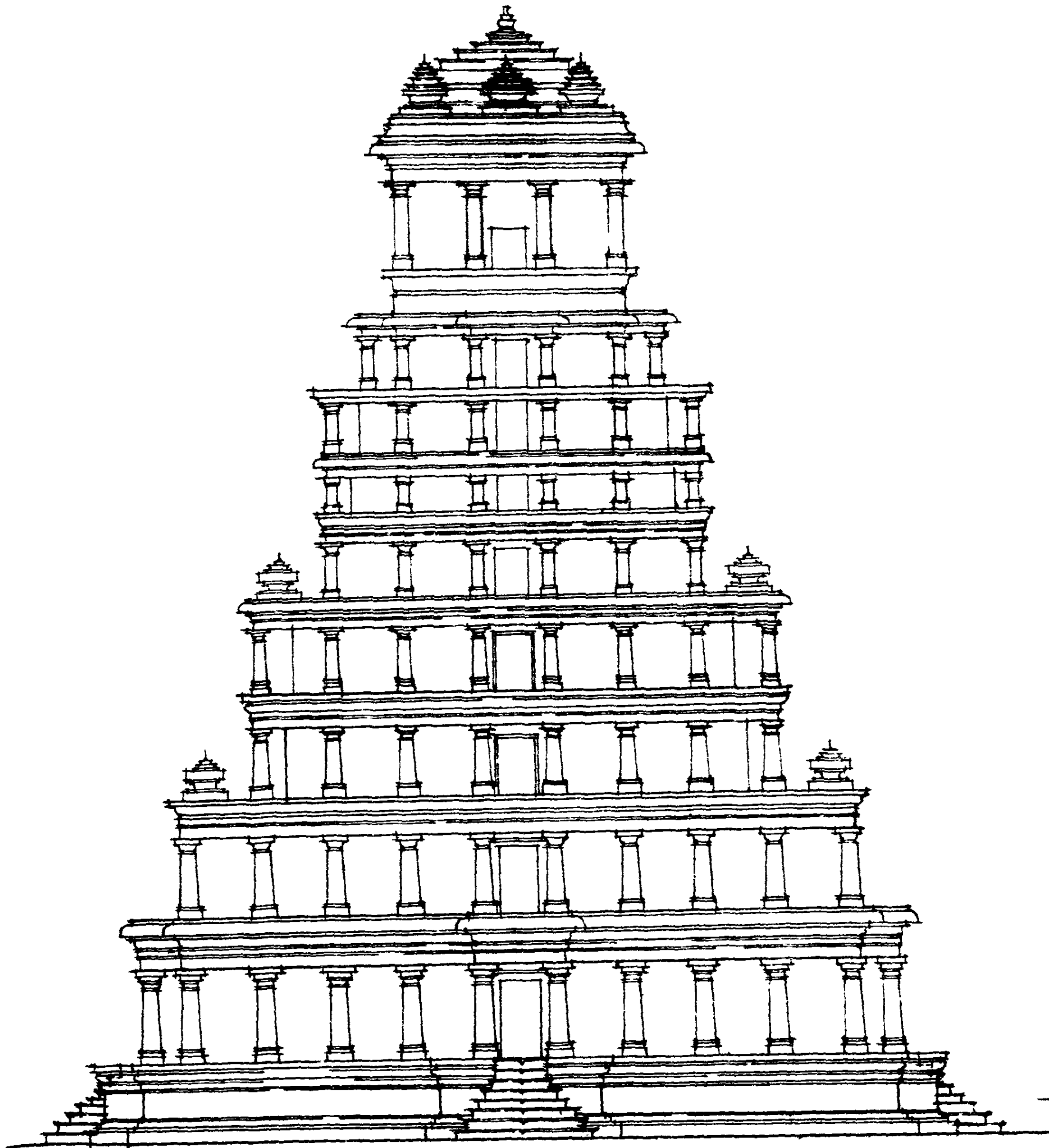
THE NINE-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXVII

THE ELEVATION TOWARDS THE BREADTH

NOTE:-

ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED BOTH AS TEMPLES AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS WITH SLIGHT MODIFICATION IN DETAIL TO BE INDICATED IN THE SECTION

SCALE OF 0 5 10 15 20 25 PARTS



ELEVATION.

HEIGHT = 1½ BREADTH
= 51 PARTS

THE HEIGHT (51 PARTS) HAS BEEN OBTAINED BY ADDING 10 WITH 41 PARTS (THE HEIGHT OF THE EIGHT-STOREYED BUILDING).

S. C. MUKHERJI.

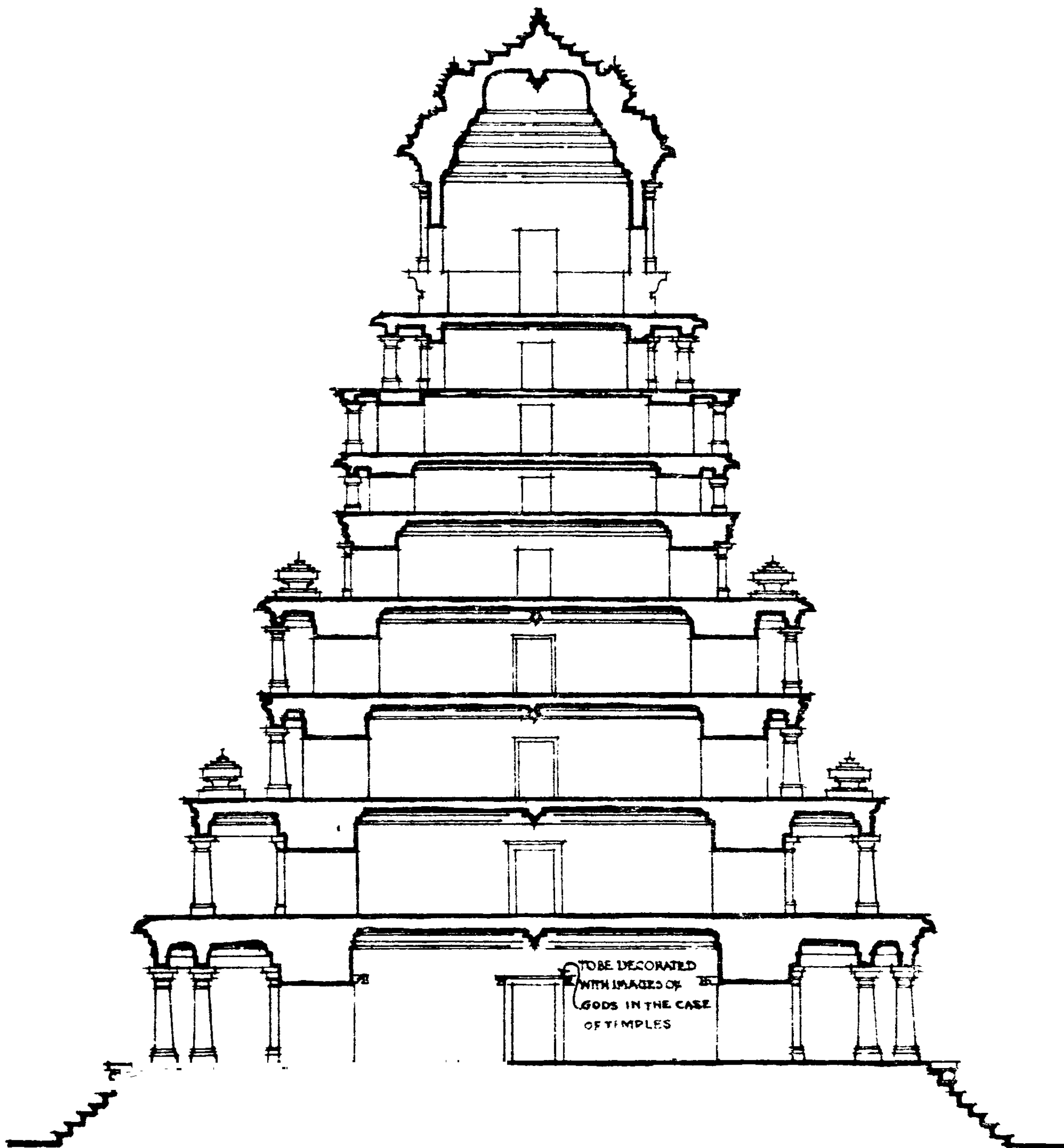
THE NINE-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXVII.

THE TYPICAL SECTION.

NOTE :-

IF THIS IS TO BE USED AS A TEMPLE THE FRIEZE AND PARAPET SHOULD ALSO BE DECORATED WITH IMAGES OF GODS

SCALE OF 1 0 5 10 15 20 25 PARTS



CROSS SECTION

HEIGHT = 1½ BREADTH
= 51 PARTS

THE HEIGHT (51 PARTS) HAS BEEN OBTAINED BY ADDING 10 WITH 41 PARTS (THE HEIGHT OF THE EIGHT-STOREYED BUILDING)

S. C. MUKHERJI

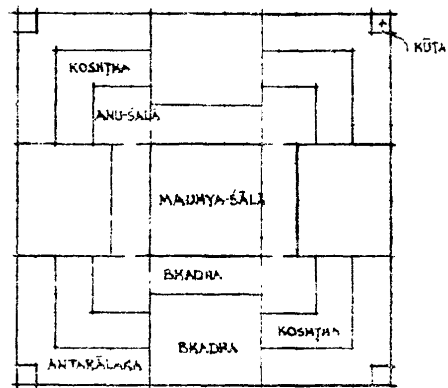
THE NINE-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXVII

SUGGESTIONS FOR PLANS IN GENERAL

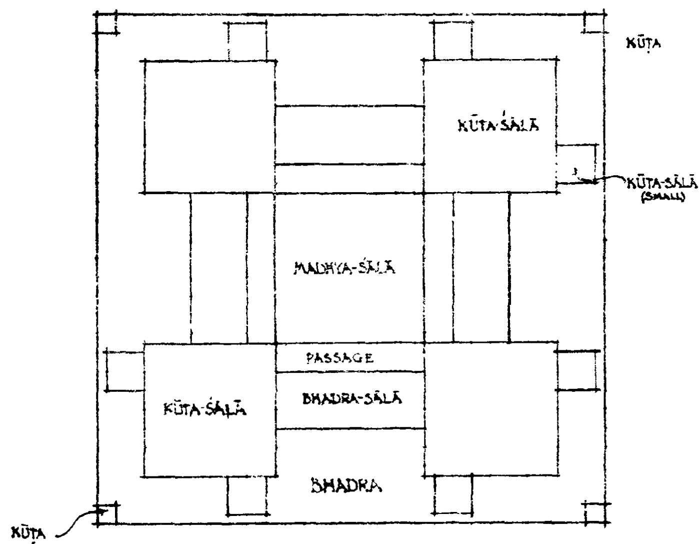
SCALE OF 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 PARTS

NOTE:—

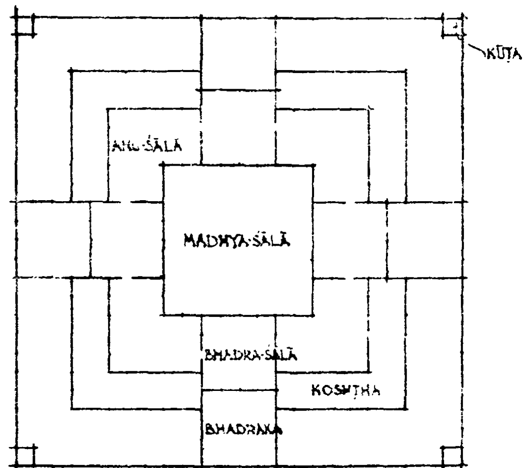
FIG.1- SAURA-KĀNTA-SMALL TYPE. FIG.2 VIŚVA-KĀNTA-LARGE TYPE
FIG.3. VIVRITA-INTERMEDIATE TYPE.



PLAN WITH 20 PARTS
FIG. 1



PLAN WITH 27 PARTS
FIG: 2



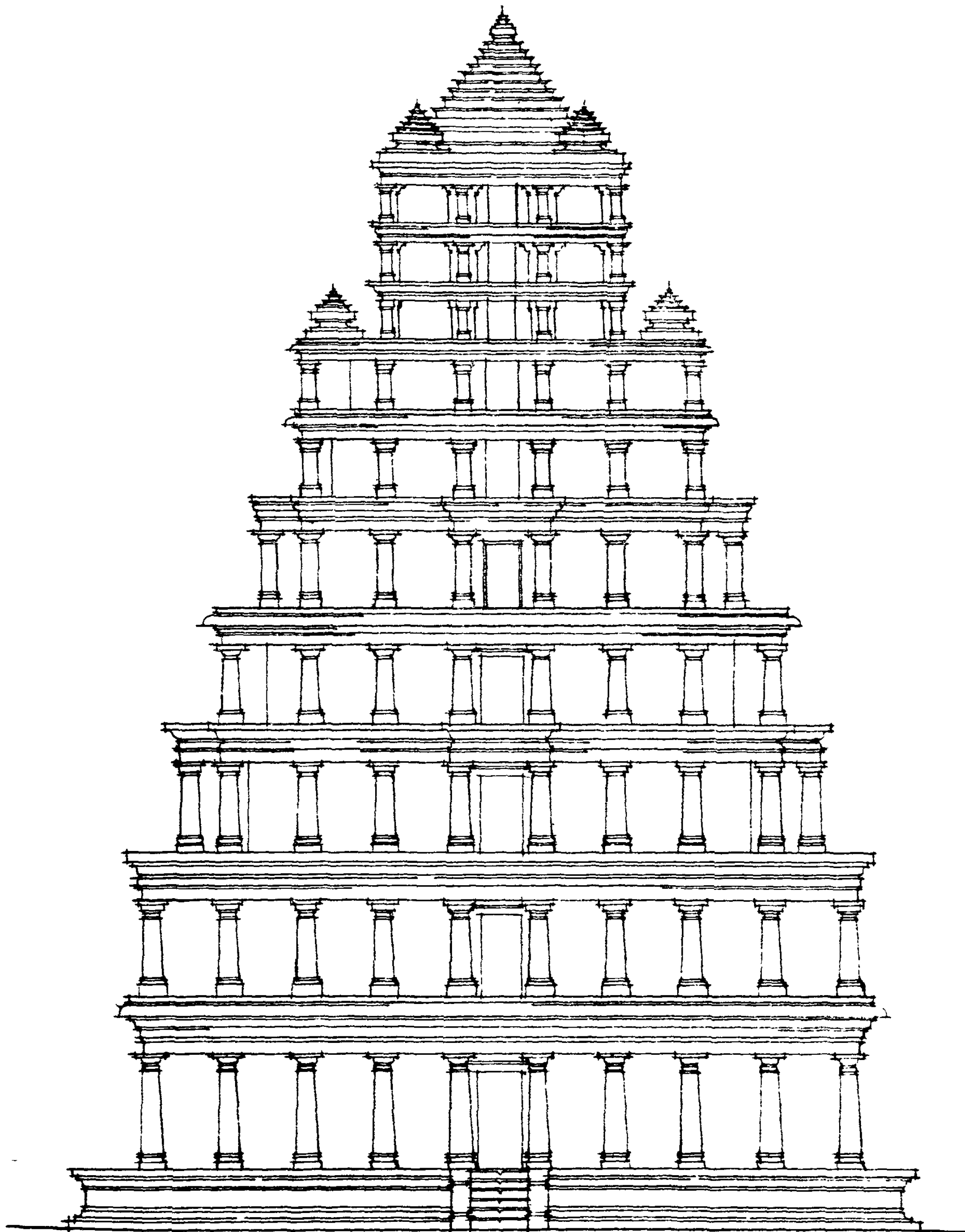
PLAN WITH 24 PARTS
FIG: 3

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THE TEN-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXVIII
THE ELEVATION TOWARDS THE BREADTH

NOTE:-

ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED BOTH AS TEMPLES AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS WITH SLIGHT MODIFICATION IN DETAIL TO BE INDICATED IN THE SECTION.



ELEVATION

HEIGHT = 1½ BREADTH
= 63 PARTS

SCALE OF 1 0 5 10 15 20 PARTS

S. C. MUKHERJI.

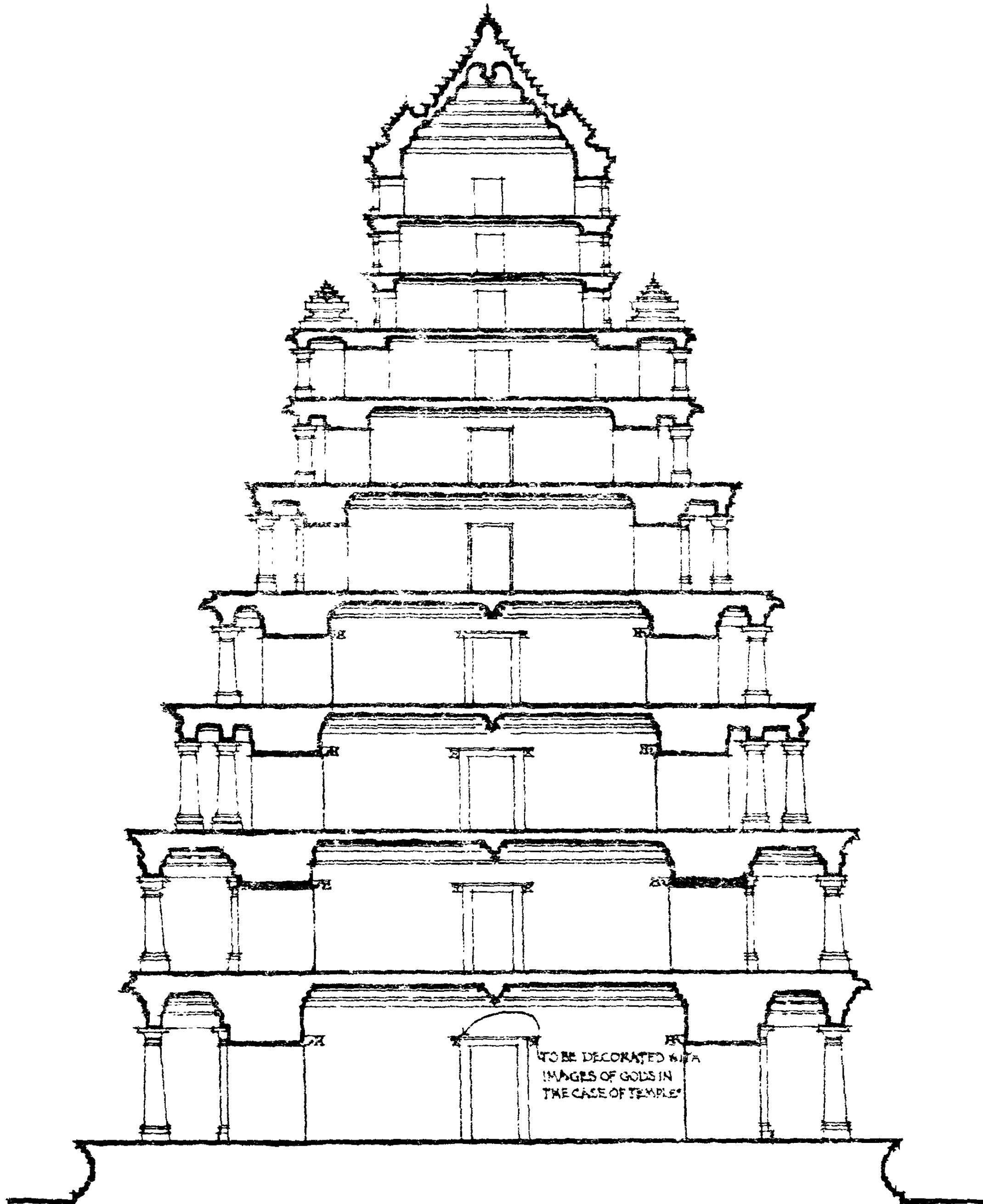
SHEET No. LXXXIX

THE TEN-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXVIII

THE TYPICAL SECTION

NOTE:—

IF THIS IS TO BE USED AS A TEMPLE THE FRIEZE AND PARAPET SHOULD ALSO BE DECORATED WITH IMAGES OF GODS



CROSS SECTION

HEIGHT = 1½ BREADTH = 63 PARTS

SCALE OF 1 0 5 10 15 20 25 PARTS

S. C. MUKHERJI

SHEET No. XC

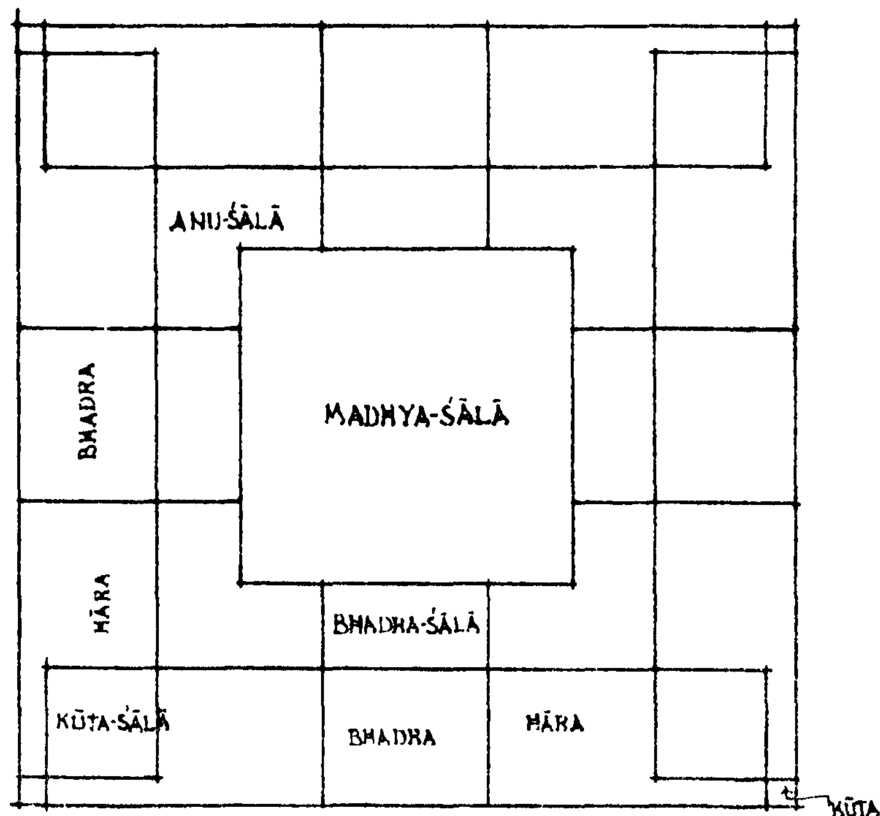
THE TEN-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXVIII

SUGGESTIONS FOR PLANS IN GENERAL

NOTE:—

THE OTHER TYPES NOT DRAWN VARY ONLY IN MINOR DETAILS

THE IDEA OF KŪTA-ŚĀLĀ HAS BEEN TAKEN FROM THE PLANS OF NINE-STOREYED BUILDINGS (CHAP: XXVII)



BHAVANA-KĀNTA TYPE OF 28 PARTS ONLY

SCALE OF 0 5 10 15 20 25 PARTS

S. C. MUKHERJI.

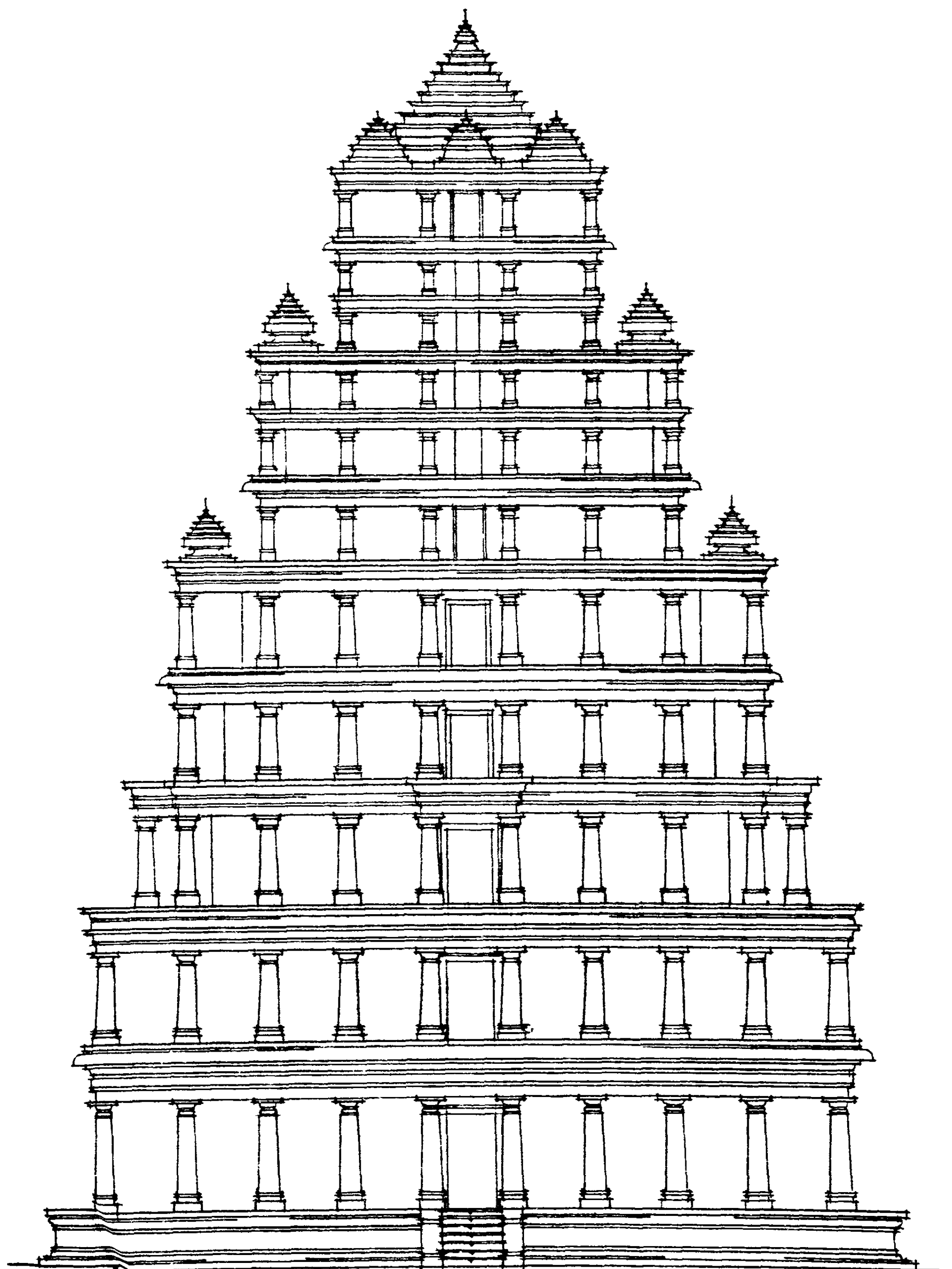
SHEET NO. XCI

THE ELEVEN-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXIX.

THE ELEVATION TOWARDS THE BREADTH

NOTE:-

ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED BOTH AS TEMPLES AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS WITH SLIGHT MODIFICATION IN DETAIL TO BE INDICATED IN THE SECTION.



ELEVATION.

HEIGHT = 1½ BREADTH
= 74 PARTS

SCALE OF 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 PARTS

S. C. MUKHERJI.

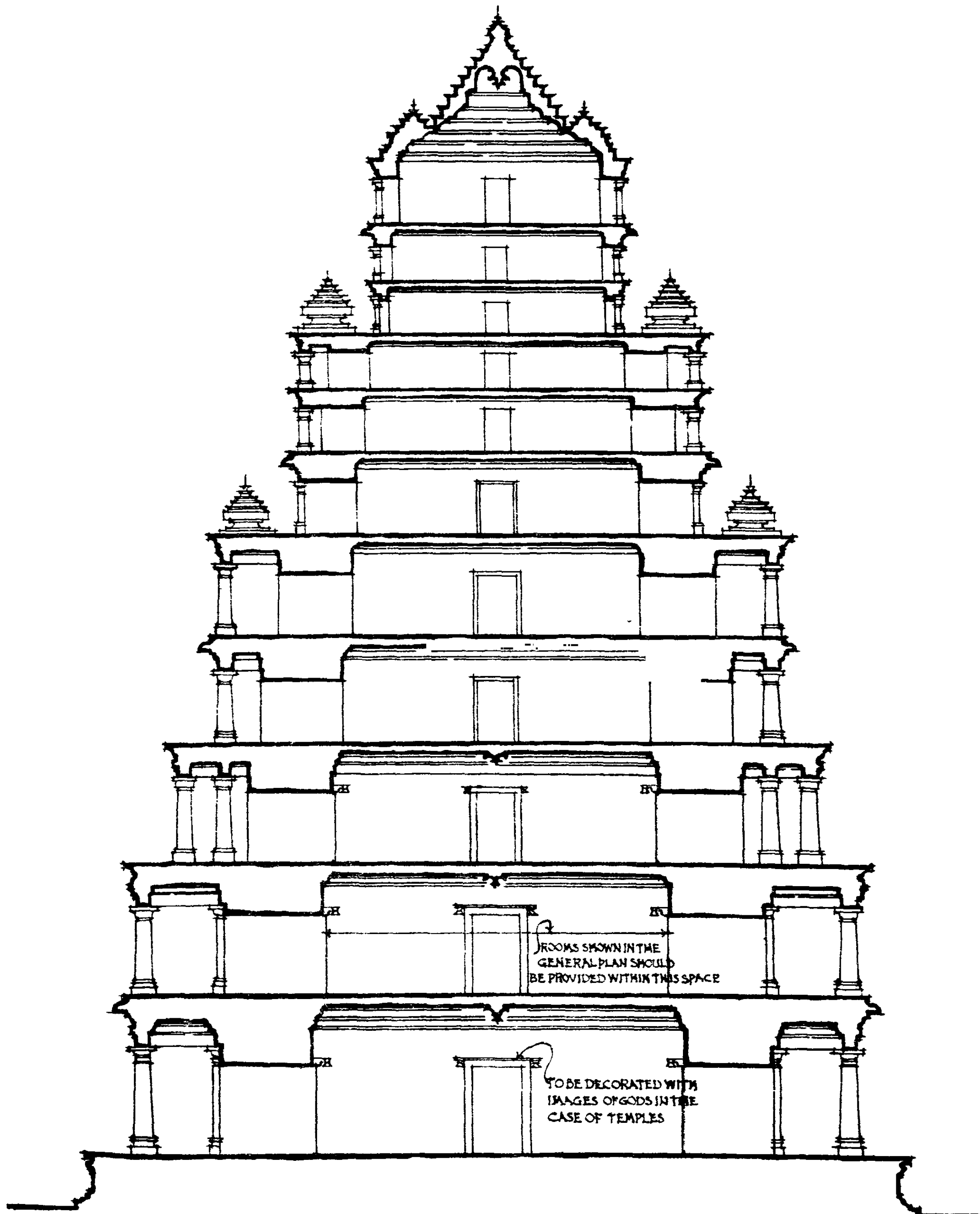
SHEET No. XCII

THE ELEVEN-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXIX

THE TYPICAL SECTION.

NOTE:-

IF THIS IS TO BE USED AS A TEMPLE THE FRIEZE AND PARAPET SHOULD ALSO BE DECORATED WITH IMAGES OF GODS



CROSS SECTION

HEIGHT = 1½ BREADTH
= 74 PARTS

SCALE OF 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 PARTS

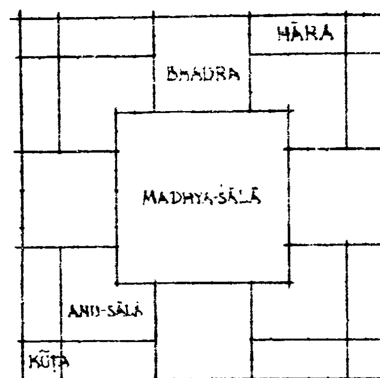
S. C. MUKHERJI.

SHEET NO. XCIII

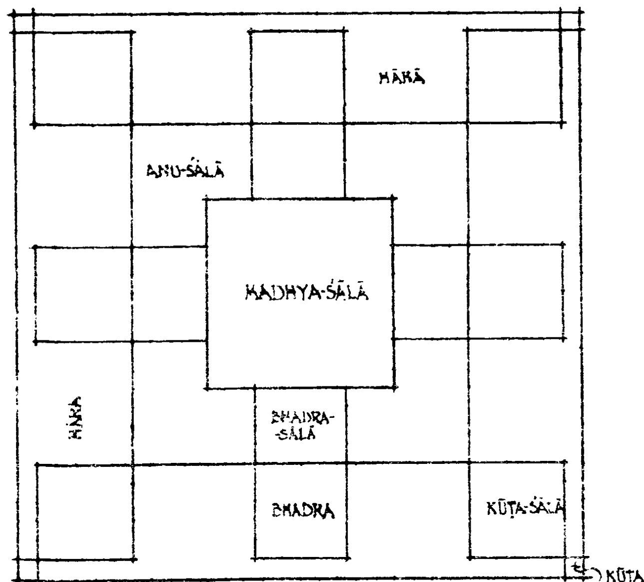
THE ELEVEN-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXIX
SUGGESTIONS FOR PLANS IN GENERAL

NOTE:—
FIG. 1 - ŚAMBHU-KĀNTA, SMALL TYPE
FIG. 2 - VAJRA-KĀNTA, INTERMEDIATE TYPE
FIG. 3 - CHAKRA-KĀNTA, LARGE TYPE
OTHER TYPES NOT DRAWN VARY ONLY IN MINOR DETAILS

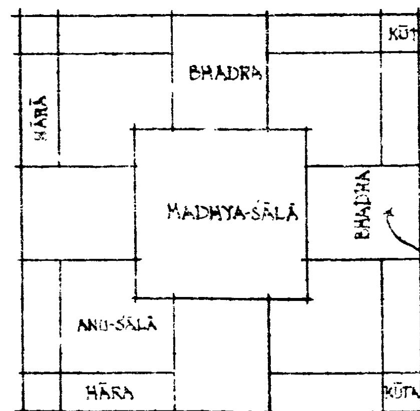
SCALE OF 0 5 10 15 20 25 PARTS



PLAN WITH 19 PARTS
FIG. 1



PLAN WITH 30 PARTS
FIG. 3

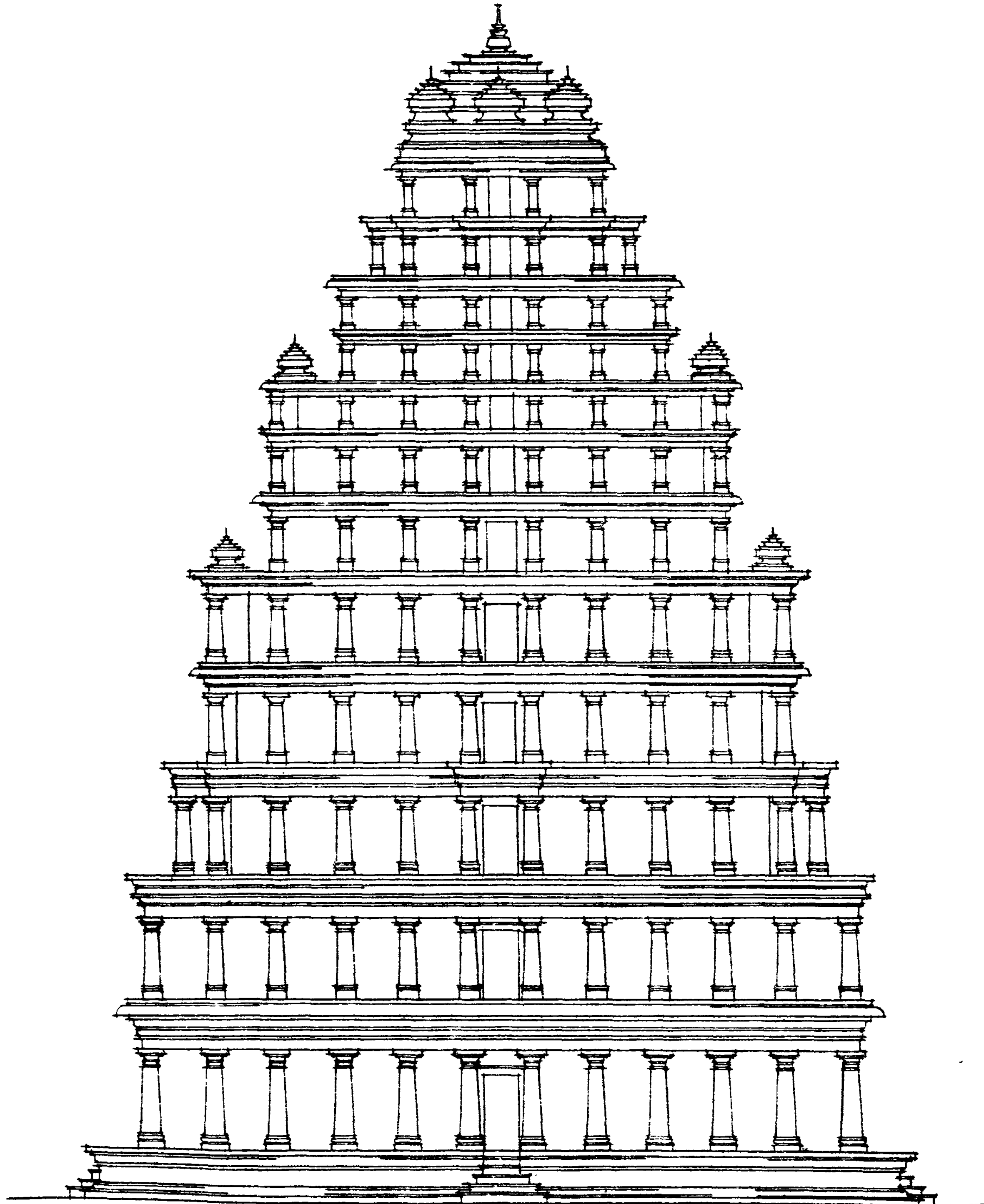


PLAN WITH 21 PARTS.
FIG. 2

S. C. MUKHERJI.

THE TWELVE-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXX
THE ELEVATION TOWARDS THE BREADTH

NOTE:-
ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED BOTH AS TEMPLES AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS WITH SLIGHT DIFFERENCE IN DETAIL TO BE INDICATED IN THE SECTION



ELEVATION.

HEIGHT = 1½ BREADTH
= 73 PARTS.

SCALE OF 1 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 PARTS

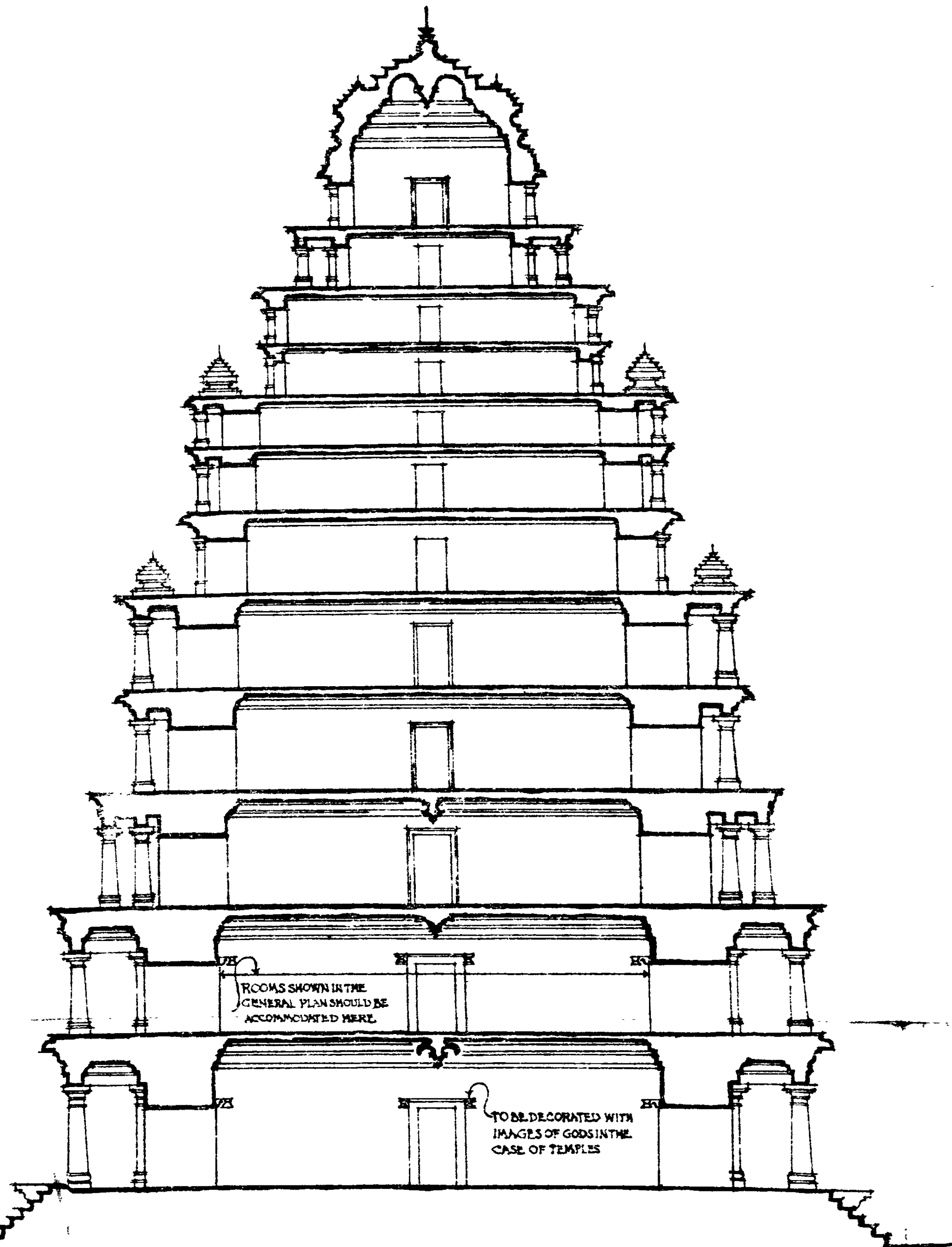
S. C. MUKHERJI.

SHEET NO XCV

THE TWELVE-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXX
THE TYPICAL SECTION

NOTE:-

IF THIS IS TO BE USED AS A TEMPLE, THE FRIEZE AND PARAPET SHOULD ALSO BE DECORATED WITH IMAGES OF GODS



CROSS SECTION

HEIGHT = 1½ BREADTH = 75 PARTS

SCALE OF 1 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 PARTS

S. C. MUKHERJI

SHEET NO. XCVI

THE TWELVE-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXX

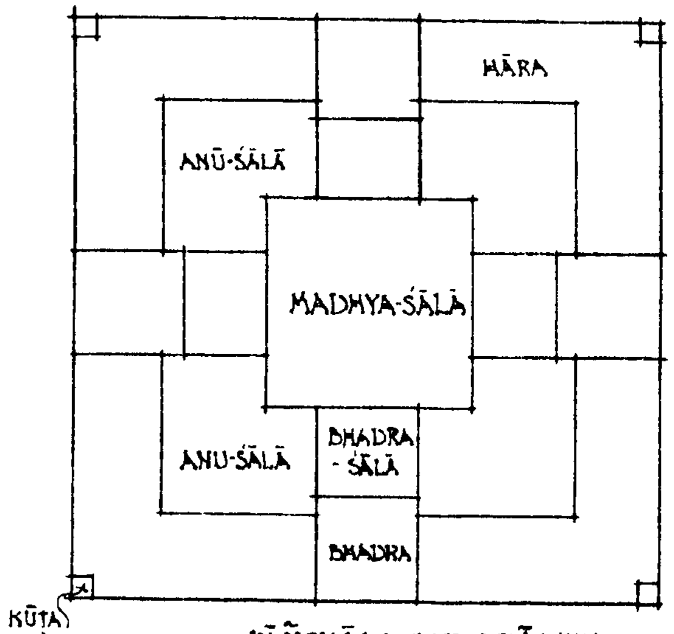
SUGGESTIONS FOR PLANS IN GENERAL

NOTE:-

FIG. 1 SMALL SIZE — 28 PARTS

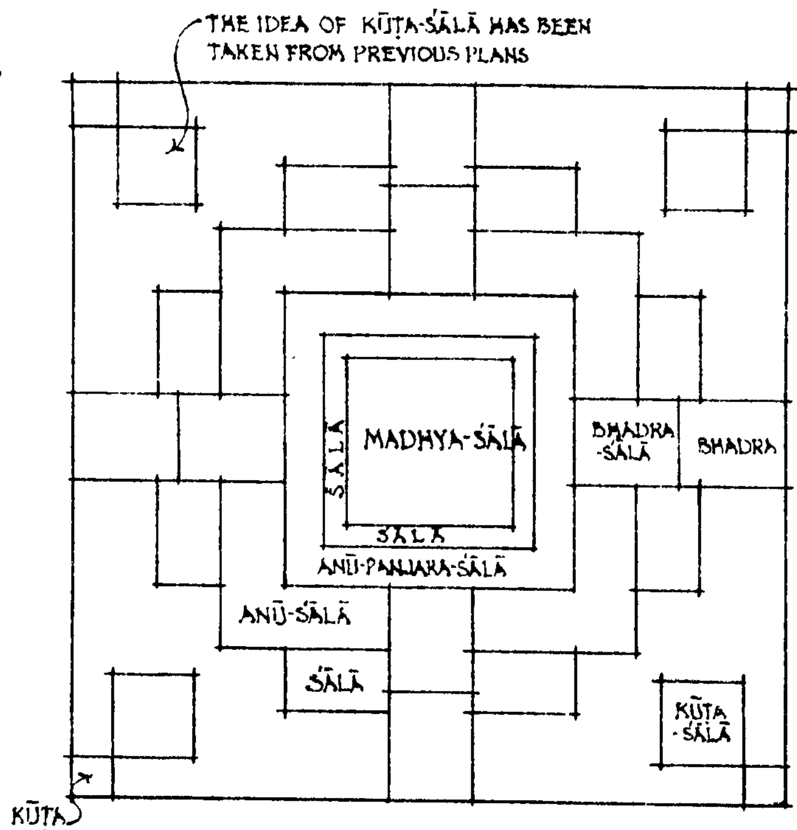
FIG. 2 INTERMEDIATE SIZE — 34 PARTS

SCALE 0 4 8 12 16 20 24 OF PARTS



PĀÑCHĀLA AND DRĀVIḌA

FIG. 1.



VIRĀṬA-KĀNTA

FIG. 2

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SHEET NO. XCVII

THE TWELVE-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXX

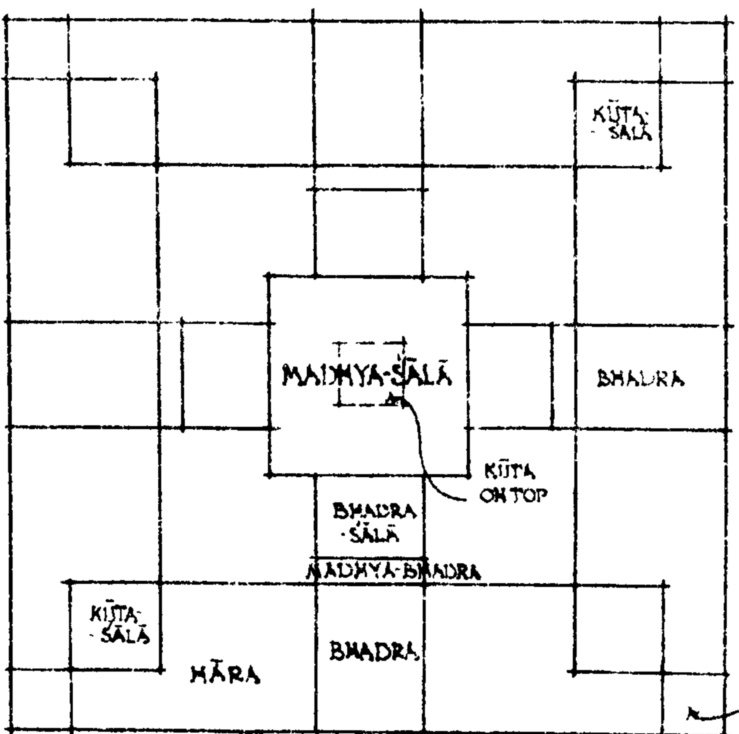
SUGGESTIONS FOR PLANS IN GENERAL

NOTE :-

FIG. 1. INTERMEDIATE SIZE, 33 PARTS

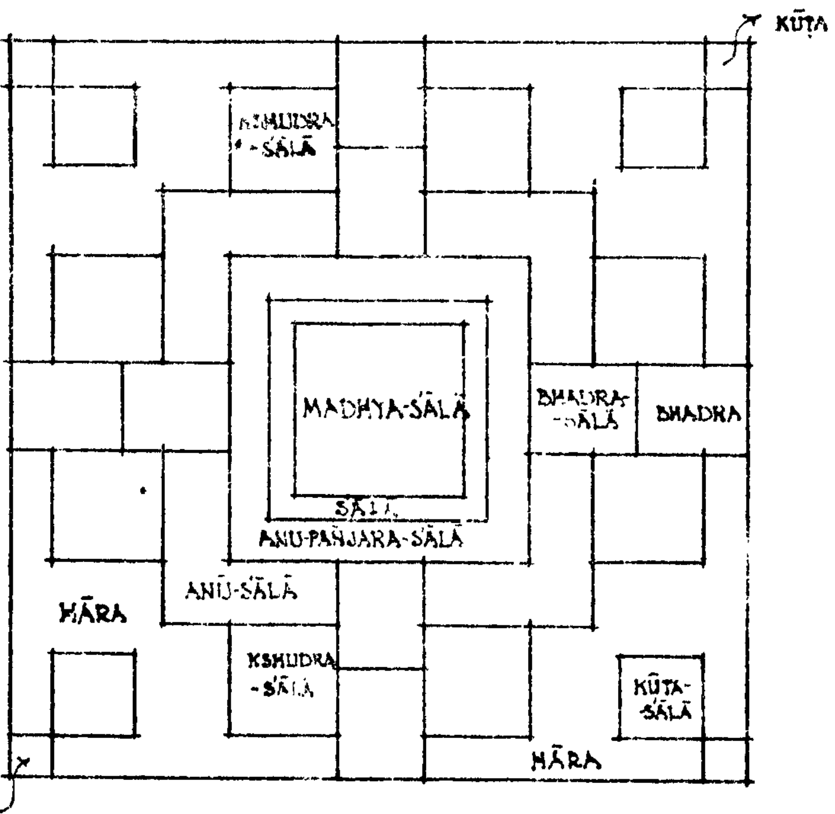
FIG. 2. INTERMEDIATE SIZE, 34 PARTS

SCALE: 0 4 8 12 16 20 24 OF PARTS



MADHYA-KĀNTA

FIG: 1.



KERALA-KĀNTA

FIG: 2.

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SHEET NO XCVIII

THE TWELVE-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXX

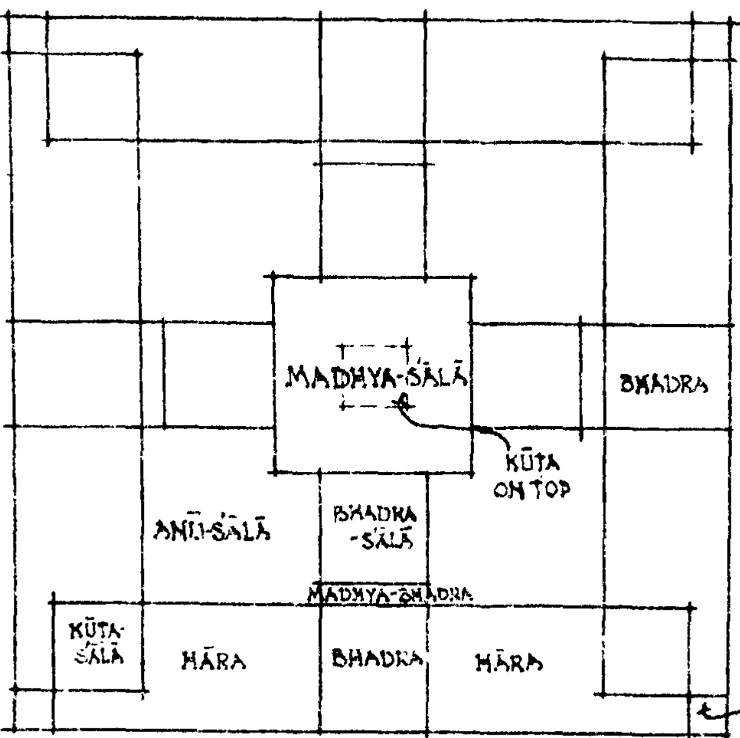
SUGGESTIONS FOR PLANS IN GENERAL

NOTE:-

FIG. 1 INTERMEDIATE SIZE, 33 PARTS

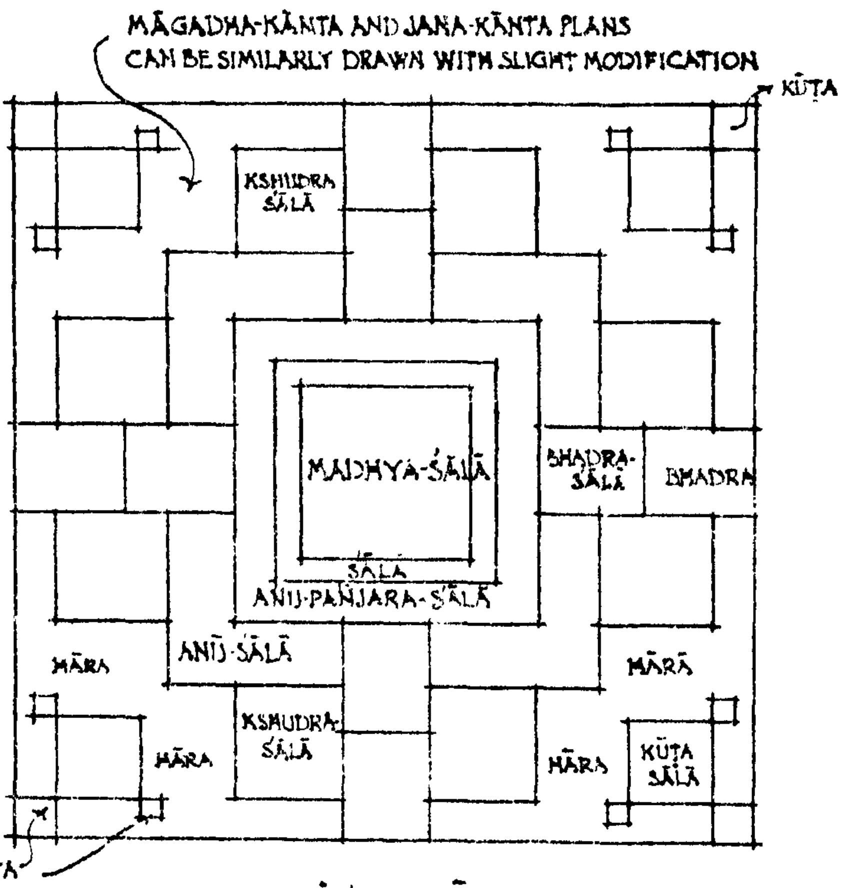
FIG. 2 INTERMEDIATE SIZE, 34 PARTS

SCALE 0 4 8 12 16 20 24 OF PARTS



KĀLINGA-KĀNTA

FIG: 1



VAṀŚAKA-KĀNTA

FIG: 2

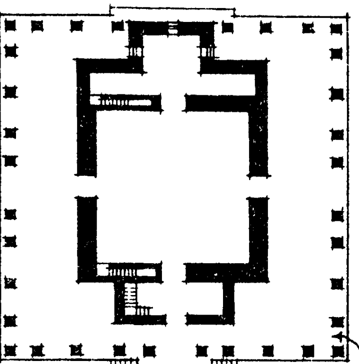
S. C. MUKHERJI.

TWELVE-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXX

STEPS AND STAIR-CASES

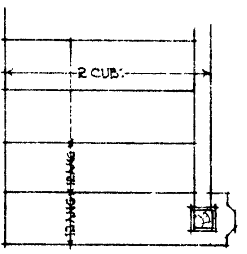
SCALE ½ INCH = 1 FOOT

NOTE:—
THERE ARE OTHER TYPES OF STAIRS SUCH AS THOSE FOR TANKS AND MOUNTAINS. THEY ARE TO BE DESIGNED SIMILARLY.

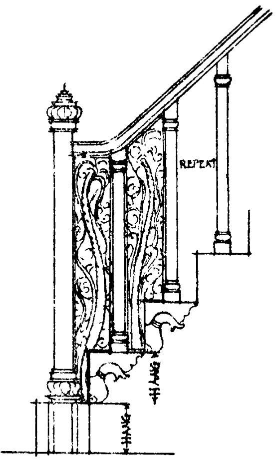


PLAN SHOWING VARIOUS POSITIONS OF STEPS AND STAIR-CASES

FIXED STAIR-CASE



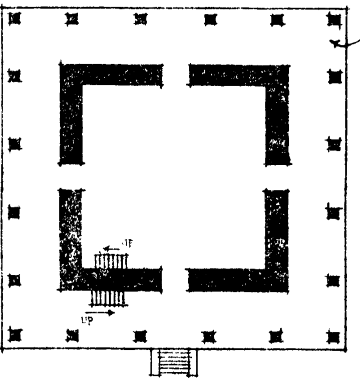
PLAN



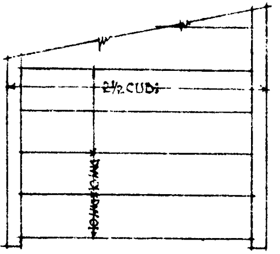
SIDE ELEVATION

FIXED STAIR-CASE

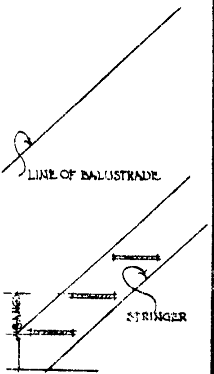
NOTE:—
THE GENERAL PLANS ARE NOT TO SCALE.



PLAN SHOWING POSSIBLE POSITIONS OF MOVABLE STAIR-CASES



PLAN



SECTION

MOVABLE STAIR-CASE

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SHEET No. C

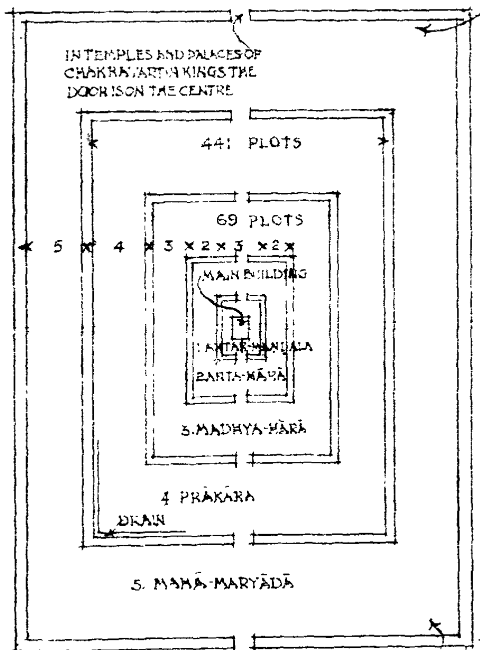
THE COURTS — CHAPTER XXXI

NOTE:-

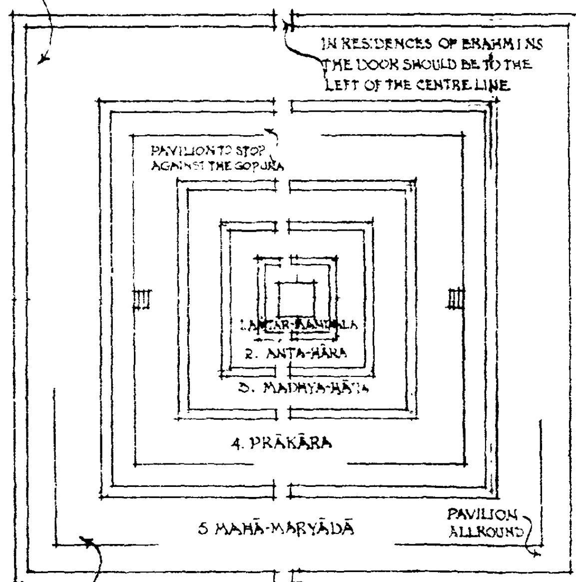
THE COURTS FOR ĀBHĀSA AND VIKALPA MAY LIKE-WISE BE DRAWN WITH THE ABSOLUTE MEASUREMENT GIVEN IN THE TEXT

THE HEIGHT OF A COURT WALL SHOULD EXTEND UP TO THE NECK OF THE MAIN EDIFICE, OR OTHERWISE, IF SPECIFIED

THE NUMBER OF COURTS MAY EVEN BE SEVEN IN VERY LARGE BUILDINGS (SUCH AS PALACES (CHAP. XL.) BUT THE TEXT DOES NOT GIVE ANY DESCRIPTION HERE



COURTS FOR JĀTI BUILDINGS



COURTS FOR CHHANDA BUILDINGS

THE COURTS FOR JĀTI HAS BEEN DRAWN WITH RECTANGULAR UNITS AND THOSE FOR CHHANDA WITH SQUARE UNITS

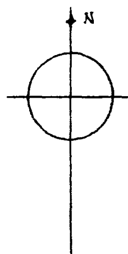
S. C. MUKHERJI.

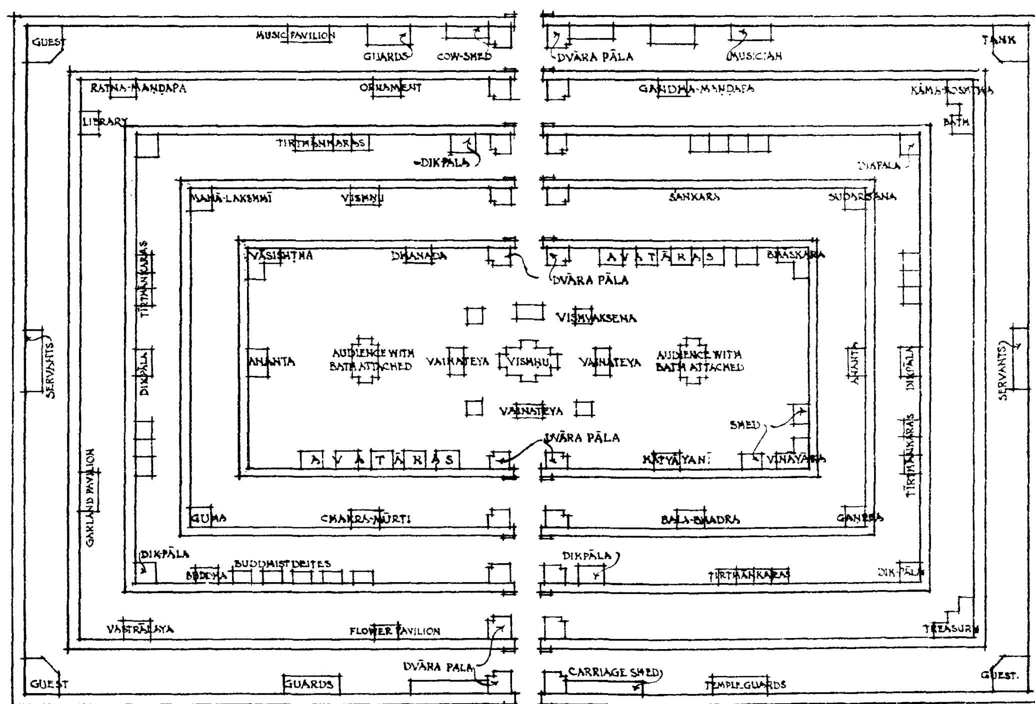
SHEET NO. C1

A TEMPLE OF VISHNU WITH HIS ATTENDANT DEITIES — CHAPTER XXXII

NOT TO SCALE

NOTE :- SIVA AND OTHER TEMPLES MAY LIKE-WISE BE ARRANGED WITH SLIGHT CHANGES IN DETAIL





S. C. MUKHERJI.

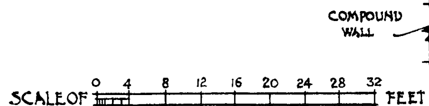
THE GATEHOUSES AND WINDOWS

CHAPTER XXXIII

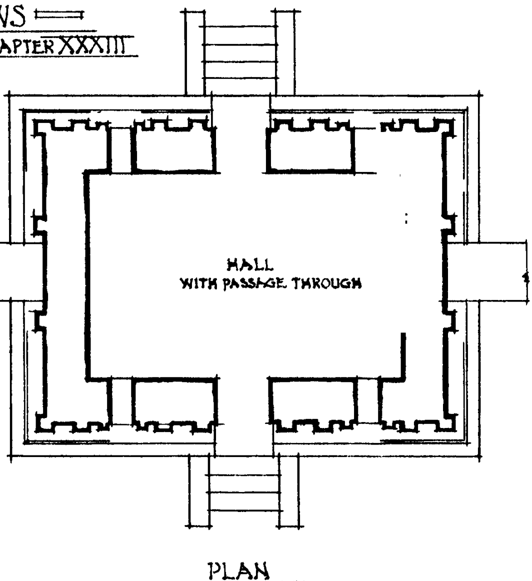
NOTE:—

ALL THESE GATEHOUSES ARE BOTH FOR TEMPLES AND RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS.

IN RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS THE GOPURA SHOULD ALWAYS BE LESS IN NUMBER OF STOREYS THAN THE MAIN EDIFICE, BUT NOT SO IN TEMPLES.



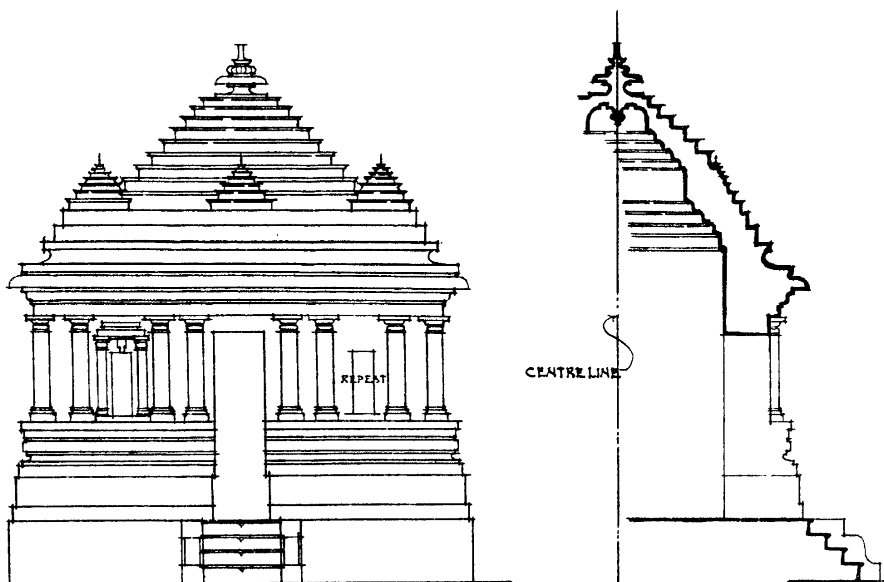
LENGTH (IN PLAN) = 1¼ WIDTH
HEIGHT (IN ELEVATION) = 1½ WIDTH



PLAN

DVĀRA-ŚOBHĀ TYPE OF GOPURA

FOR THE INNERMOST ENCLOSURE



ELEVATION

CROSS SECTION

S. C. MUKHERJI.

SHEET No. C111

THE GATE-HOUSES AND WINDOWS — CHAPTER XXXIII

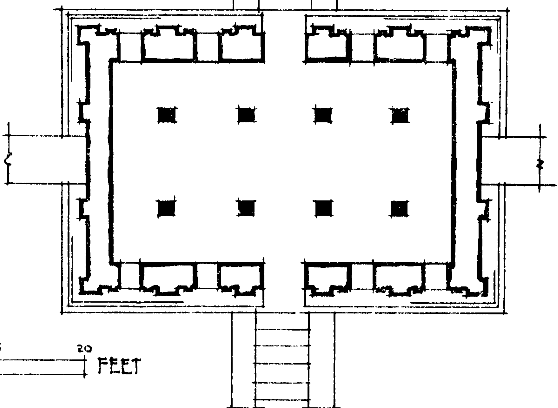
DVĀRA-SĀLĀ TYPE FOR THE SECOND COURT.

LENGTH (IN PLAN) = 1½ WIDTH
HEIGHT (IN ELEVATION) = 1¾ WIDTH

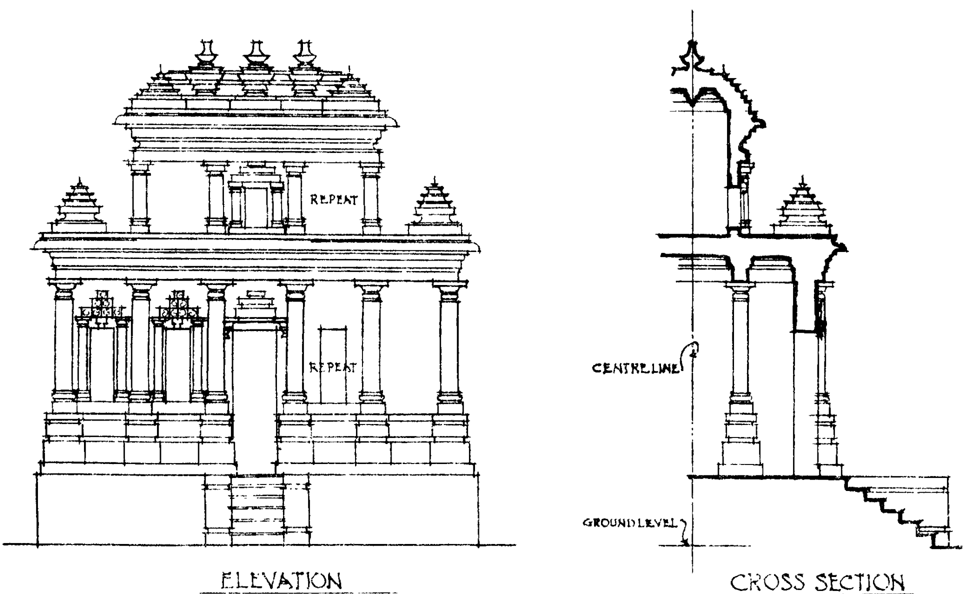
NOTE:—

ALL THESE GATE-HOUSES ARE BOTH FOR TEMPLES AND RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS.

IN RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS THE GOPURA SHOULD ALWAYS BE LESS IN NUMBER OF STOREYS THAN THE MAIN EDIFICE, BUT NOT SO IN TEMPLES.



PLAN



ELEVATION

CROSS SECTION

S. C. MUKHERJI.

SHEET NO. CIV

THE GATE HOUSES AND WINDOWS — CHAPTER XXXIII

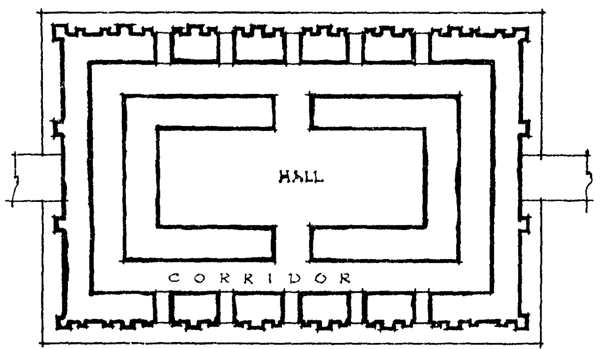
DVĀRA-PRĀSĀDA TYPE FOR THE THIRD COURT

LENGTH (IN PLAN) = 1½ WIDTH
HEIGHT (IN ELEVATION) = 1¾ WIDTH

NOTE :-

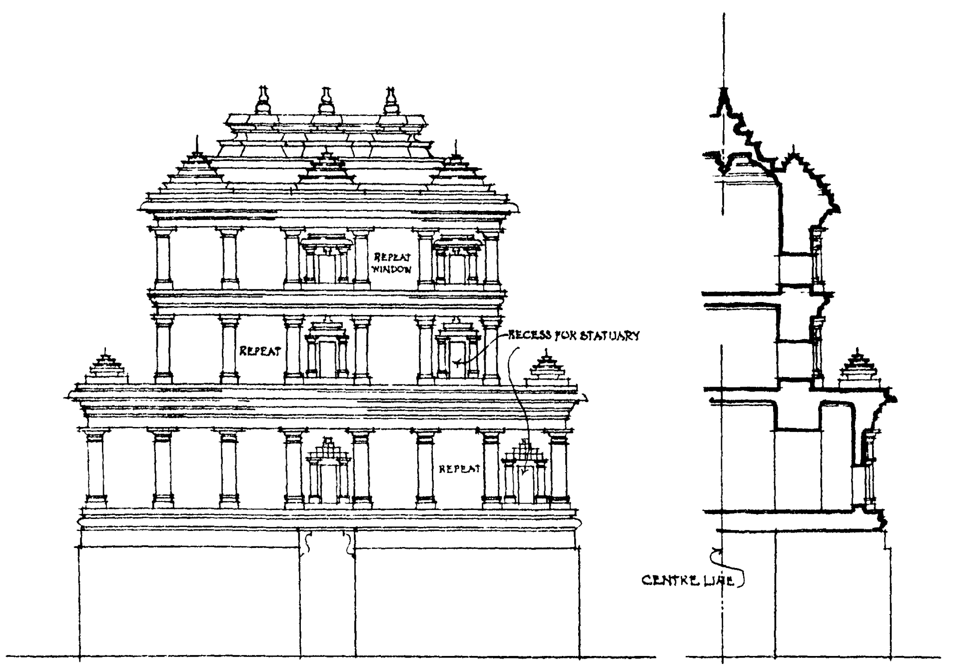
ALL THESE GATEHOUSES ARE BOTH FOR TEMPLES AND RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS.

IN RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS THE GOPURA SHOULD ALWAYS BE LESS IN NUMBER OF STOREYS THAN THE MAIN EDIFICE BUT NOT SO IN TEMPLES.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE OF 0 1 5 10 15 20 FEET



ELEVATION

CROSS SECTION

S. C. MUKHERJI.

THE GATE-HOUSES AND WINDOWS — CHAPTER XXXIII

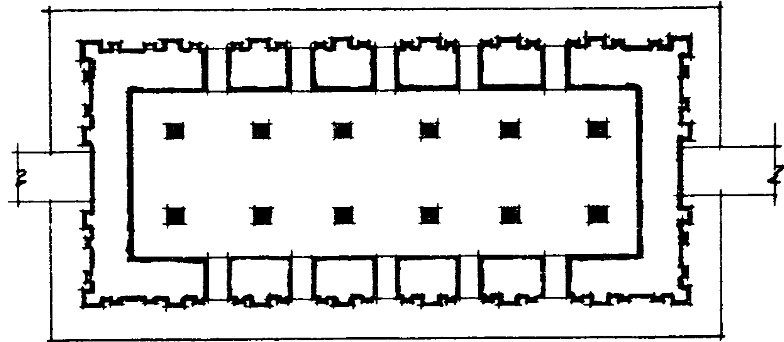
DVĀRA-HARMYA TYPE FOR THE FOURTH COURT

LENGTH (IN PLAN) = 2 WIDTH
HEIGHT (IN ELEVATION) = 2¼ WIDTH

NOTE:-

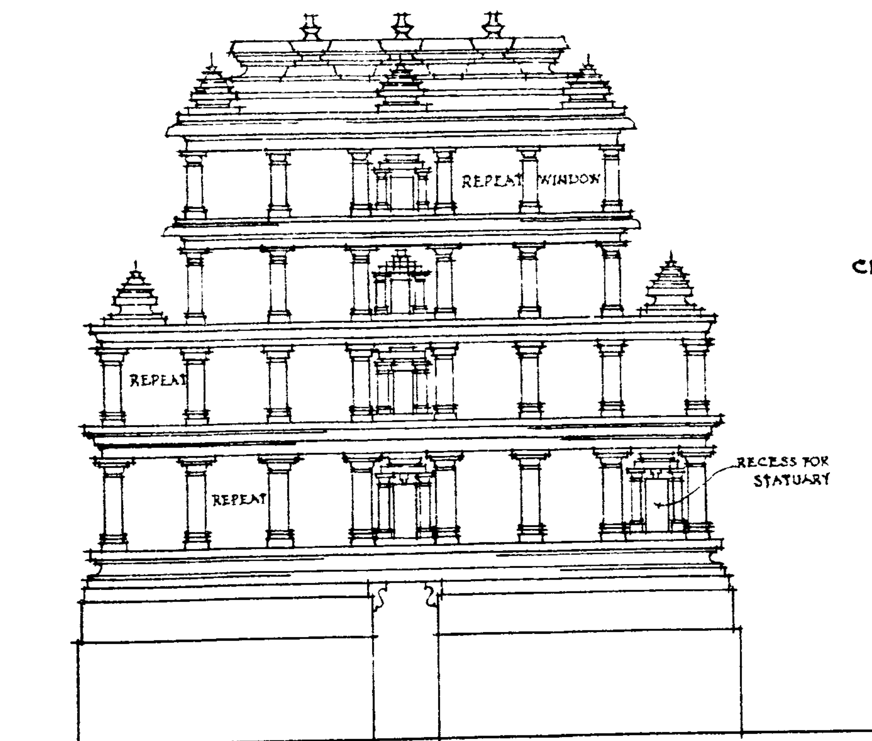
ALL THESE GATE-HOUSES ARE BOTH FOR TEMPLES AND RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

IN RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS THE GOPURA SHOULD ALWAYS BE LESS IN NUMBER OF STOREYS THAN THE MAIN EDIFICE BUT NOT SO IN TEMPLES

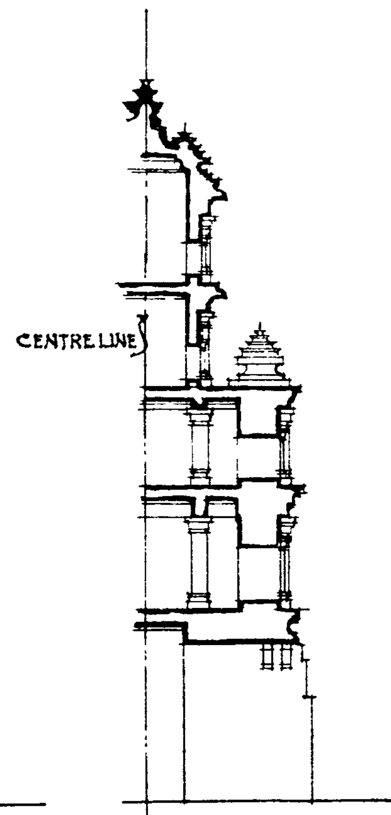


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE OF 1 0 5 10 15 20 FEET



ELEVATION



CROSS SECTION

S. C. MUKHERJI

SHEET NO CVI

THE GATE-HOUSES AND WINDOWS, — CHAPTER XXXIII

MAHĀ-GOPURA TYPE FOR THE FIFTH COURT

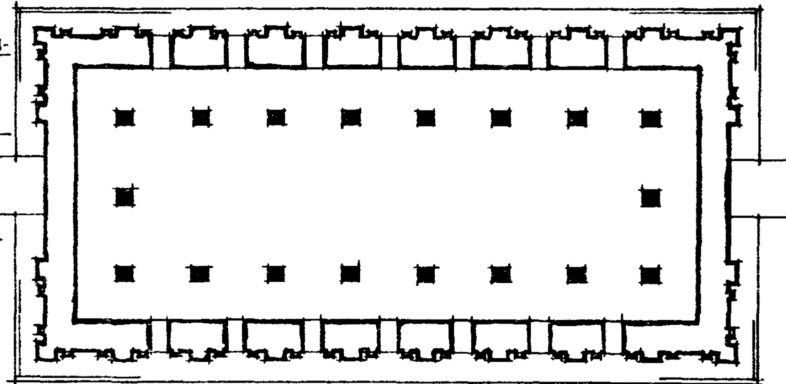
LENGTH (IN PLAN) = 2 WIDTH
HEIGHT (IN ELEVATION) = 2¼ WIDTH

NOTE:—

ALL THESE GATE-HOUSES ARE BOTH FOR TEMPLES AND RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

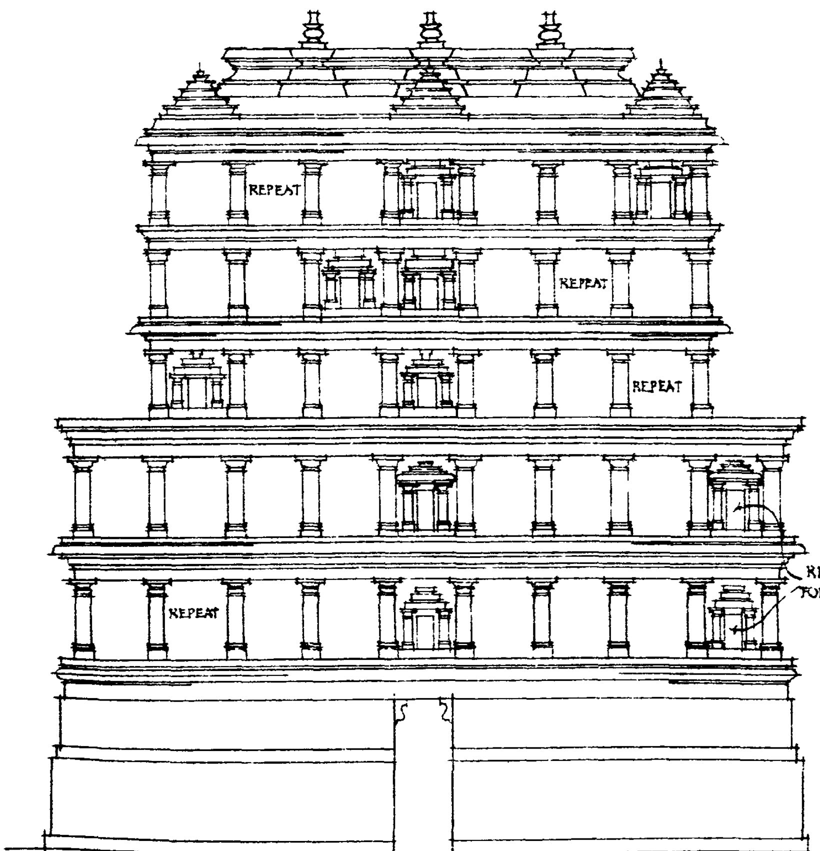
IN RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS THE GOPURA SHOULD ALWAYS BE LESS IN NUMBER OF STOREYS THAN THE MAIN EDIFICE BUT NOT SO IN TEMPLES.

THE GATE-HOUSES MAY BE UPTO 17 OR 18 STOREYS IN HEIGHT

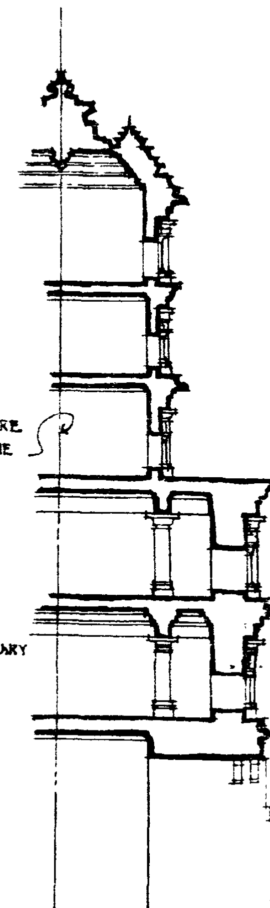


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE OF 1 0 4 8 12 16 20 24 FEET.



ELEVATION



CROSS SECTION

S. C. MUKHERJI.

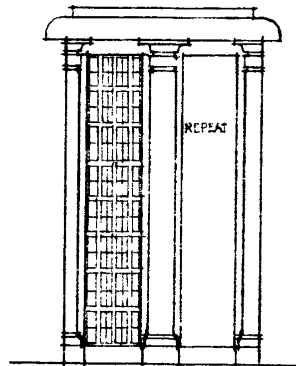
THE GATE-HOUSES AND WINDOWS — CHAPTER XXXIII.

WINDOWS FOR TEMPLES, KINGS, BRĀHMINS VAIŚYAS AND SŪDRAS

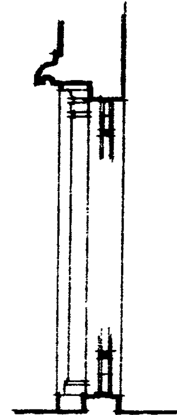
NOTE:—

THE WINDOW OPENINGS HAVE BEEN DIVIDED INTO 64 RECTANGULAR UNITS AND THE JALIS HAVE MAINLY BEEN DESIGNED ON THOSE UNITS

THE WINDOW-JALIS FOR TEMPLES AND PALACES MAY BE OF AN ELABORATE CREEPER PATTERN ALSO



ELEVATION



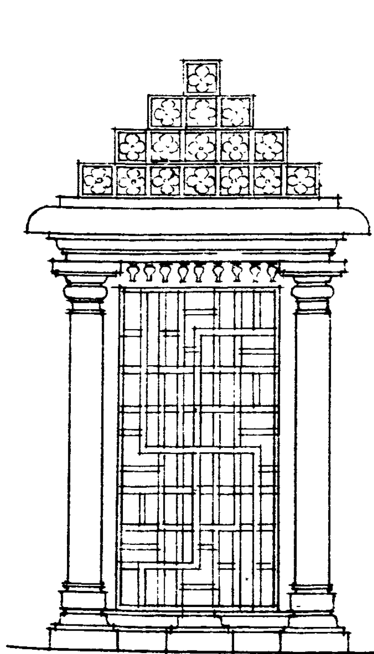
SECTION

SCALE OF 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 FEET

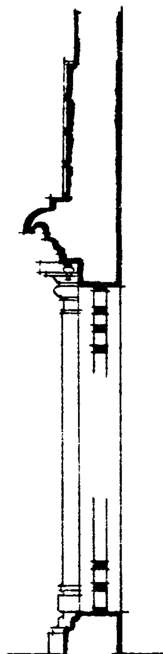
WINDOW FOR VAIŚYAS AND SŪDRAS



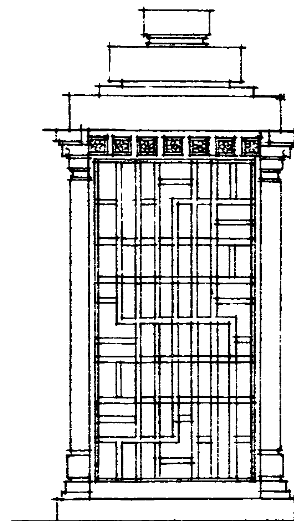
PLAN



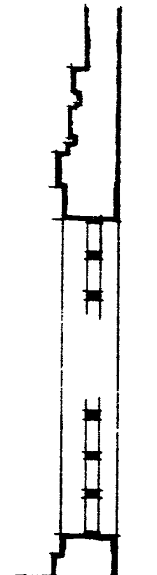
ELEVATION



SECTION

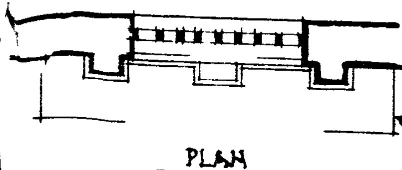


ELEVATION

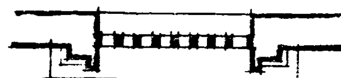


SECTION

WINDOWS FOR TEMPLES, KINGS AND BRĀHMINS



PLAN



PLAN

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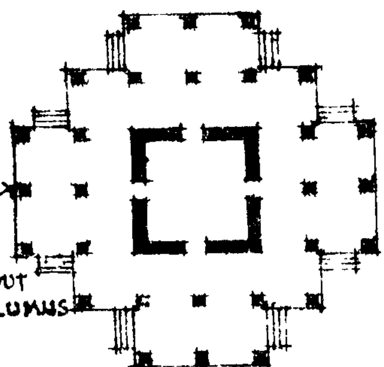
SHEET No CVIII

THE PAVILIONS —— CHAPTER XXXIV.

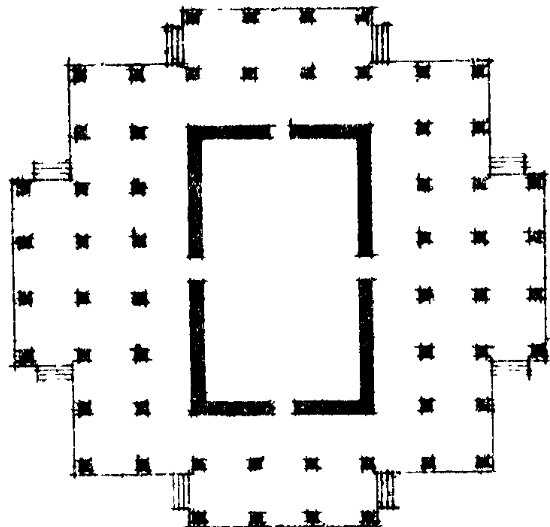
NOTE:—

THE PAVILIONS HIMAJA, NISHADAJA, VINDHYAJA SHOULD BE BUILT IN FRONT OF A MAIN EDIFICE

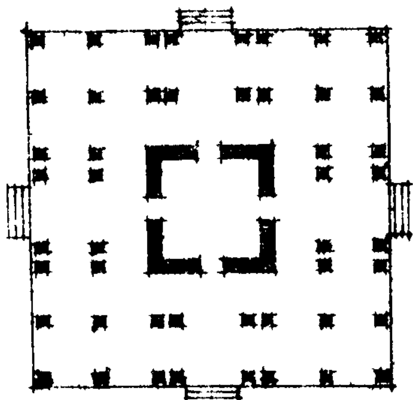
IN HIMAJA TYPE, NOTHING ABOUT THE OMISSION OF MIDDLE COLUMNS IS MENTIONED.



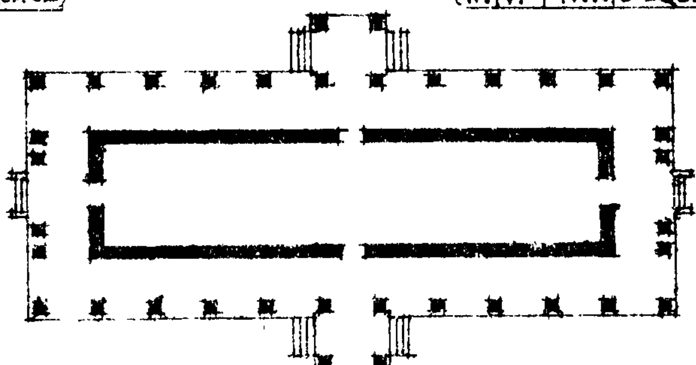
HIMAJA PAVILION
(WITH 4 PARTS SQUARE)



VINDHYAJA PAVILION
(WITH 7 PARTS SQUARE)



NISHADAJA PAVILION
(WITH 6 PARTS SQUARE)



MERUJA PAVILION (11x4 PARTS)
(TO BE USED AS A STACK ROOM OF A LIBRARY)

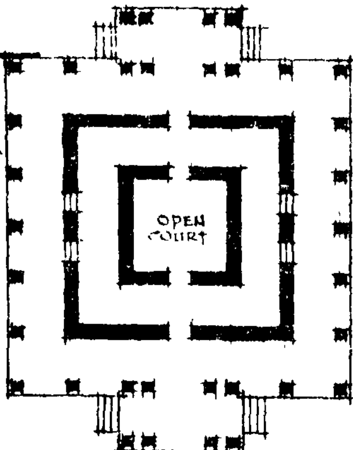
S. C. MUKHERJI.

SHEET No. CIX

THE PAVILIONS—CHAPTER XXXIV

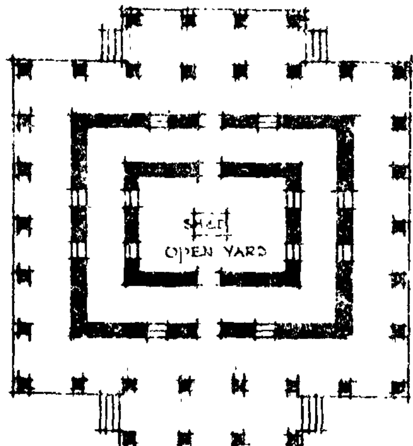
NOTE:—

1. THE RED LINES INDICATE THE NUMBER OF PARTS A PLAN CONTAINS
2. THE NUMBER OF PARTS GIVEN BELOW EACH PLAN GENERALLY EXCLUDE VERANDAHS AND PORTICOS



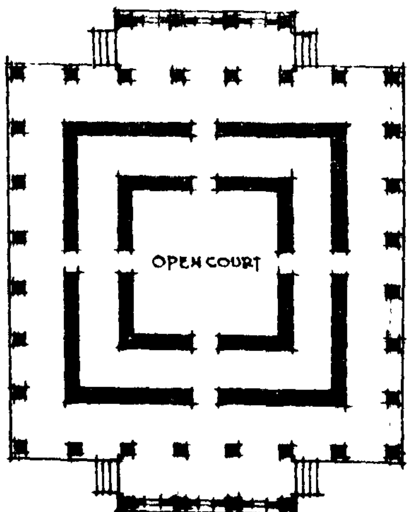
PADMAKA PAVILION

5 PARTS SQUARE - TO BE USED AS KITCHEN FOR GODS



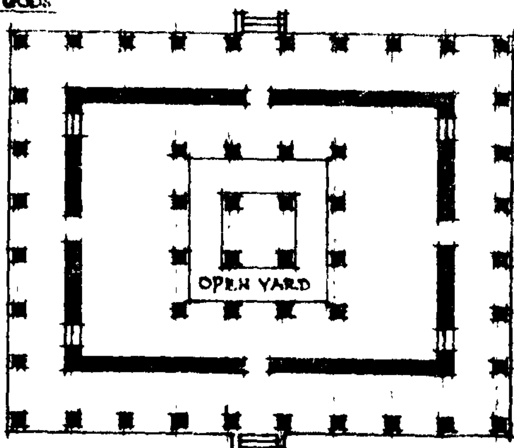
PUSHPA PAVILION

4 BY 5 PARTS EXCLUDING VERANDAH



BHADRA PAVILION

5 PARTS SQUARE, TO BE USED AS WATER-STORE.



NRITTA PAVILION

5 BY 7 PARTS EXCLUDING VERANDAH

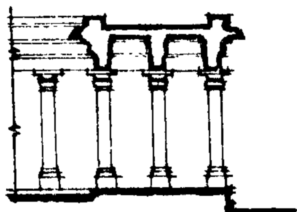
S. C. MUKHERJI.

SHEET No CX

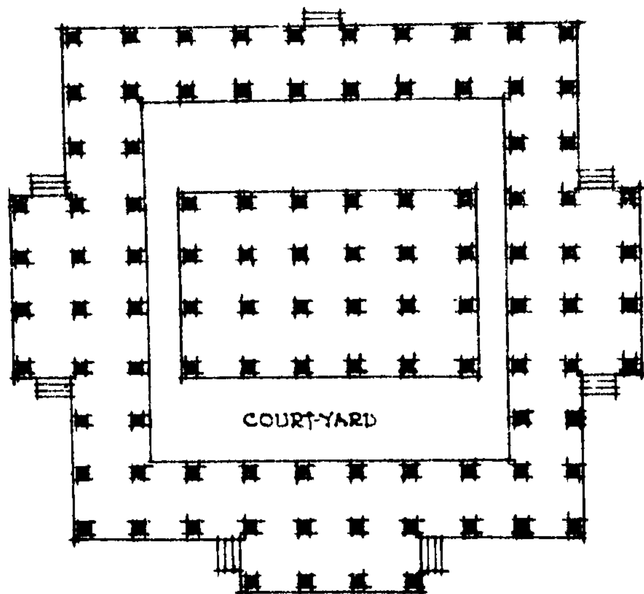
THE PAVILIONS — CHAPTER XXXIV

NOTE :—

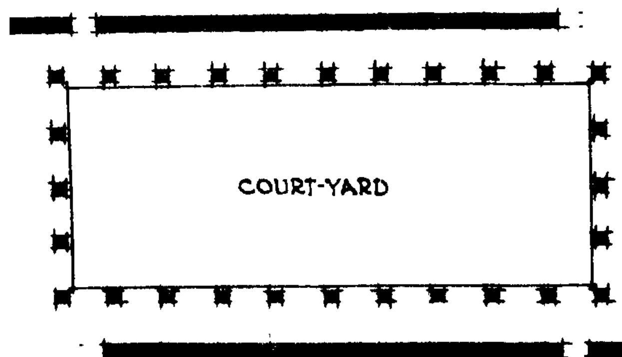
1. THE RED LINES INDICATE THE NUMBER OF PARTS A PLAN CONTAINS.
2. IN KŪLADHĀRANA PLAN EACH UNIT OF DIVISION REPRESENTS 2 PARTS.



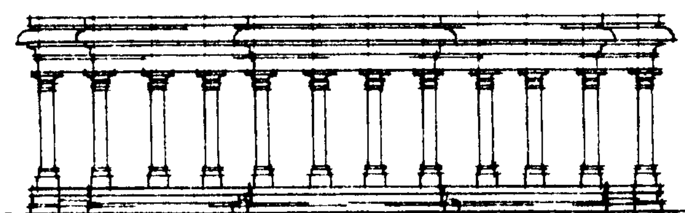
PART SECTION



ASSEMBLY HALL
OF 100 COLUMNS, 9 PARTS SQUARE



KŪLA-DHĀRANA PAVILION
24 BY 12 PARTS, TO BE USED AS A COW-SHED



CONJECTURAL ELEVATION OF THE HALL

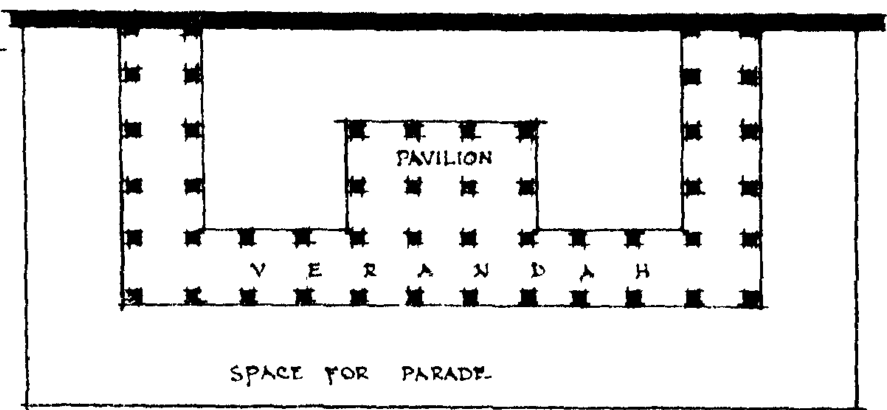
S. C. MUKHERJI.

SHEET NO CXI

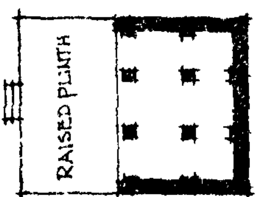
THE PAVILIONS — CHAPTER XXXIV

NOTE :-

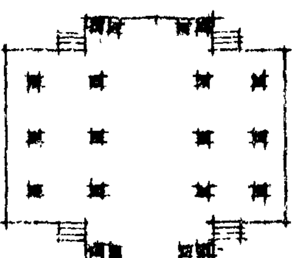
1. THE RED LINES INDICATE THE NUMBER OF PARTS A PLAN CONTAINS



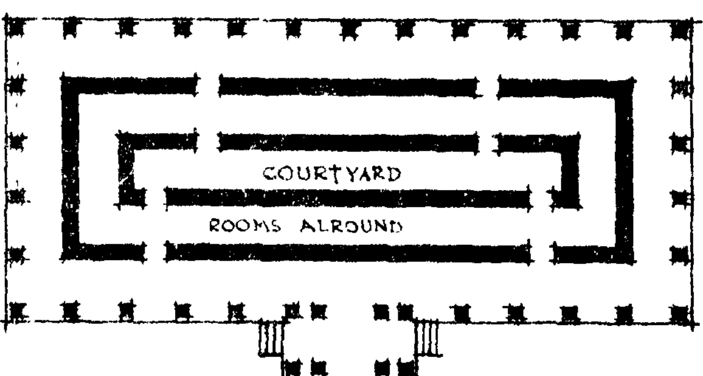
DRONA PAVILION
15 BY 7 PARTS, TO BE USED AS A PLACE FOR RAM-FIGHTING



DHANĀDHIPA PAVILION
3 BY 4 PARTS INCLUDING PLINTH



VIJAYA PAVILION.
4 BY 2 PARTS EXCLUDING PORCH ETC.
USED FOR WEDDING ETC

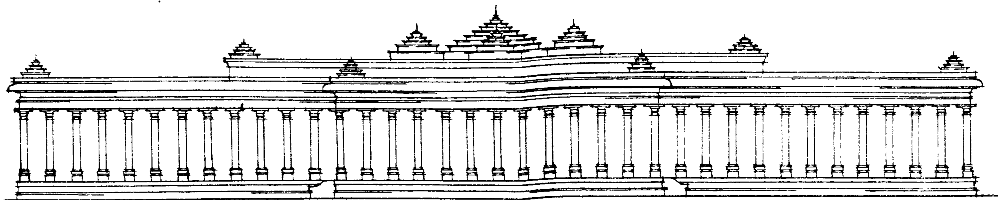


DHĀNYĀGĀRA PAVILION (FOR SŪDRAS)
10 BY 3 PARTS EXCLUDING VERANDAH AND PORCH



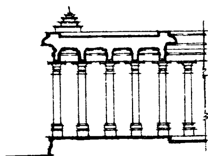
TREASURY
FOR KSHATRIYAS ETC.
5 BY 3 PARTS

S. C. MUKHERJI.



SUGGESTED ELEVATION

SCALE 0 12 24 48 72 96 OF FEET



SECTION ON A.B

PAVILIONS — CHAPTER XXXIV

THE ASSEMBLY HALL OF A THOUSAND COLUMNS

NOTE:—
1 RED LINES INDICATE THE NUMBER OF PARTS A PLAN CONTAINS.
2 THIS PLAN CONTAINS PRECISELY 1000 COLUMNS.

A B

OPEN COURT

SPACE FOR THRONE

OPEN COURT.

PLAN

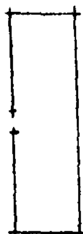
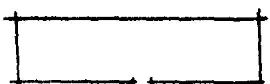
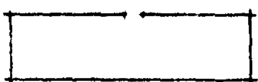
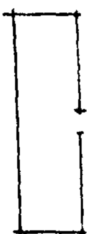
WITH 9 PARTS SQUARE EXCLUDING PORCHES

S. C. MUKHERJI.

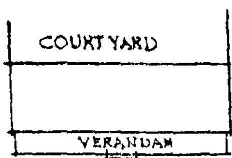
THE STOREYED MANSIONS — CHAPTER XXXV

NOT TO SCALE

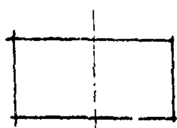
NOTE:-
THE OTHER FEW VARIETIES OF DANDAKA-ŚĀLĀ NOT DRAWN VARY ONLY IN MINOR DETAILS

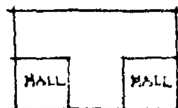
PLAN SHOWING THE VARIOUS POSITIONS OF DOORS IN DANDAKA TYPE



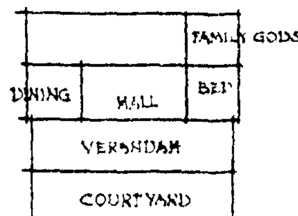
DANDAKA-ŚĀLĀ
(FIRST TYPE)



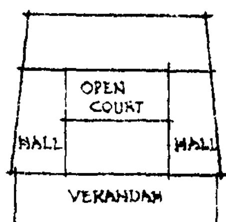
PANDI-ŚĀLĀ
DANDAKA CLASS
(SECOND TYPE)



DANDAKA-KĀNTA
(THIRD TYPE)



DANDAKA-ŚĀLĀ
(FOURTH TYPE)



DANDAKA-ŚĀLĀ
(FIFTH TYPE)

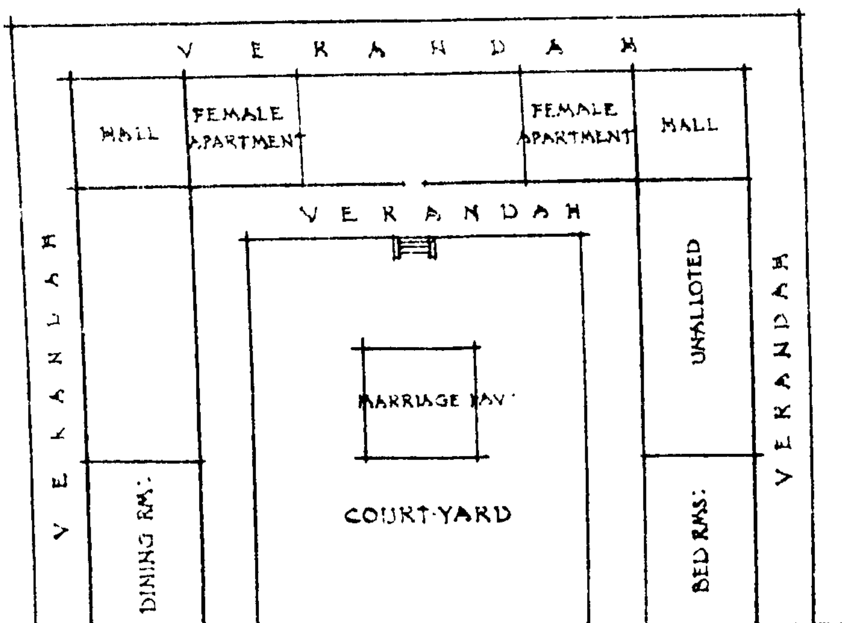
S. C. MUKHERJI.

SHEET No. CXIV

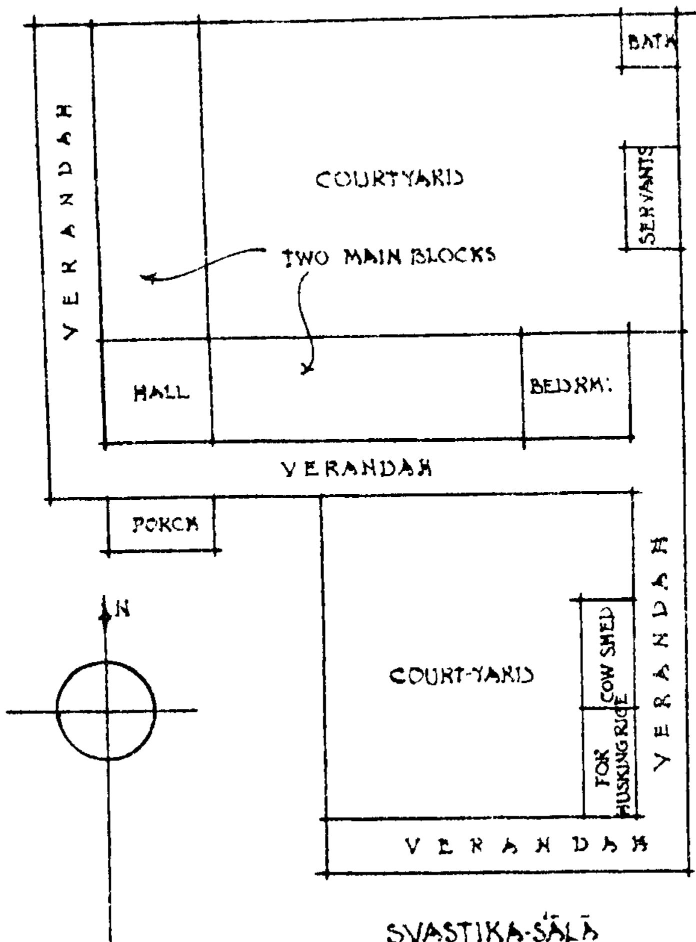
THE STOREYED MANSIONS —— CHAPTER XXXV.

SVASTIKA AND MAULIKA TYPES

NOTE :—
THE TWO TYPES OF MAULIKA-ŚĀLĀ AND THE SECOND TYPE OF SVASTIKA-ŚĀLĀ (NOT DRAWN) VARY ONLY IN MINOR DETAILS AND IN SIZE.



MAULIKA-ŚĀLĀ



SVASTIKA-ŚĀLĀ

SCALE OF 0 5 10 15 PARTS

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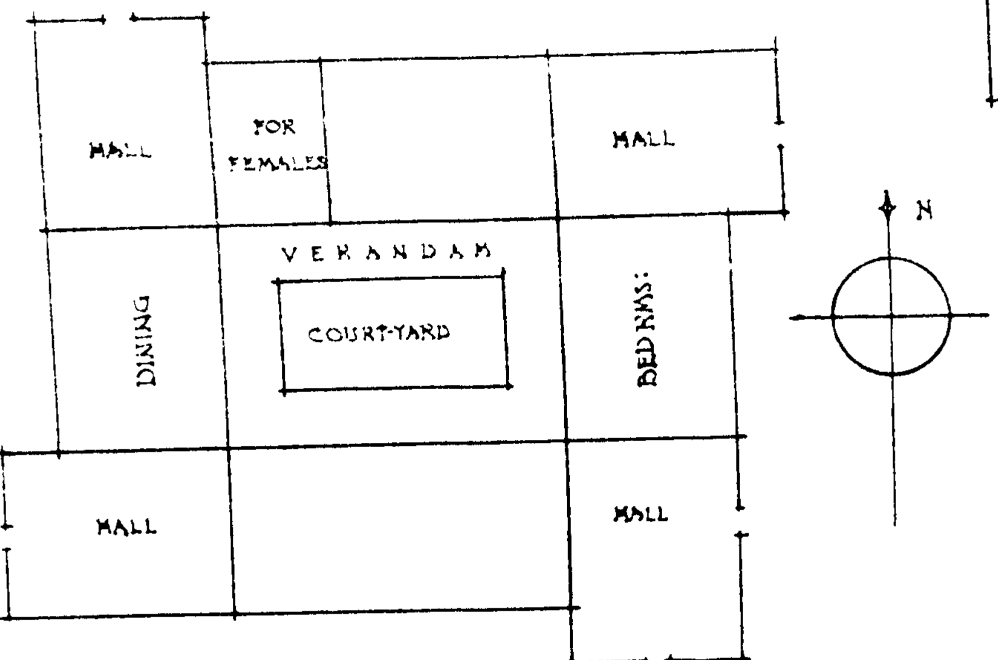
SHEET No. CXV

THE STOREYED MANSIONS — CHAPTER XXXV

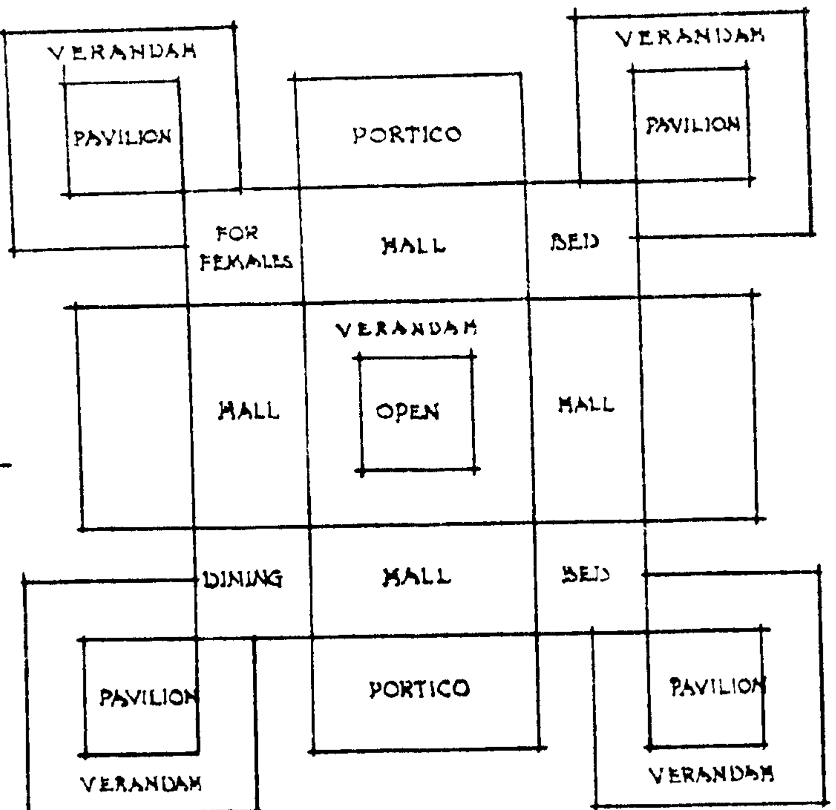
CHATURĀLAYA AND SARVATOBHADRA TYPES

NOTE:- THE OTHER VARIETIES OF THESE TWO TYPES VARY ONLY IN MINOR DETAILS

SCALE OF 0 5 10 PARTS



CHATURĀLAYA



SARVATO-BHADRA

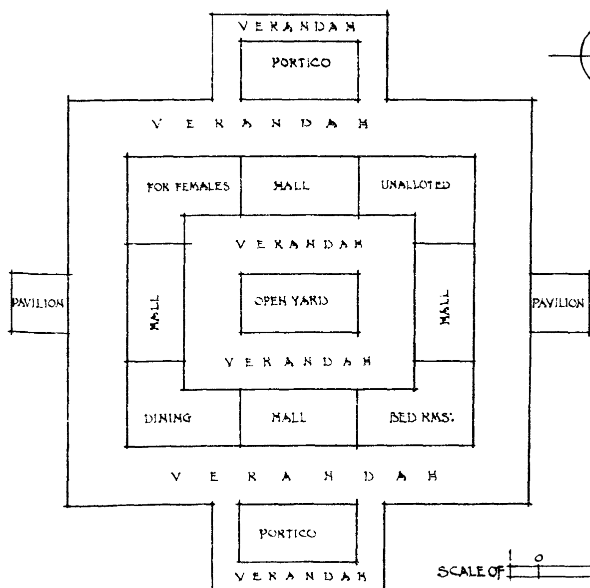
S. C. MUKHERJI.

THE STOREYED MANSIONS — CHAPTER XXXV

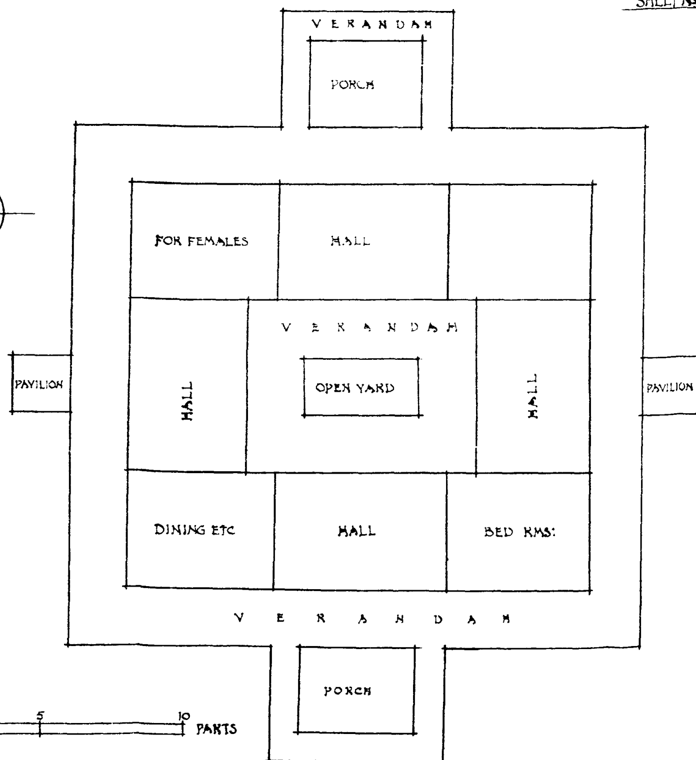
SHEET No CXVI

VARDHA-MĀNA MANSIONS

NOTE:-
THE OTHER TYPES OF VARDHA-MĀNA MANSIONS VARY ONLY IN MINOR DETAILS



VARDHAMĀNA MANSION
(FIRST TYPE)



SCALE OF 1 0 5 10 PARTS

VARDHA-MĀNA MANSION
(THIRD TYPE)

S. C. MUKHERJI.

SHEET No CXVII

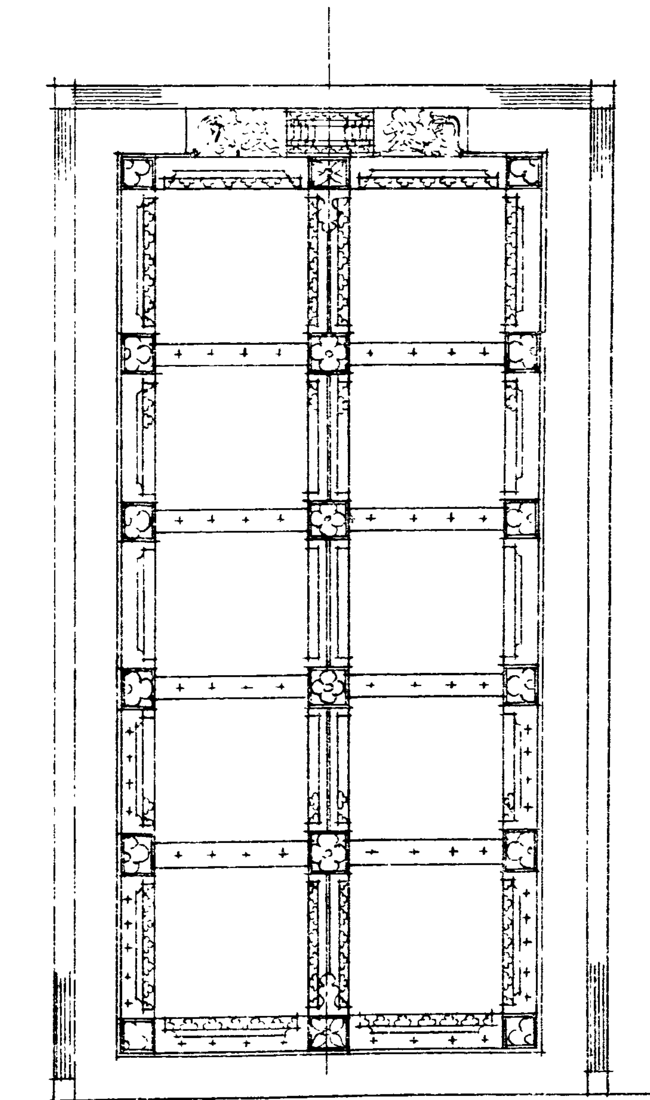
THE DOORS — CHAPTER XXXIX

SMALL TYPE — SCALE 1 INCH = 1 FOOT

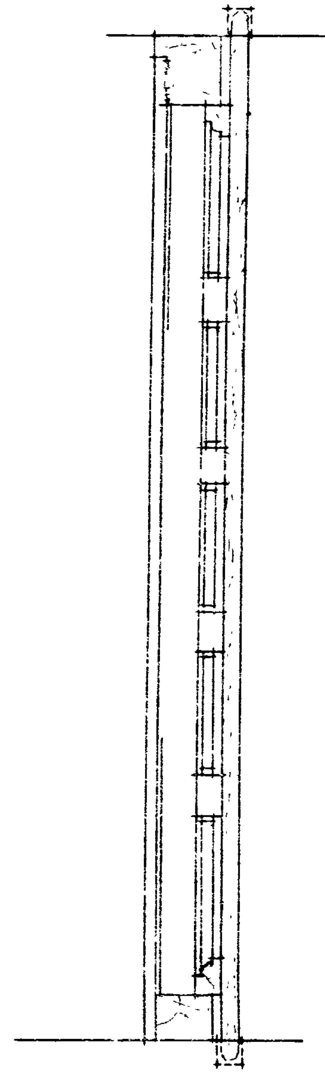
HEIGHT = 9 PARTS AND BREADTH = 5 PARTS

NOTE :-

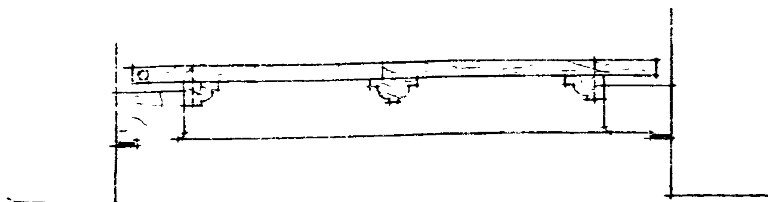
CHAPTER XXXVIII GIVES ONLY THE POSITIONS OF DOORS IN TEMPLES AND RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS



ELEVATION



SECTION



PLAN

S. C. MUKHERJI.

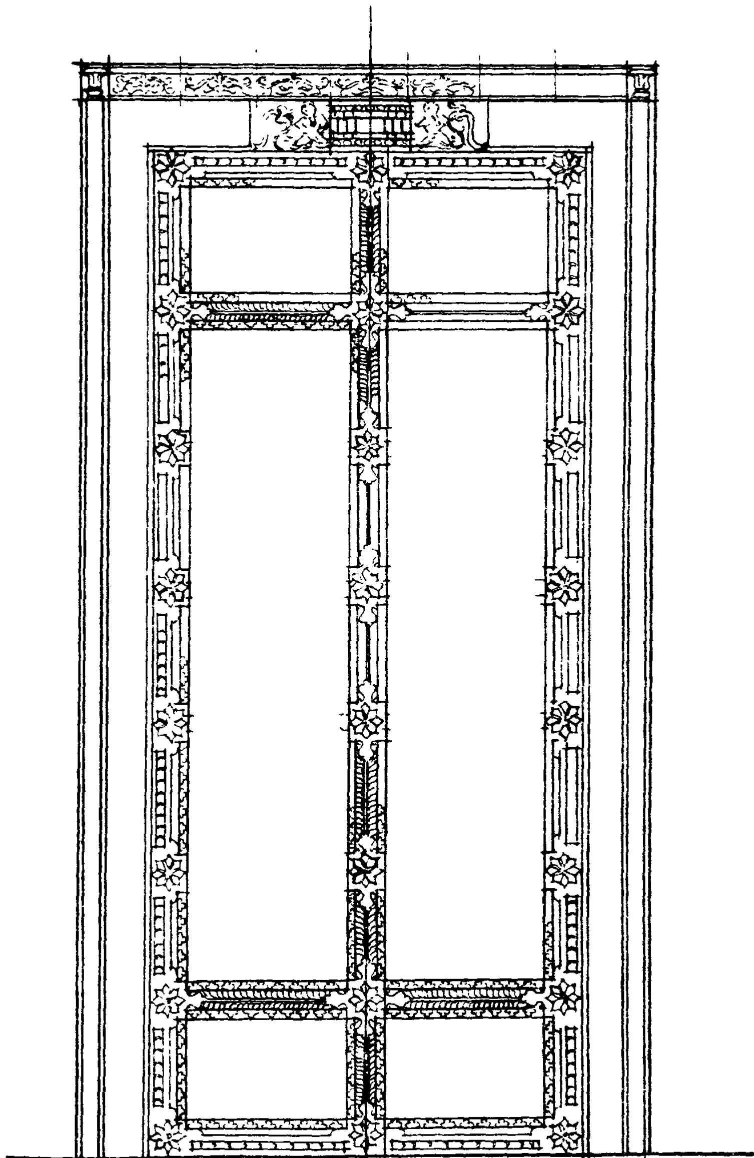
THE DOORS — CHAPTER XXXIX

INTERMEDIATE TYPE— SCALE 1 INCH=1 FOOT

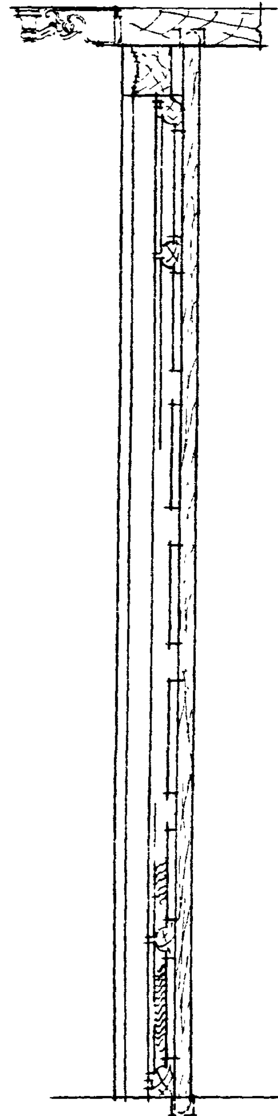
BREADTH=5 PARTS HEIGHT=9 PARTS

NOTE:-

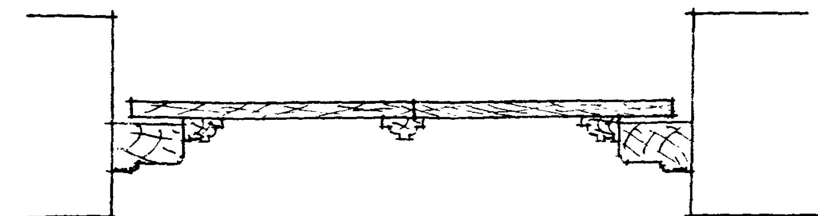
CHAPTER XXXVIII GIVES ONLY POSITIONS OF DOORS IN TEMPLES AND RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS



ELEVATION



SECTION



PLAN

S. C. MUKHERJI.

SHEET NO CXIX

THE DOORS — CHAPTER XXXIX

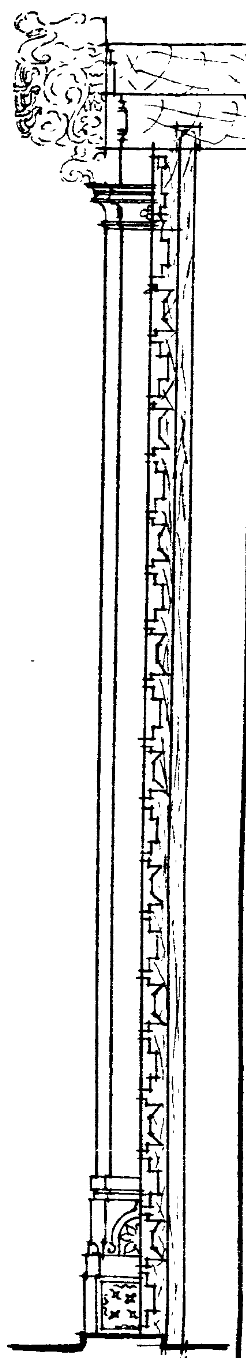
LARGE TYPE ~ SCALE 1 INCH = 1 FOOT

LENGTH = 2 BREADTH

NOTE:-

CHAPTER XXXVIII GIVES ONLY POSITIONS OF DOORS IN TEMPLES AND RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

REPEAT



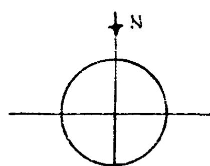
SHEET No. CXX

THE ROYAL PALACES — CHAPTER XL

FOR ASTRA-GRĀHA KINGS

BREADTH = 49 DANDAS, LENGTH = 1¼ BREADTH

SCALE 1/8" INCH = 1 DANDA = 6 FT



TANK
GARDEN
FLOWER GARDEN
COURT
DANCE PAVILION
COURT
HORSE
TEMPLE
FOR CHANTING HYMNS
COW SHED
STADIUM
FOR SEEING SPORTS
SERVANTS
PRINCES' PALACE
SERVANTS
TANK
COURT LADIES
JEWEL
BATH
FEMALE ATTENDANTS
PALACE
DINING
KIT.
GARDEN
STORE
TREASURY
ARMOURY
BRAHMA PĪTA
COW-SHED
FAMILY PRIESTS
BARBER
PALANQUIN BEARERS
STABLES
GUARDS
MATERNITY
MONKEYS
COUNCIL HALL
BIRD
DEER ETC:
GUARDS
ARMOURY
ELEPHANTS

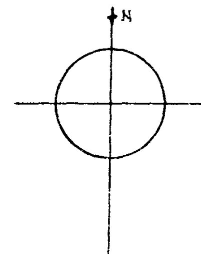
NOTE:-

THE PALACE FOR PRAHĀRAKA KINGS SHOULD ONLY BE BIGGER IN DIMENSION

S. C. MUKHERJI.

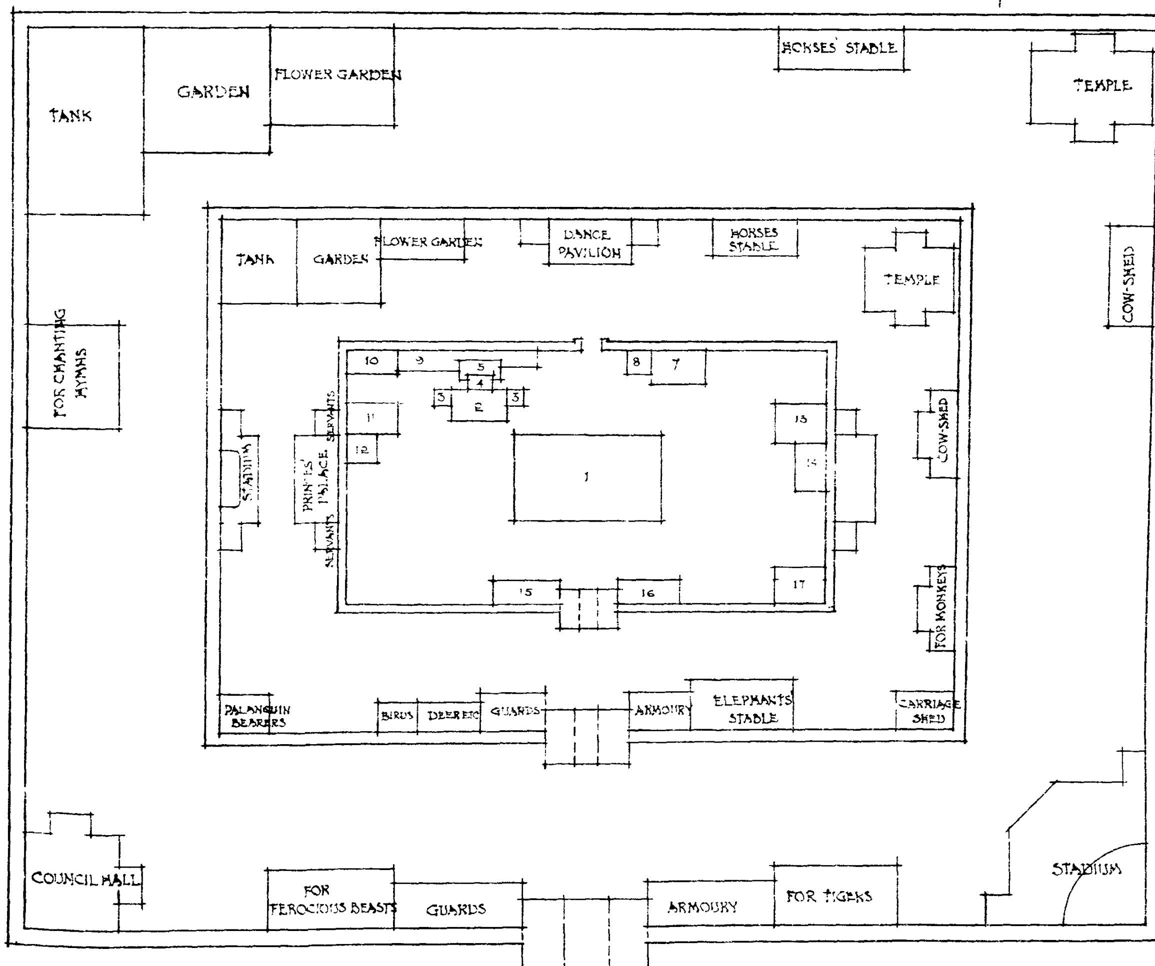
THE ROYAL PALACES — CHAPTER XL
FOR MANDALESA KINGS
BREADTH = 107 DANDAS, LENGTH = 1¼ BREADTH
SCALE 1/16 INCH = 1 DANDA = 6 FEET.

SHEET NO. CXXI



REFERENCES FOR THE FIRST COURT.

1. BRAHMA PITH
2. PALACE PROPER
3. BATHS
4. DINING
5. KITCHEN
6. FEMALE ATTENDANTS
7. FOR COURT LADIES
8. JEWEL ROOM
9. PALACE GARDEN
10. TANK
11. STORE
12. TREASURY
13. CARRIAGE SHED
14. BARBER
15. STABLES
16. GUARDS
17. MATERNITY HOUSE



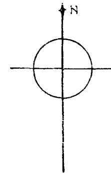
THE ROYAL PALACES — CHAPTER XL

SHEET NO CXX

FOR PĀRSHNIKA KINGS

LENGTH = 1¼ BREADTH, BREADTH = 15.5 DANDAS

SCALE 1/16 INCH = 1 DANDA = 6 FT.



WATCH TOWER
GUARDS
ARMOURY
FOR OTHER ANIMALS
GUARDS
ARMOURY
FOR HORSES
TANK
GARDEN
THEATRE
FLOWER GARDEN
TANK
GARDEN
FLOWER GARDEN
COURTS
DANCE PAVILION
COURTS
STABLE (HORSES)
TEMPLE
FOR CHANTING HYMNS
TANK
FLOWER GARDEN
COURT LADIES
JEWEL
FLOWER PAVILION
COW-SHED
ARMOURY
ARMOURY
GUARDS
GUARDS
SERVANTS
FOR PRINCES
SERVANTS
STORE
TREASURY
ARSENAL
BRAHMA PĪṬHA
CARRIAGE
FAMILY PRIESTS
BARBER
GUARDS
GUARDS
GARDEN
KITCHEN
DINING
PALACE
MATERNITY
FOR MONKEYS
ARMOURY
ARMOURY
FEMALE ATTENDANT
FOR FEMALES
BATH
ARMOURY
GUARDS
FOR RAMS
PALANQUIN BEARER
ARMOURY
GUARDS
MALE SERVANTS
COUNCIL HALL
GENERAL STABLES
BIRDS
DEER ETC
ARMOURY
GUARDS
ELEPHANTS
WAR OFFICE
PRISON
FEROCIOUS BEASTS
ARMOURY
GUARDS
TIGERS

SHEET NO. CXXIII

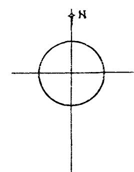
THE ROYAL PALACES — CHAPTER XL

FOR MAHĀRĀJA KINGS

BREADTH = 181 DANDAS, LENGTH = 1¼ BREADTH

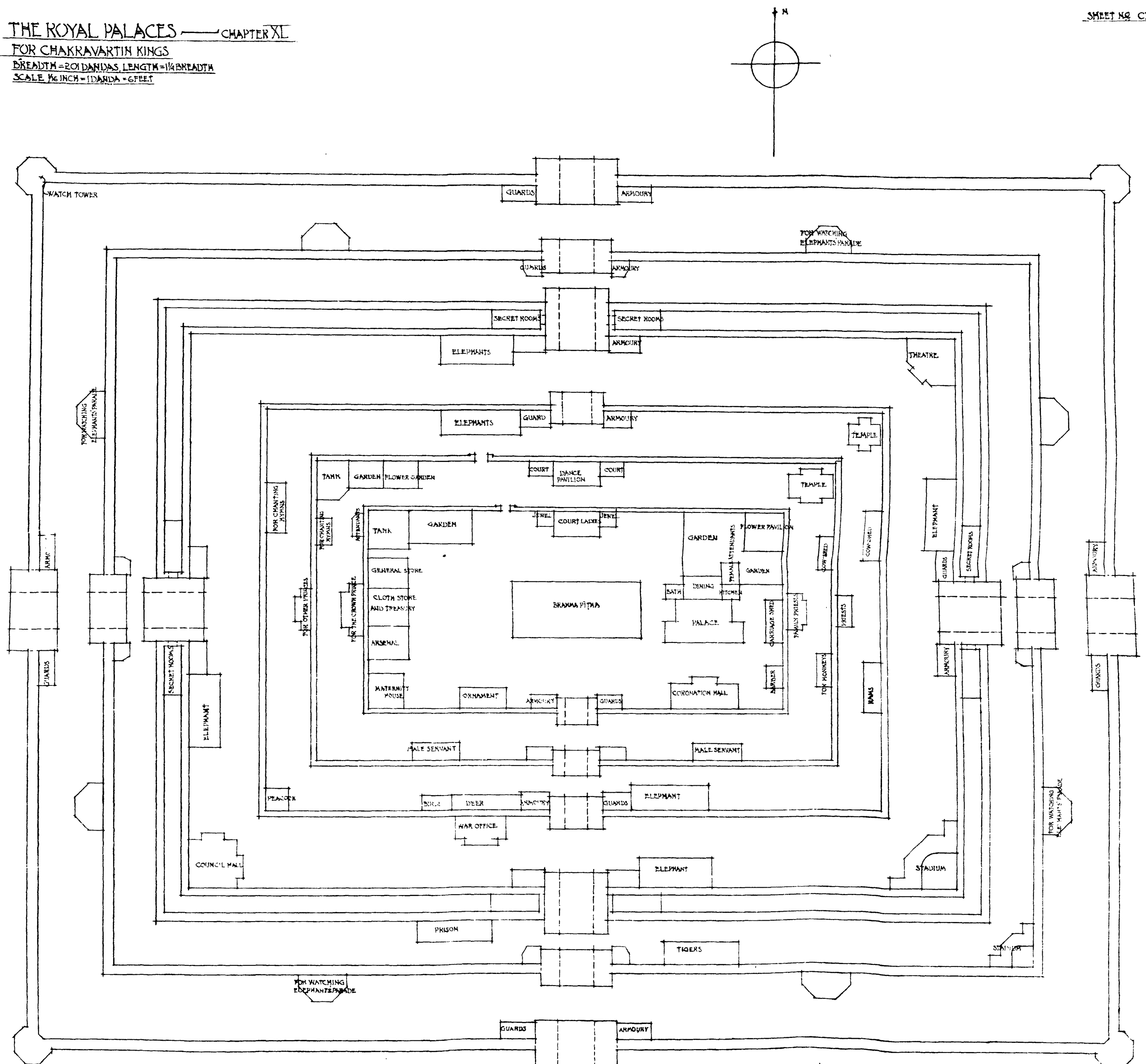
SCALE 1/16 INCH = 1 DANDA = 6 FT.

NOTE :-
THE PALACE FOR NARENDRA CLASS OF KINGS IS SIMILAR TO THAT OF MAHĀRĀJA KINGS WITH THIS DIFFERENCE THAT IN THE FORMER THE COURT HAVING SECRET ROOMS SHOULD BE OMITTED AND ALSO THE BREADTH SHOULD BE 169 DANDAS



WATCH TOWER
GUARDS
ARMOURY
FOR WATCHING ELEPHANTS PARADE
SECRET ROOM
GUARDS
ARMOURY
THEATRE
TANK
GARDEN
FLOWER GARDEN
COURT
DANCE PAVILION
COURT
HORSES' STABLE
TEMPLE
FOR CHANTING HYMNS
TANK
GARDEN
FLOWER GARDEN
JEWEL
COURT LADIES
JEWEL
FLOWER PAVILION
COW-SHED
ELEPHANT
ARMOURY
SECRET ROOM
ARMOURY
ATTENDANTS
FOR PRINCE
STR.
TREASURY
ARSENAL
BRAHMA PĪTHA
CARRIAGE SHED
FAMILY PRIESTS
GUARDS
SECRET ROOM
GUARDS
SECRET ROOM
GUARDS
KITCHEN
DINING
PALACE
FEMALE ATTENDANTS
BATHS
BARBER
ARMOURY
SECRET ROOM
GUARDS
ARMOURY
MATERNITY
CORONATION HALL
ARMOURY
GUARDS
PALANQUIN BEARERS
FOR MONKEYS
MALE SERVANTS
ARMOURY
GUARDS
MALE SERVANTS
FOR WATCHING ELEPHANTS PARADE
PEACOCK
BIRDS
DEER
ELEPHANT
STADIUM
SECRET ROOM
WAR OFFICE
PRISON
COUNCIL HALL
OTHER FEROCIOUS BEASTS
TIGERS
STADIUM
FOR WATCHING ELEPHANTS PARADE
ARMOURY
GUARDS

S. C. MUKHERJI.



THE ROYAL PALACES — CHAPTER XL
FOR CHAKRAVARTIN KINGS
BREADTH = 201 DANDAS, LENGTH = 1¼ BREADTH
SCALE 1/16 INCH = 1 DANDA = 6 FEET
N
SHEET No CXXIV
WATCH TOWER
GUARDS
ARMOURY
FOR WATCHING ELEPHANTS PARADE
GUARDS
ARMOURY
SECRET ROOMS
SECRET ROOMS
ELEPHANTS
ARMOURY
THEATRE
ELEPHANTS
GUARD
ARMOURY
TEMPLE
TANK
GARDEN
FLOWER GARDEN
COURT
DANCE PAVILION
COURT
TEMPLE
FOR CHANTING HYMNS
FOR CHANTING HYMNS
ATTENDANTS
TANK
GARDEN
JEWEL
COURT LADIES
JEWEL
GARDEN
FEMALE ATTENDANTS
FLOWER PAVILION
GARDEN
COW-SHED
COW-SHED
ELEPHANT
GUARDS
SECRET ROOMS
GENERAL STORE
CLOTH STORE AND TREASURY
ARSENAL
FOR OTHER PRINCES
FOR THE CROWN PRINCE
BRAHMA PĪṬHA
BATH
DINING
KITCHEN
PALACE
CARRIAGE SHED
FAMILY PRIESTS
PRIESTS
MATERNITY HOUSE
ORNAMENT
ARMOURY
GUARDS
CORONATION HALL
BARBER
FOR MONKEYS
RAMS
ARMOURY
GUARDS
ARMOURY
GUARDS
SECRET ROOMS
ELEPHANT
MALE SERVANT
MALE SERVANT
PEACOCK
DEER
ARMOURY
GUARDS
ELEPHANT
WAR OFFICE
FOR WATCHING ELEPHANTS PARADE
COUNCIL HALL
ELEPHANT
STADIUM
PRISON
TIGERS
FOR WATCHING ELEPHANTS PARADE
GUARDS
ARMOURY
S. C. MUKHERJI.

SHEET No CXXV

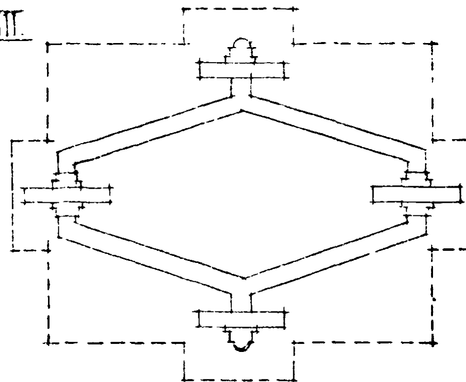
THE CARS AND CHARIOTS — CHAPTER XLIII.

LENGTH = 1¼ BREADTH = 6¼ CUBITS

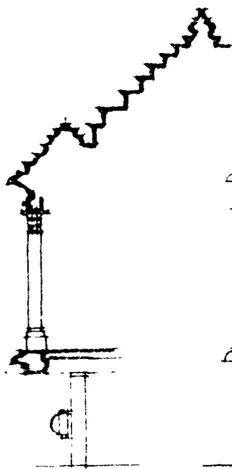
SCALE ¼ INCH = 1 FOOT

NOTE :-

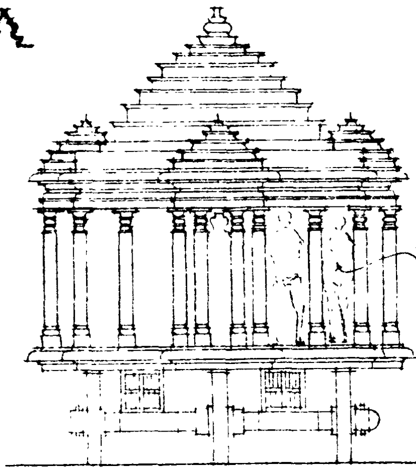
THIS SHOULD BE BUILT IN WOOD



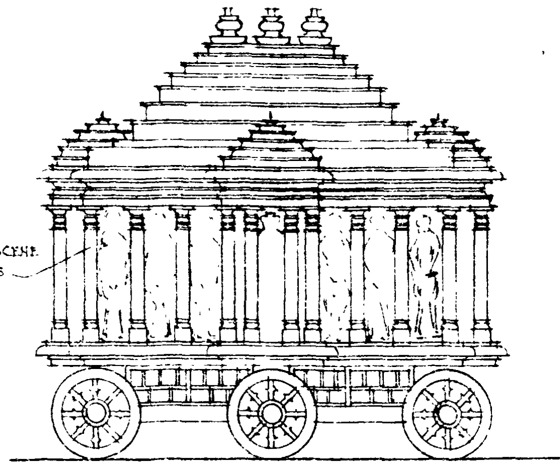
PLAN



OUTLINE SECTION



FRONT ELEVATION



SIDE ELEVATION

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SHEET No. CXXVI

THE CARS AND CHARIOTS — CHAPTER XLIII

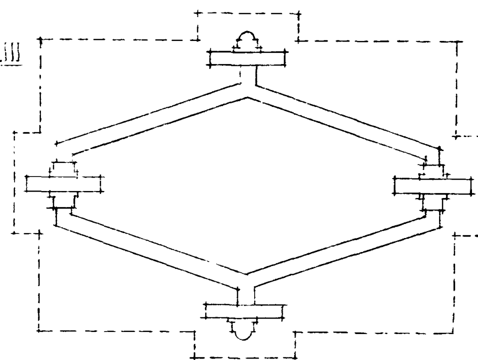
TWO-STOREYED CHARIOTS

LENGTH = 1¼ BREADTH, BREADTH = 5½ CUBITS.

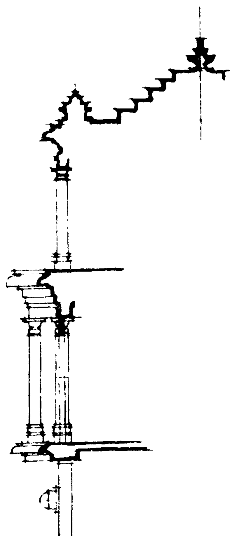
SCALE ¼ INCH = 1 FOOT

NOTE :-

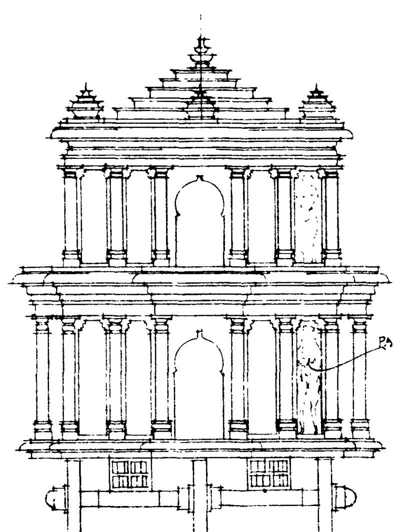
THE CHARIOTS MAY BE UPTO 9 STOREYS IN HEIGHT.
OTHER STOREYS WOULD BE SIMILAR IN TREATMENT.
THESE ARE TO BE BUILT IN WOOD



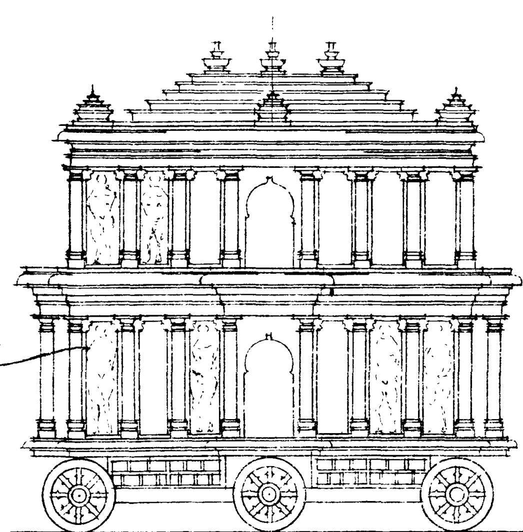
PLAN



OUTLINE SECTION



FRONT ELEVATION

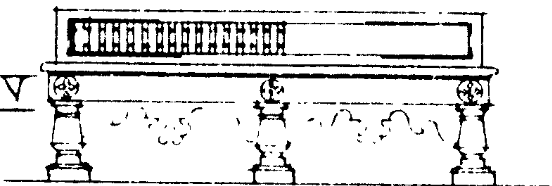


SIDE ELEVATION.

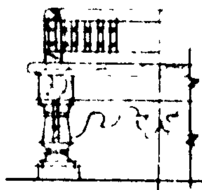
S. C. MUKHERJI.

BED-STEADS, COUCHES AND SWINGS —— CHAPTER XLIV

SCALE ½ INCH = 1 FOOT.

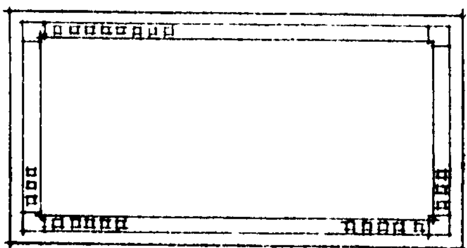


ELEVATION

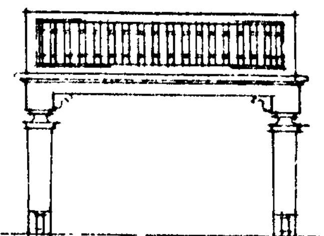


SECTION

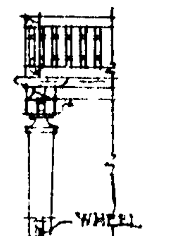
BED-STEAD FOR GODS



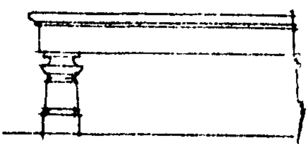
PLAN



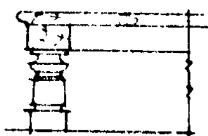
ELEVATION



PART SECTION

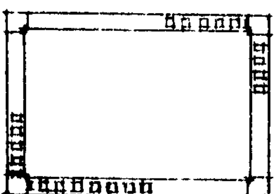


PART ELEVATION

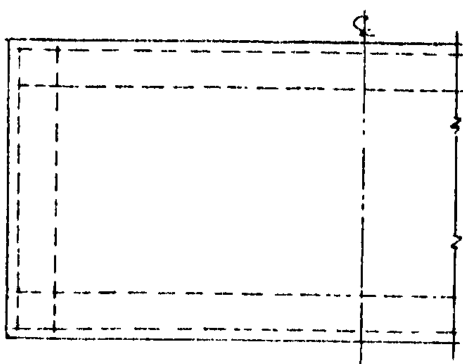


PART SECTION

BED-STEAD FOR CHILDREN



PLAN



PLAN

BED-STEAD FOR MEN, SPECIALLY FOR BRAHMINS.

S. C. MUKHERJI.

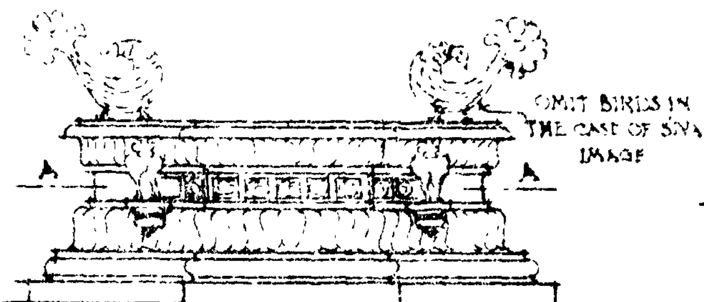
SHEET No CXXVIII

THE THRONES — CHAPTER XLV

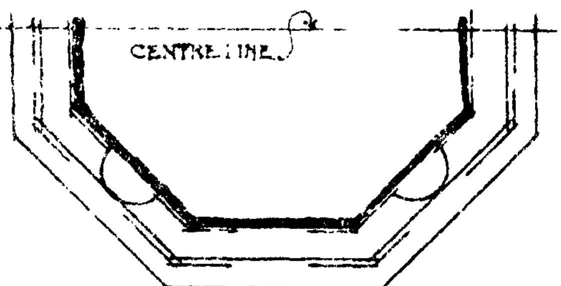
FOR GODS — SCALE 1 INCH = 1 FOOT

NOTE :—

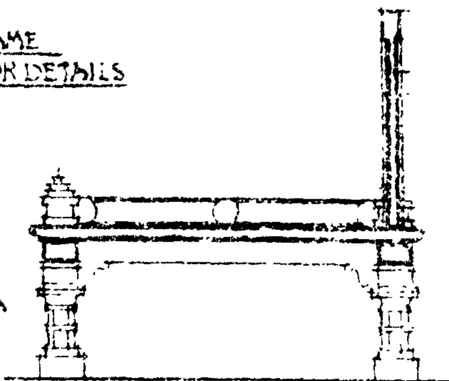
NITYĀRCHANĀSANA AND OTHERS OF THE SAME GROUP VARY ONLY IN DIMENSIONS AND MINOR DETAILS



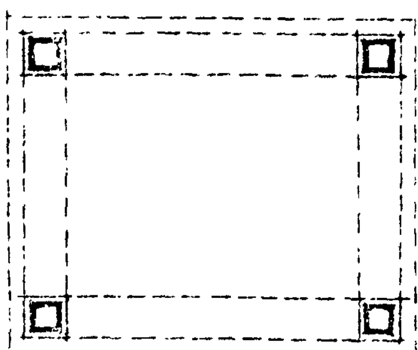
ELEVATION
PADMĀSANA FOR GODS ŚIVA AND VISHNU



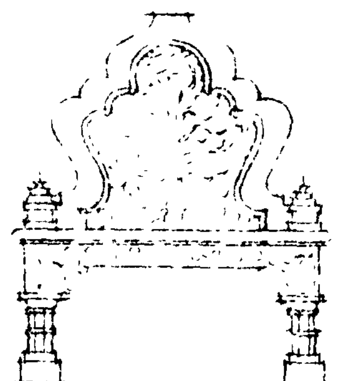
PLAN AT "A A"



SECTION



PLAN



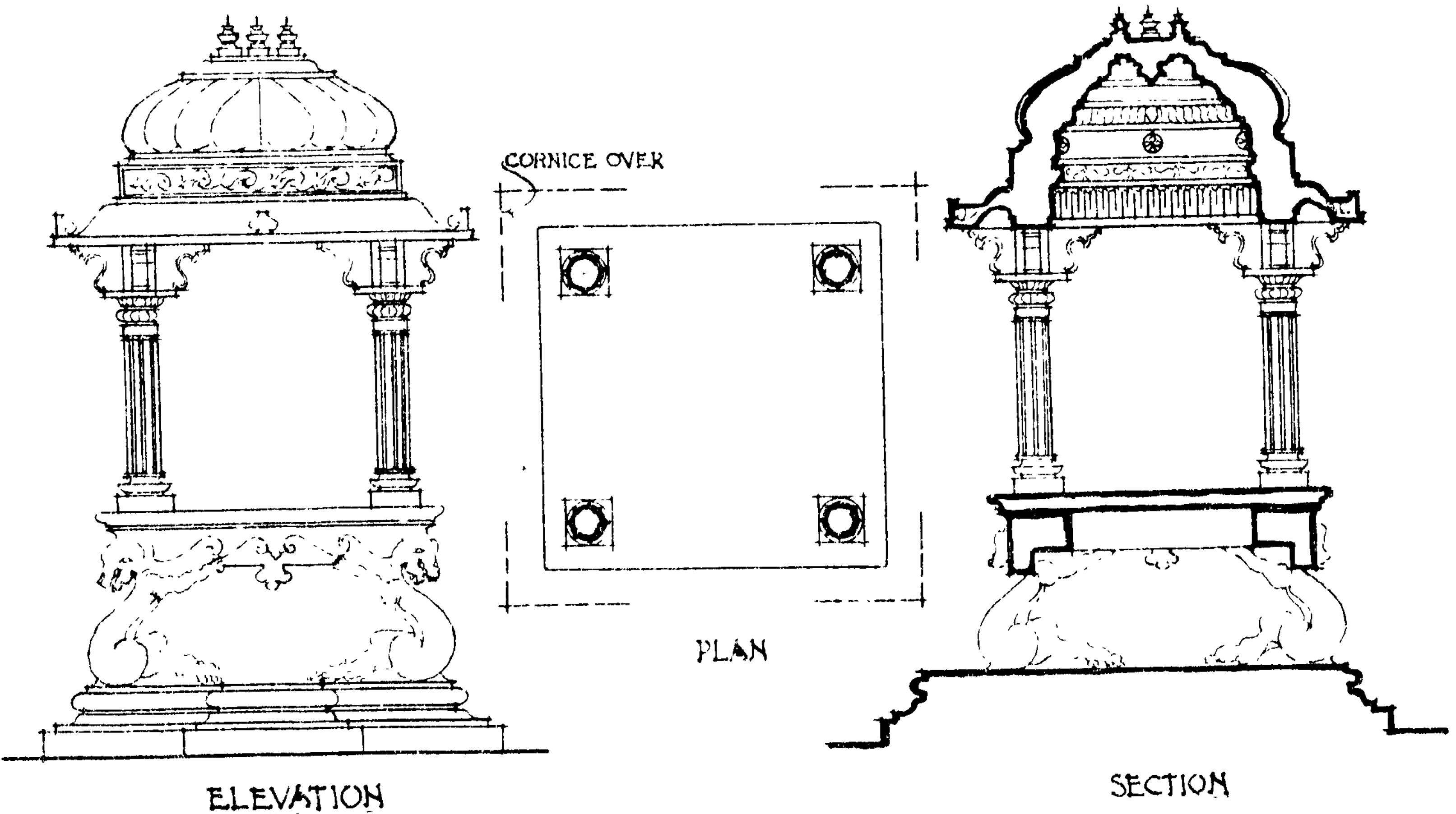
ELEVATION
OF MAHOTSAVĀSANA

S. C. MUKHERJI.

THE THRONES — CHAPTER XLV

FOR HIGHER ORDER OF KINGS SUCH AS CHAKRAVARTIN AND OTHERS

SCALE ½ INCH = 1 FOOT



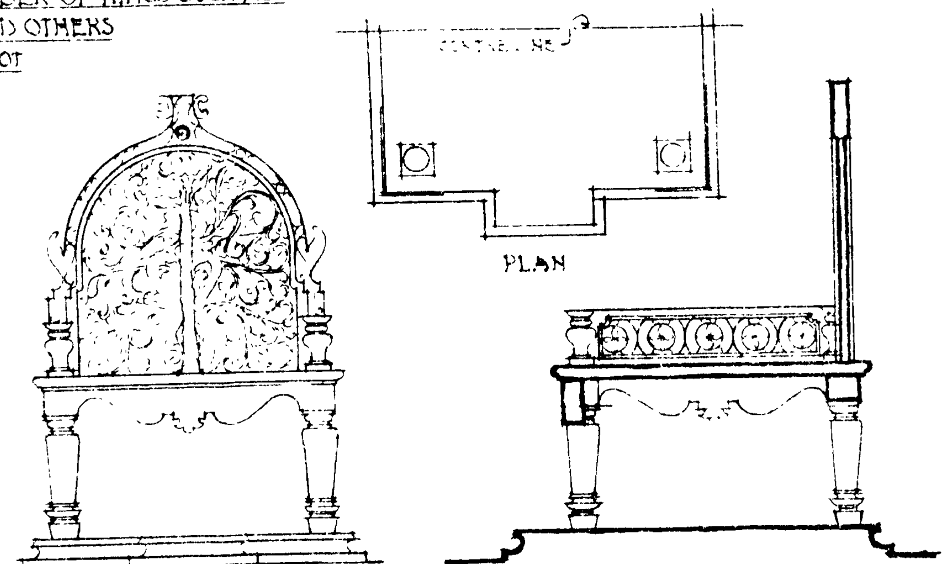
S. C. MUKHERJI.

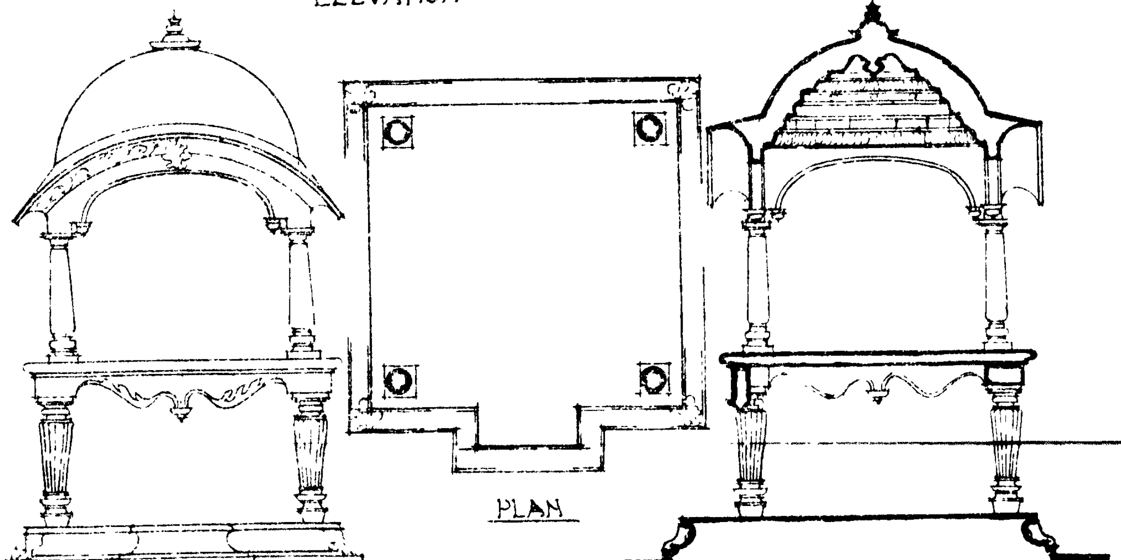
SHEET No CXXX

THE THRONES — CHAPTER XLV

FOR LOWER ORDER OF KINGS SUCH AS MANDALESA AND OTHERS

SCALE ½ INCH = 1 FOOT





CANOPIED SEAT

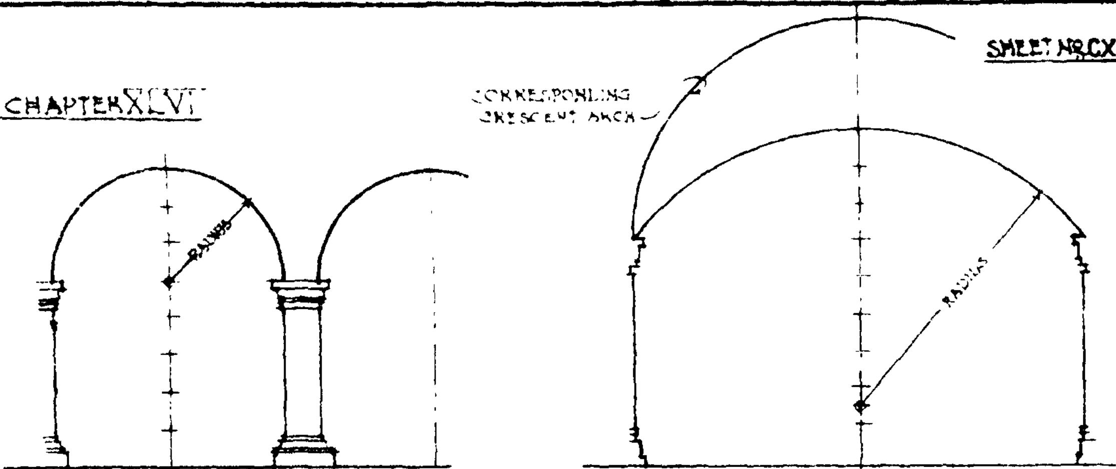
S. C. MUKHERJI.

ARCHES — CHAPTER XLVI

SIMPLE TYPES

NOT TO SCALE.

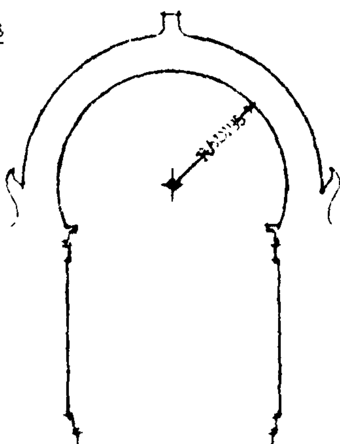
SHEET No. CXXXI



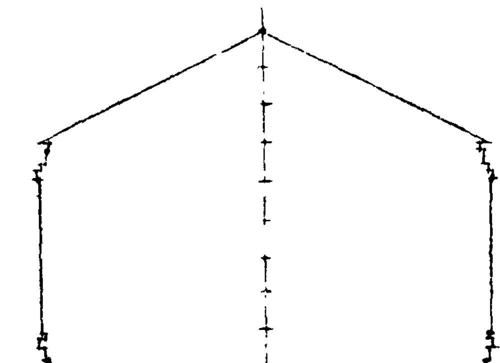
CRESCENT SHAPED ARCH
PIER = 5 PARTS, ARCH = 3 PARTS

BOW-SHAPED ARCH
PIER - 6 PARTS. ARCH - 3 PARTS

TRIANGULAR ARCH
PIER - 6 PARTS, ARCH = 3 PARTS



CIRCULAR ARCH



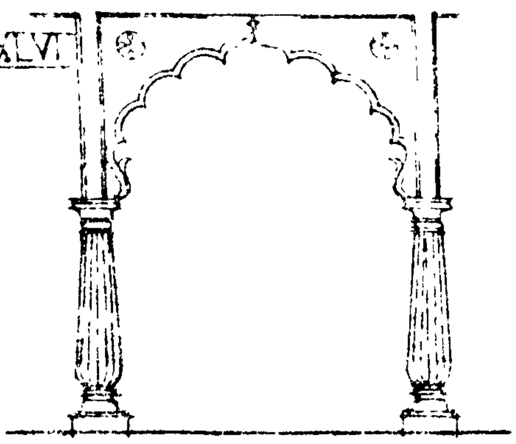
HEXAGONAL ARCH.

S. C. MUKHERJI.

ARCHES — CHAPTER XLVI

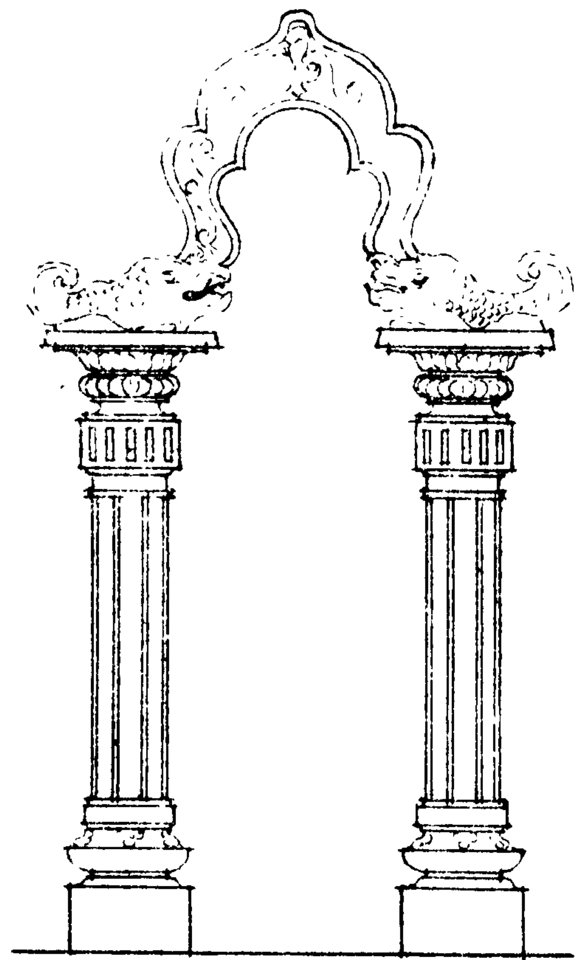
DECORATED TYPES

NOT TO SCALE



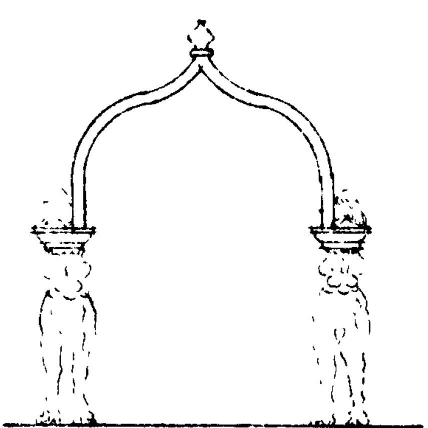
PUSHPA-TORANA

IT MAY BE MORE ORNAMENTED

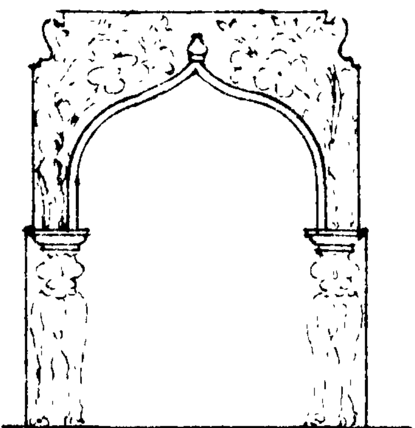


RATNA TORANA

PURELY AN ORNAMENTAL ARCH MEANT TO BE USED IN THRONES ETC.



PATRA-TORANA



CHITRA-TORANA

S. C. MUKHERJI.

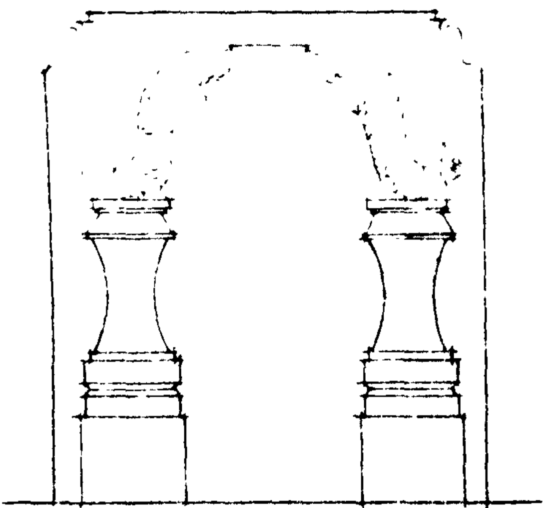
ARCHES —— CHAPTER XLVI

FROM SUPRA-BHEDĀGAMA AND RĀMĀYANA

NOT TO SCALE

NOTE :-

THESE ARE PURELY DECORATIVE ARCHES



A TYPE OF MAKARA-TORANA
FROM SUPRA-BHEDĀGAMA

"TORANĀNI SATAKUMBHAMAYĀNI CHA
"RĀMĀYANA"

KUMBHA-TORANA
FROM RĀMĀYANA

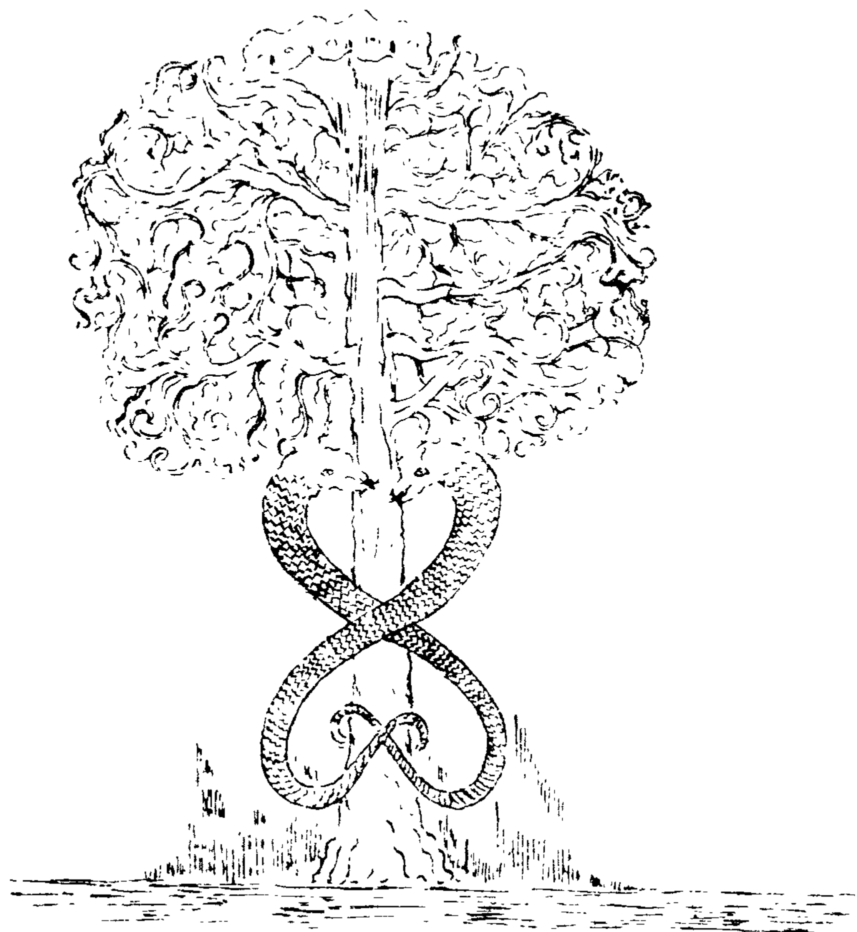
S. C. MUKHERJI

SHEET No. CXXXV

THE ORNAMENTAL TREE — CHAPTER XCVIII

FOR THRONES OF GODS AND KINGS

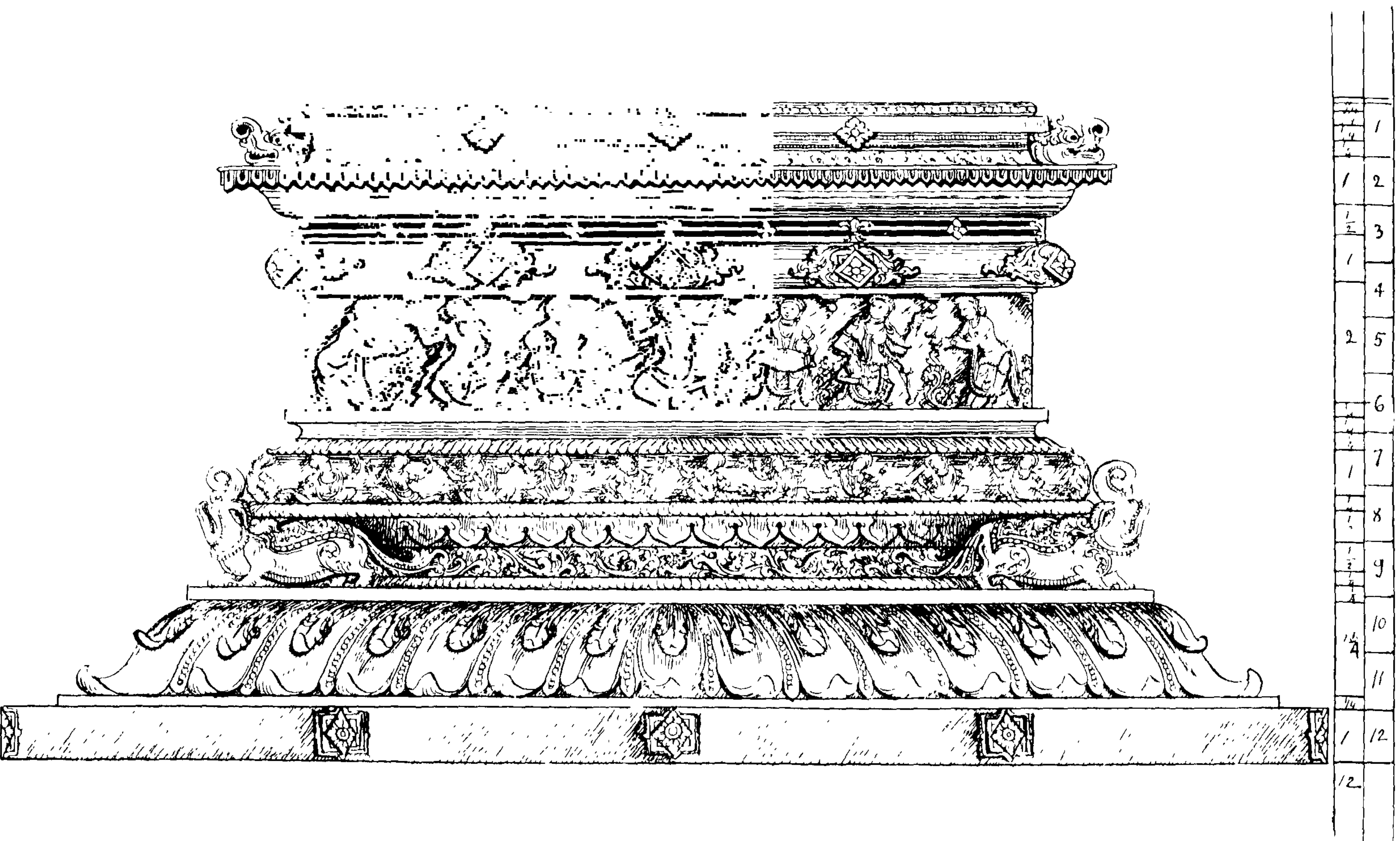
NOT TO SCALE



S. C. MUKHERJI.

THRONES CHAP. XLV

FOR GODS AND KINGS AND THEIR CONSORTS
EIGHTEEN KINDS VARYING IN SIZE, SEAT
AND ORNAMENT

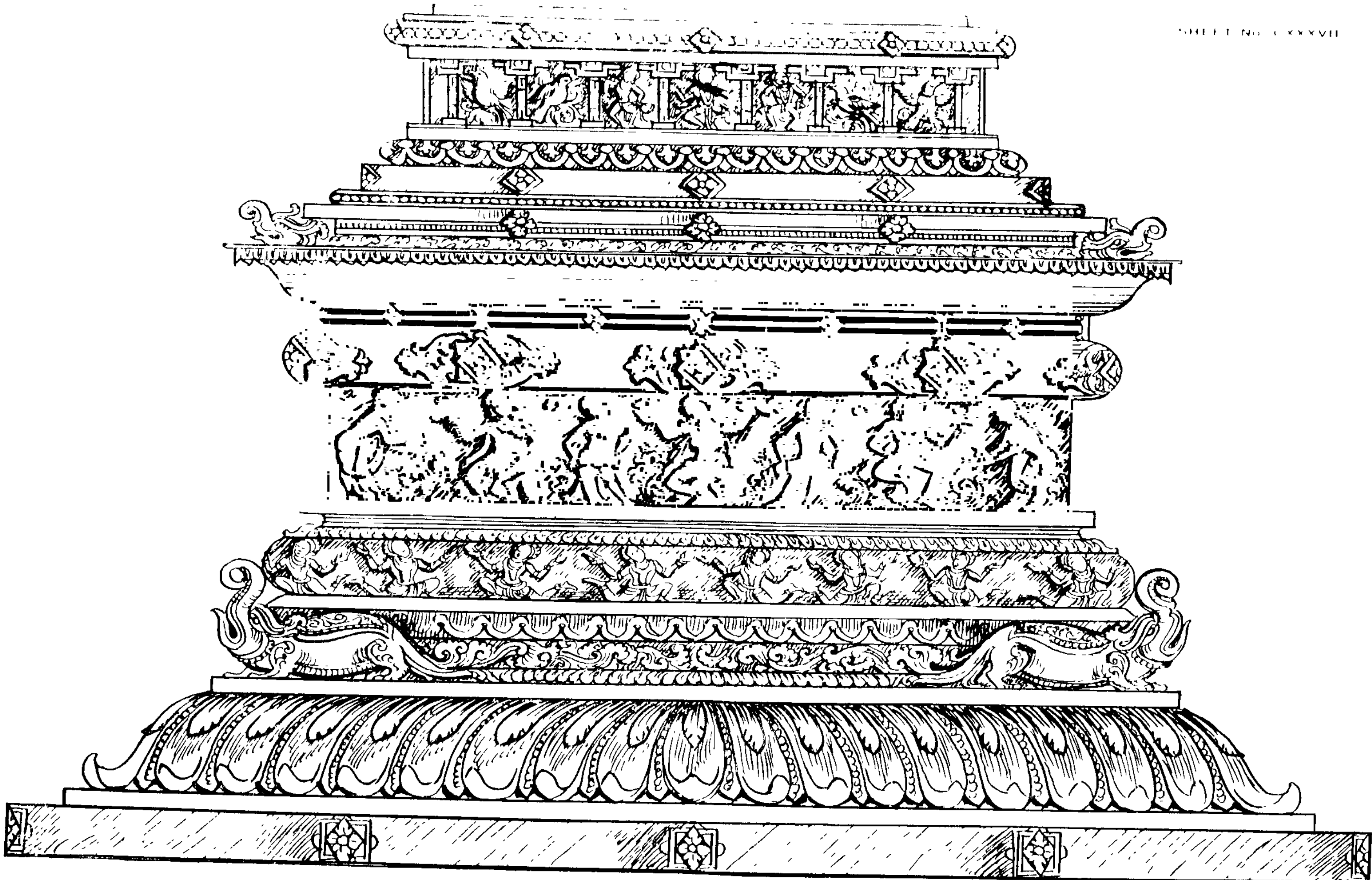


PADMASANA

K. S. Siddalinga Swamy.

THRONES

EIGHTEEN KINGS

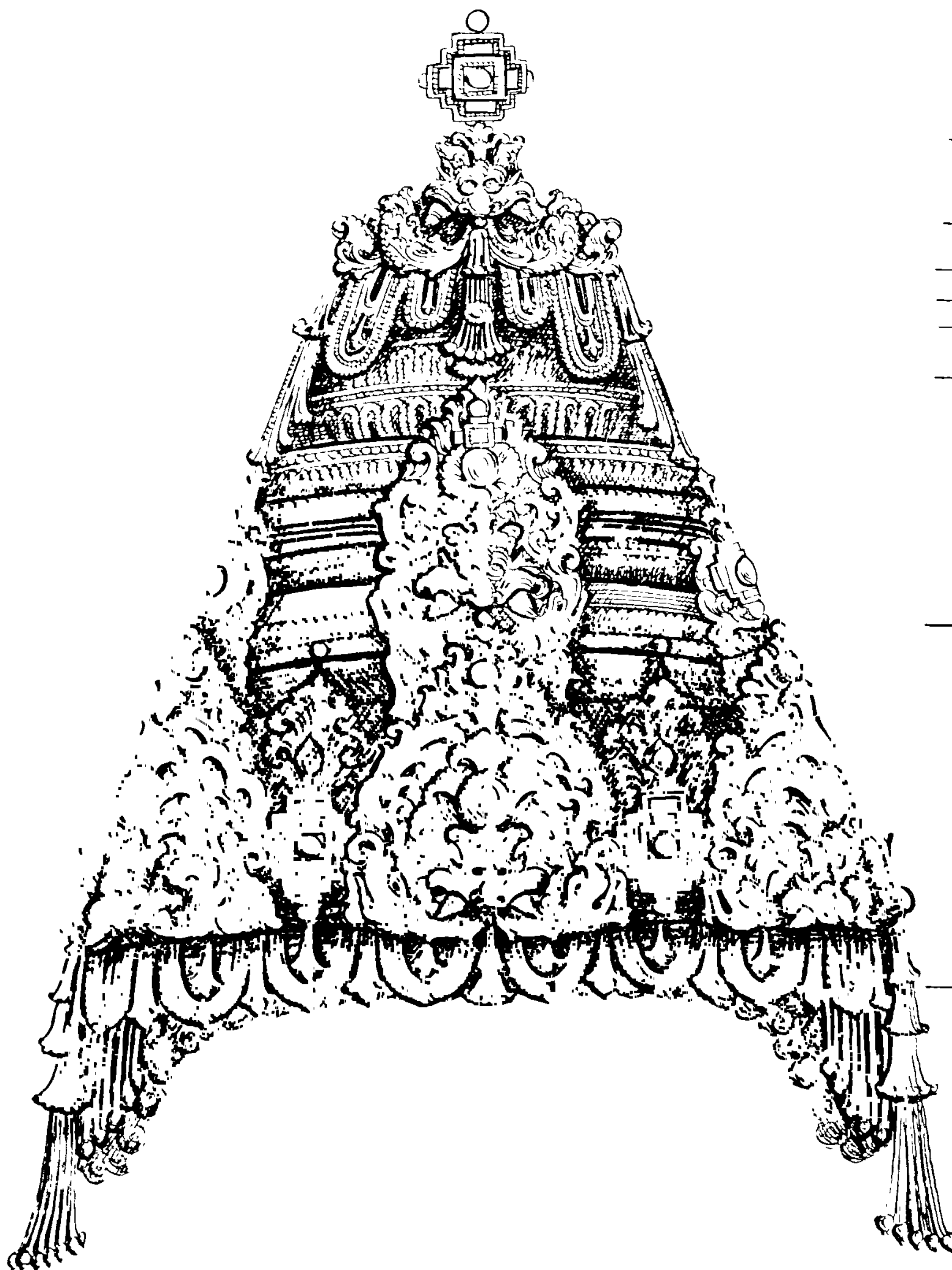


PADMAKESARA

K. S. Siddalinga Swamy

CROWNS—CHAP. XLIX

FOR GODS AND KINGS AND THEIR CONSORTS
FOURTEEN KINDS VARYING IN SIZE PLAN
AND ORNAMENTS

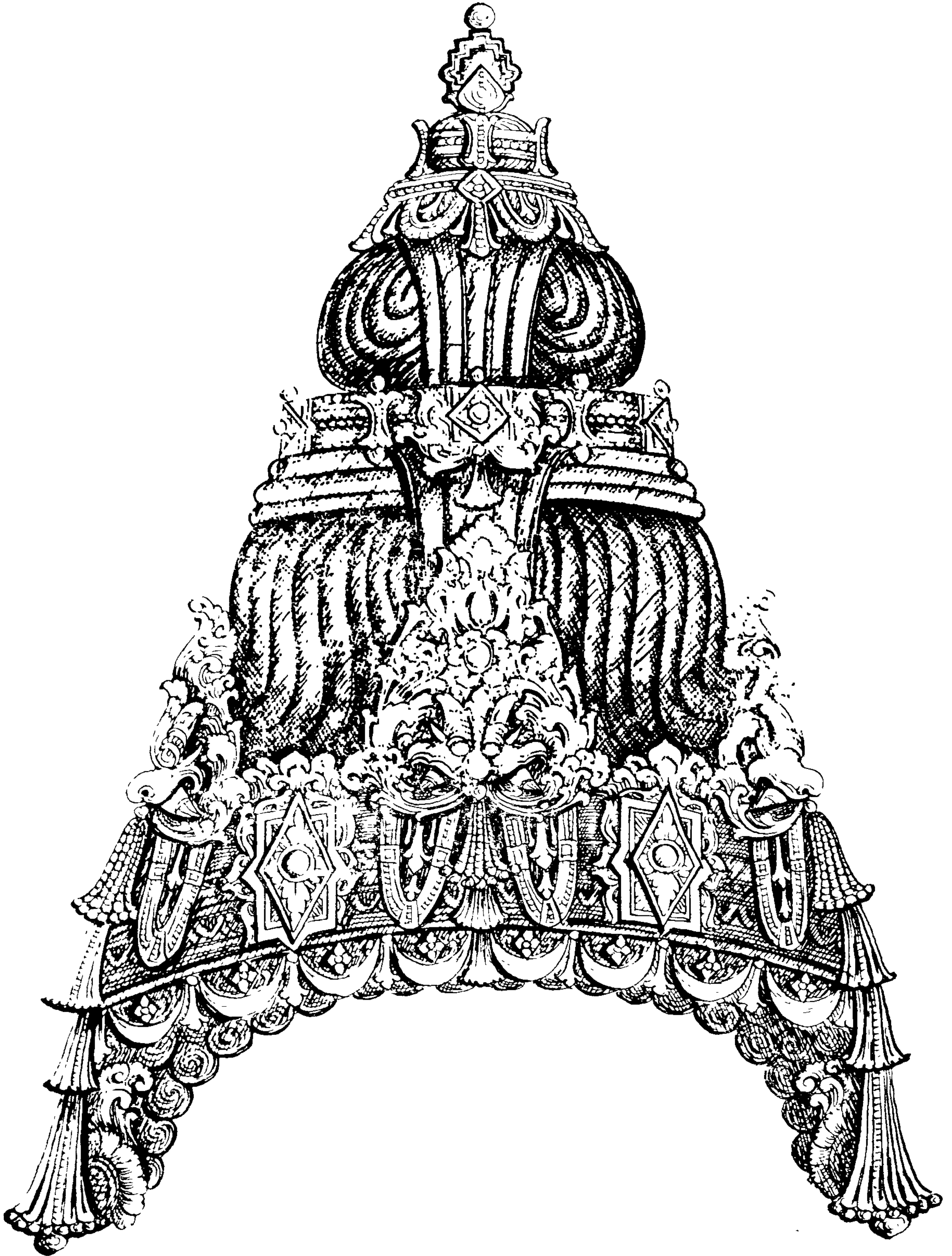


JATA

K. S. Siddalinga Swamy.

CROWNS—CHAP. XLIX

FOR GODS AND KINGS AND THEIR CONSORTS
FOURTEEN KINDS VARYING IN SIZE PLAN
AND ORNAMENTS



MAULI

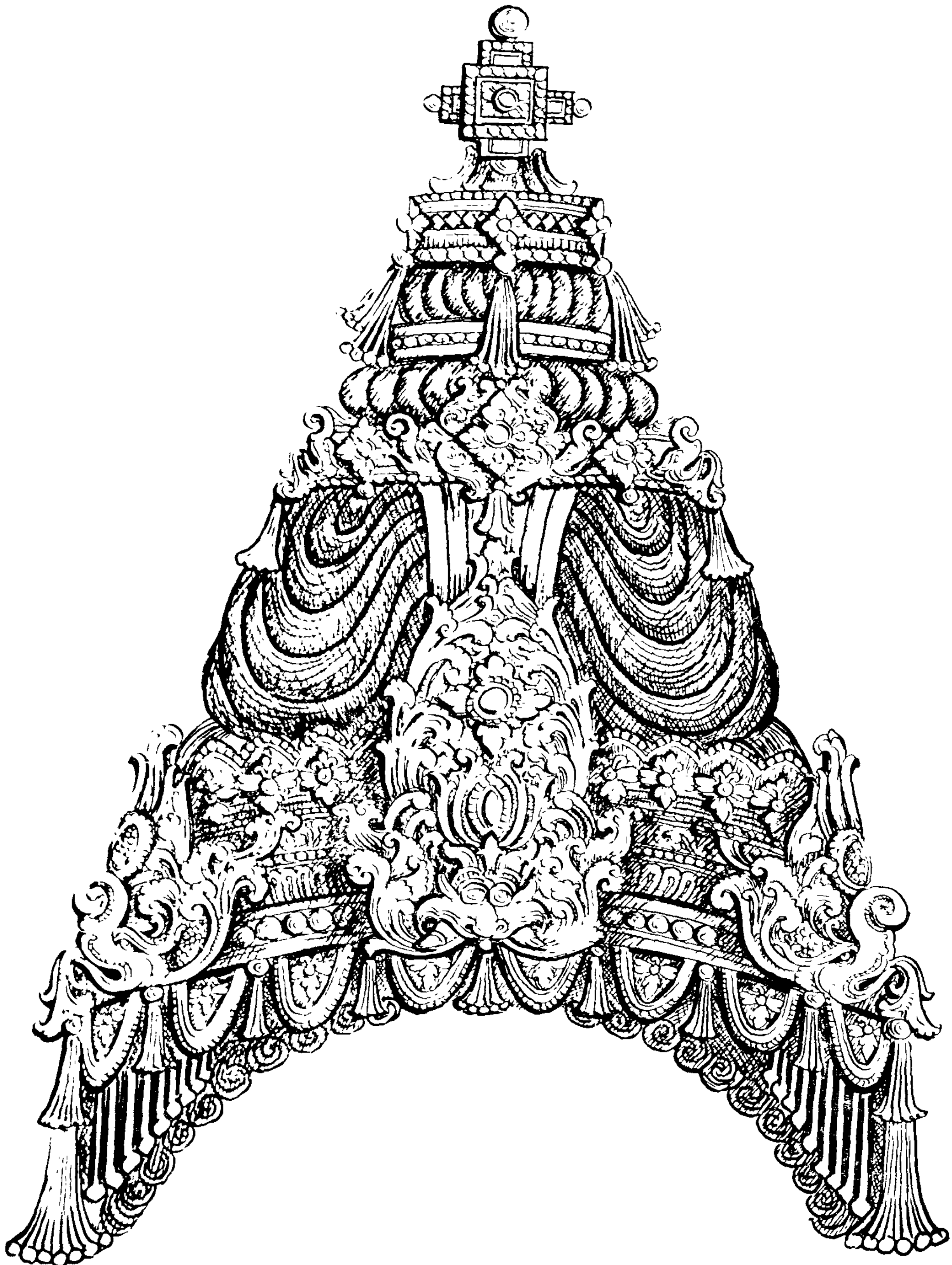
K. S. Siddalinga Swamy.

[illegible] CHAP. XLIX

[illegible] CONSORTS

[illegible] PLAN

[illegible]

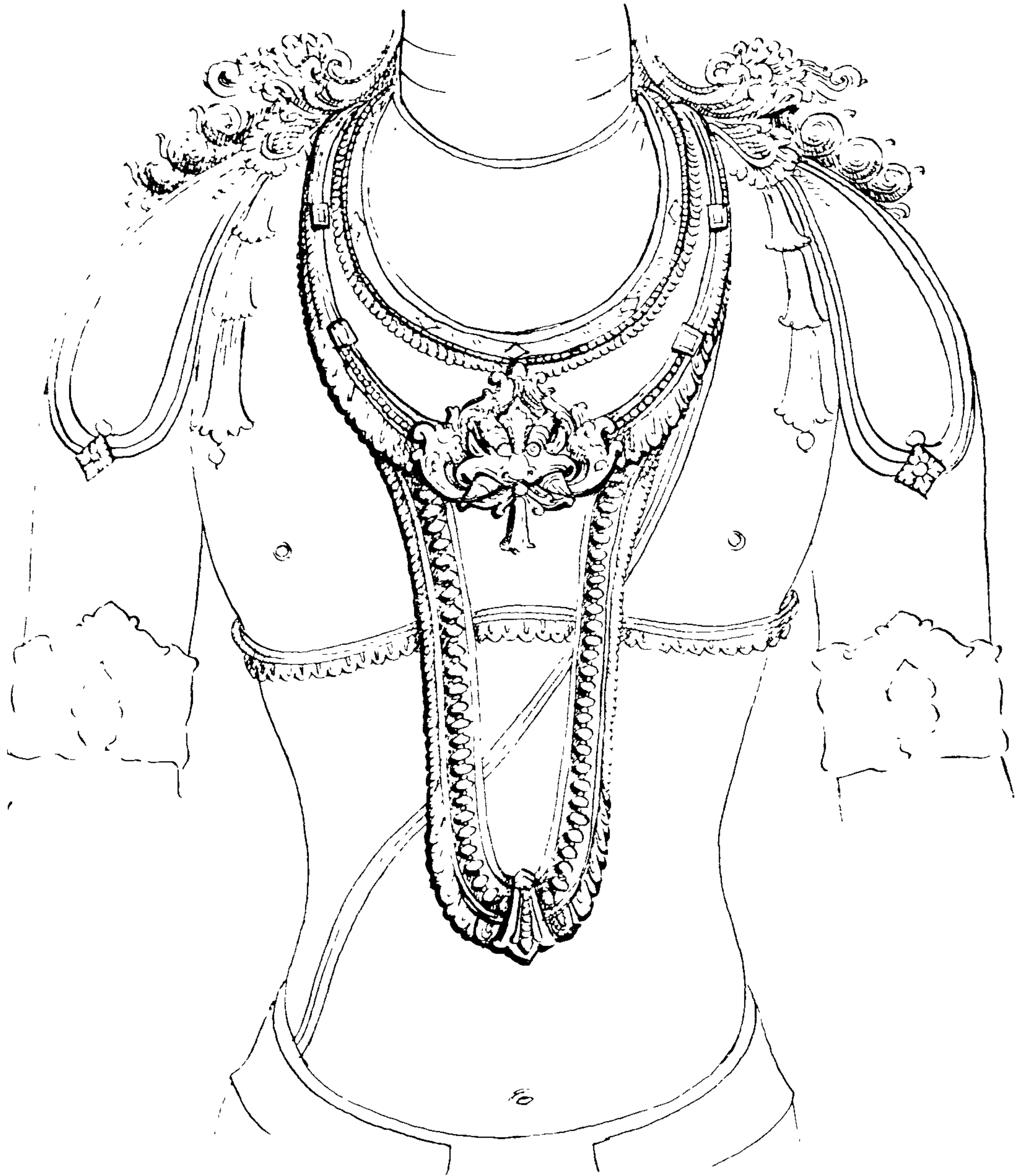


KUNTALA

K. S. Siddalinga Swamy.

ORNAMENTS--CHAP. L

... CIRCLES COMPRISING SOME THIRTY VARIETIES

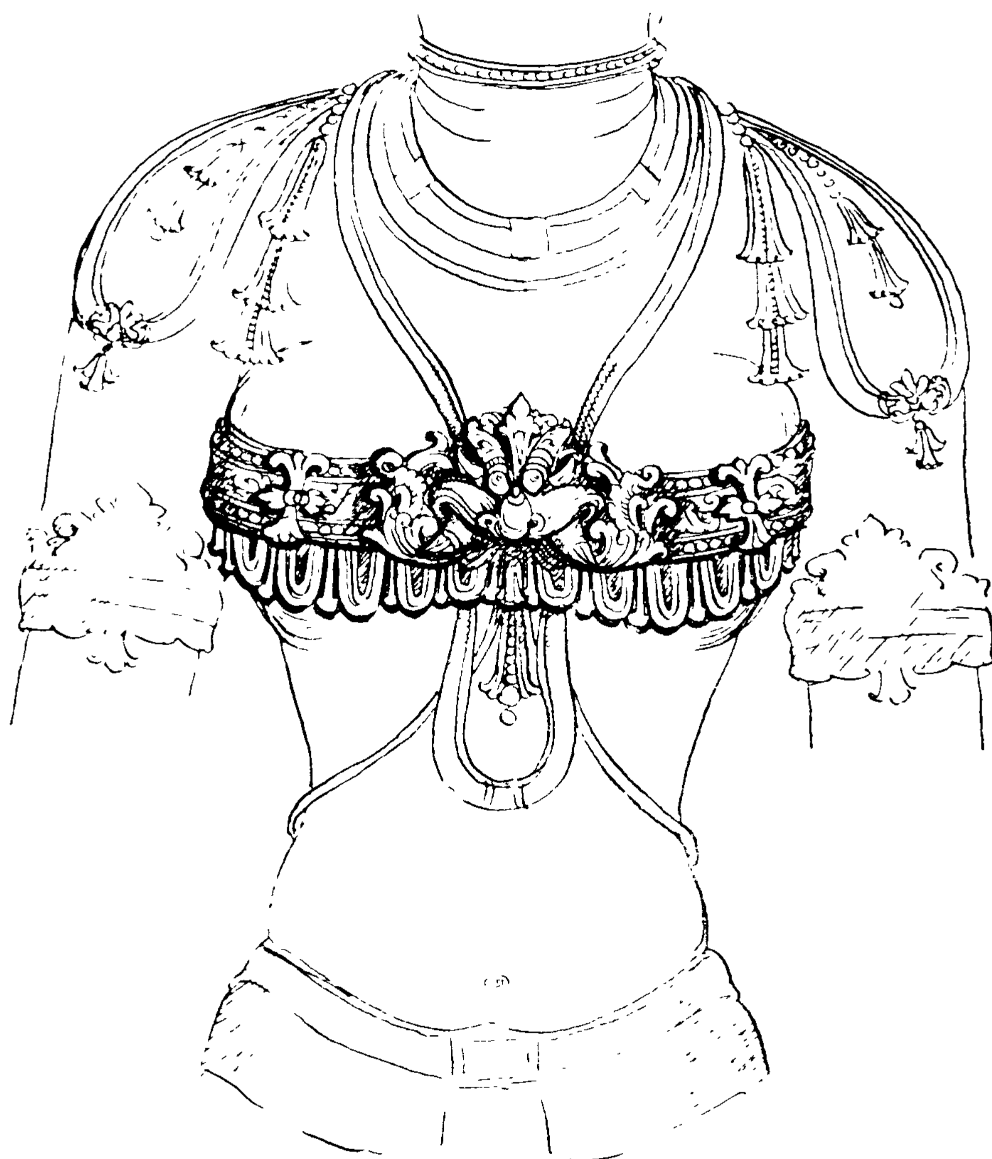


HARA
(CHAIN)

K S Siddalinga Swamy

ORNAMENTS—CHAP. L

FOUR GROUPS COMPRISING SOME THIRTY VARIETIES



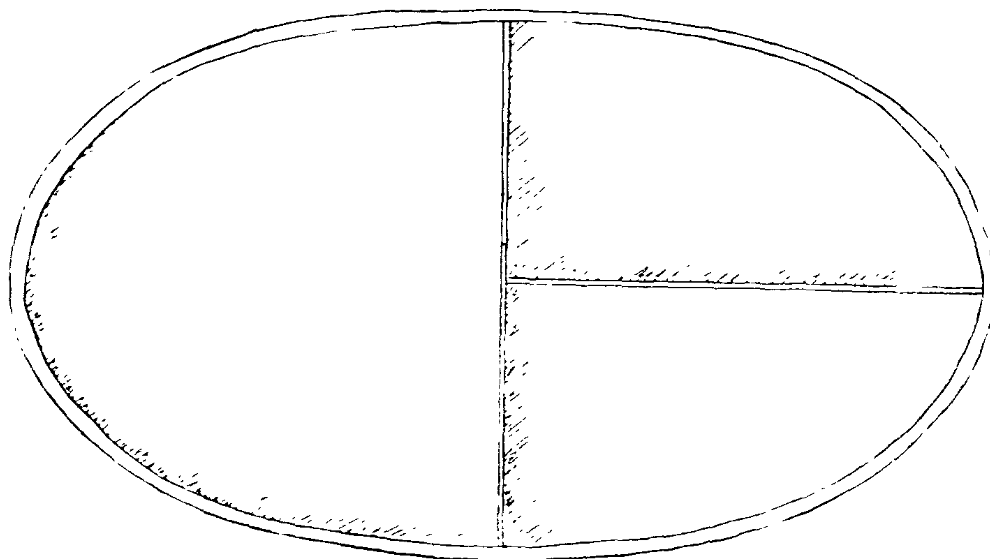
SUVARNA-KANCHUKA
(GOLDEN JACKET

K. S. Sahl ... Sreemy

ARTICLES OF FURNITURE—CHAP. L

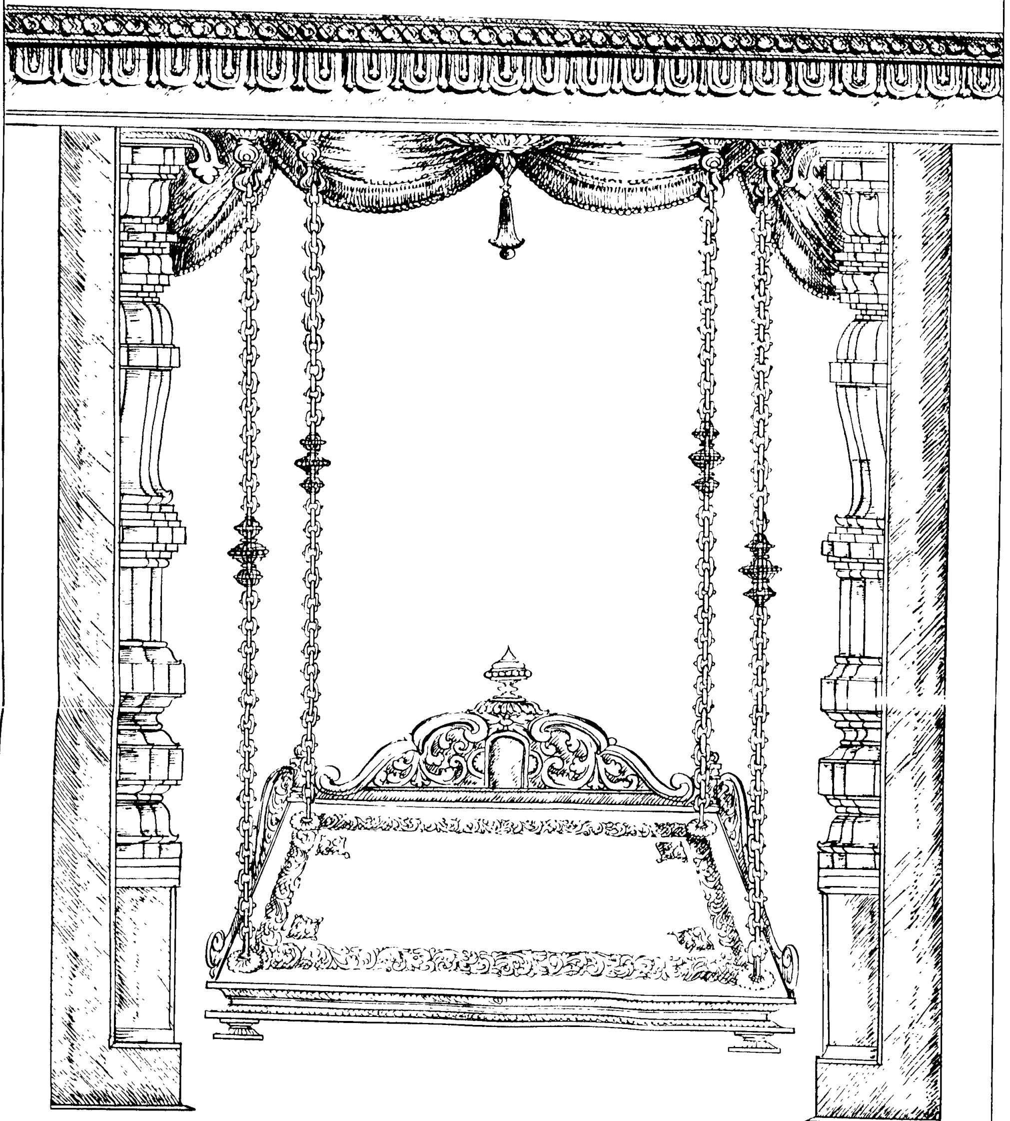
EIGHT GROUPS COMPRISING SEVERAL VARIETIES
INCLUDING FIFTEEN TYPES OF CAGES

SHEET No. CXLIII



MANJUSHA
(BASKET)

K. S. Siddalinga Swamy.



DOLA
(SWING)

K. S. Siddalinga Swamy.

THE TRIAD CHAP. LI

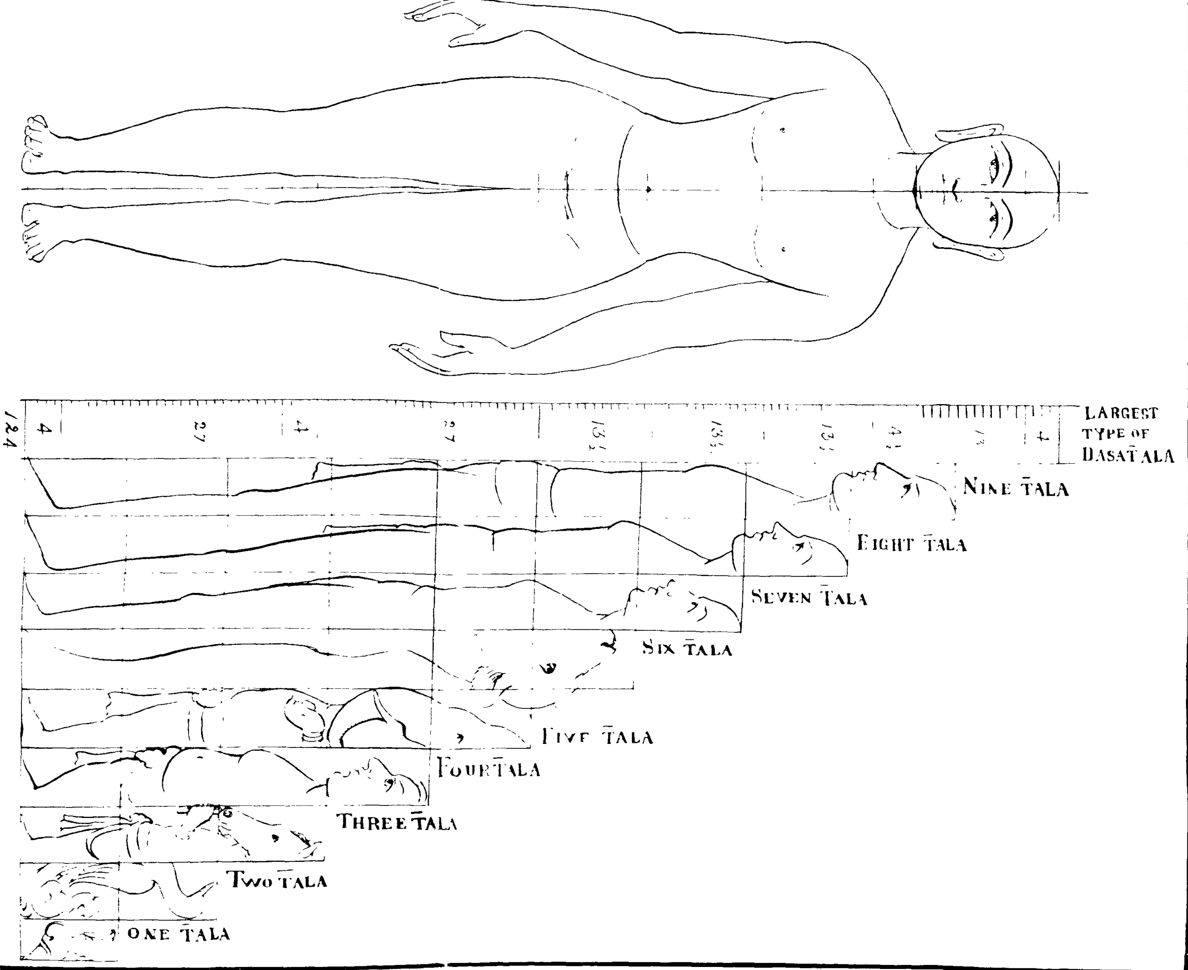
COMPRISING BRAHMA, VISHNU AND SIVA

BRAHMA WITH SARASVATI AND SAVITRI
(OF LARGE TEN *TALA*)

K. S. Siddalinga Swamy

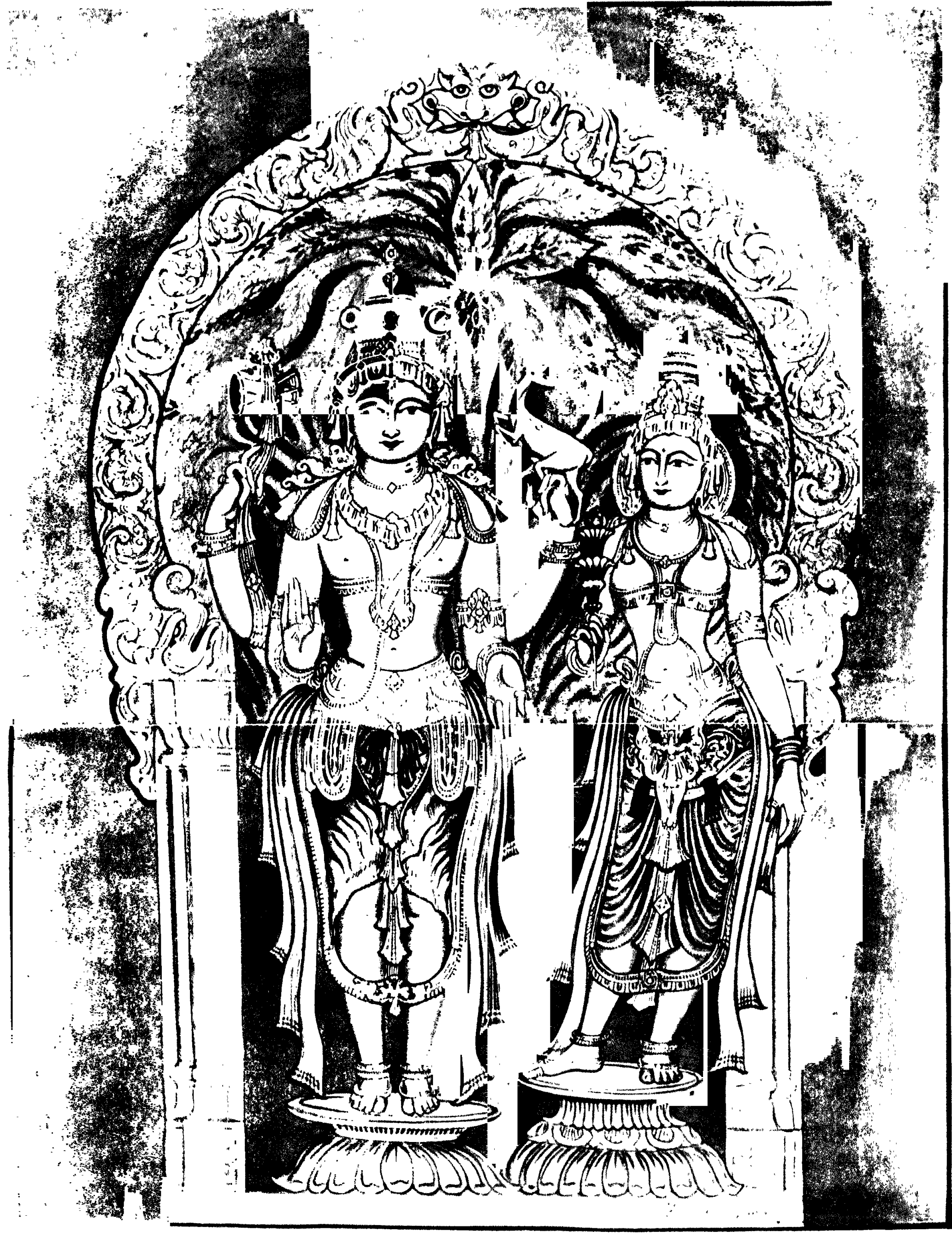
LARGEST TYPE OF DASATALA (CHAP. LXV)

WITH COMPARATIVE ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE OTHER NINE TALAS


LARGEST TYPE OF DASATALA
NINE TALA
EIGHT TALA
SEVEN TALA
SIX TALA
FIVE TALA
FOUR TALA
THREE TALA
TWO TALA
ONE TALA
4
27
4
27
124

THE TRIAD—CHAP. LI

COMPRISING BRAHMA, VISHNU AND SIVA



SIVA WITH PARVATI
(OF LARGE TEN *TALA*)

K. S. Siddalinga Swamy

FEMALE DUTIES. CHAP. LIV



SARASVATI—GODDESS OF LEARNING
(OF TEN *TALA*)

K. S. Siddalinga Swamy.

FEMALE DEITIES (CHAP. LIV)

[illegible] GREAT GODDESSES



MAHALAKSHMI—GODDESS OF FORTUNE
OF TEN *TALA*

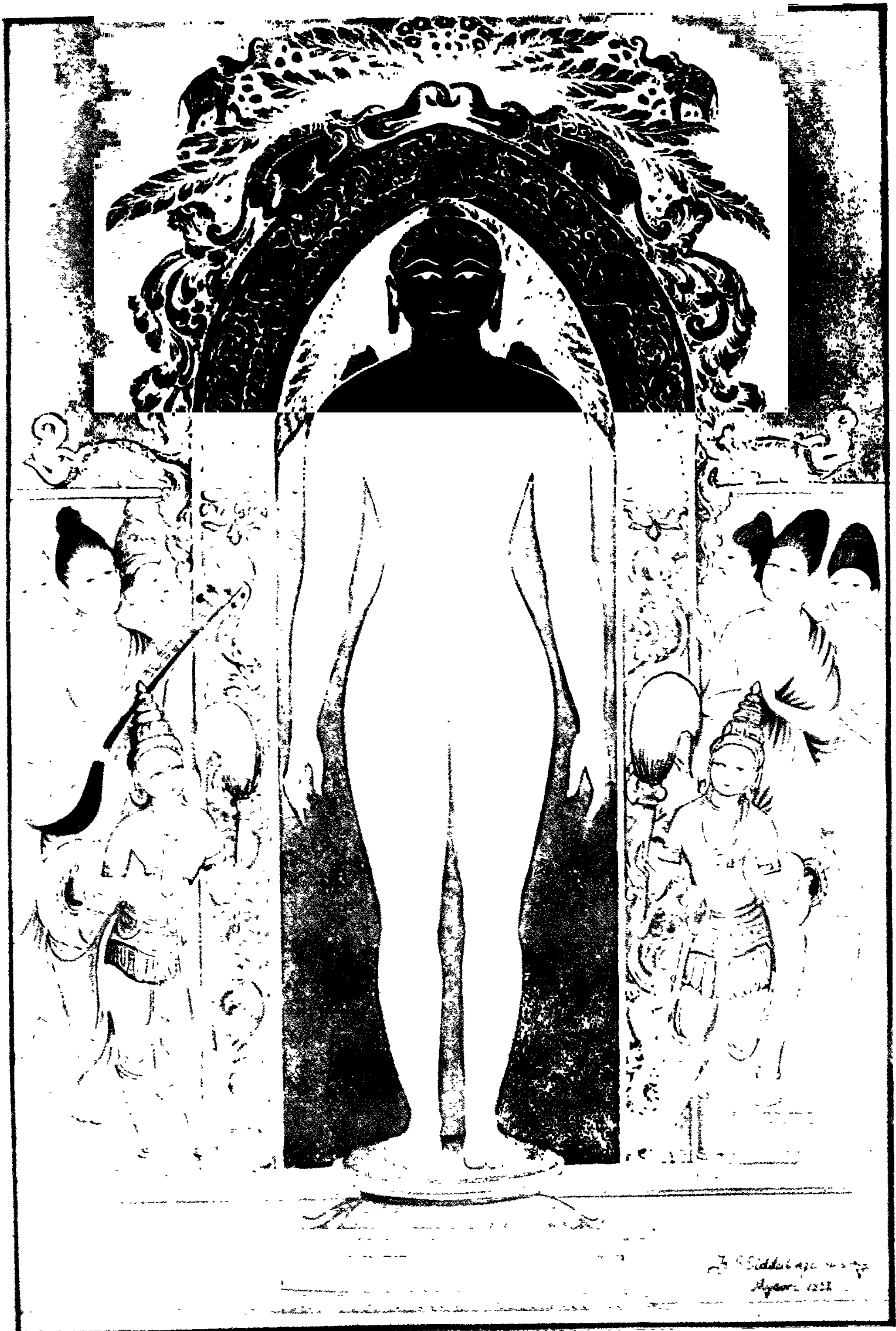
K. S. Siddalinga Swamy

JAIN IMAGES—CHAP. LV

COMPRISING FIVE GROUPS

SIDDHAS, SUGANDHAS, JINAS, ARHATS AND PARSVAKAS

AND INCLUDING TWENTY-FOUR TIRTHANKARAS



JINA WITH ATTENDANT DEITIES
(OF LARGE TEN *TALA*)

K. S. [illegible]

BUDDHIST IMAGES CHAP. [illegible]

THERE ARE SEVERAL TYPES VARYING
IN DETAILS

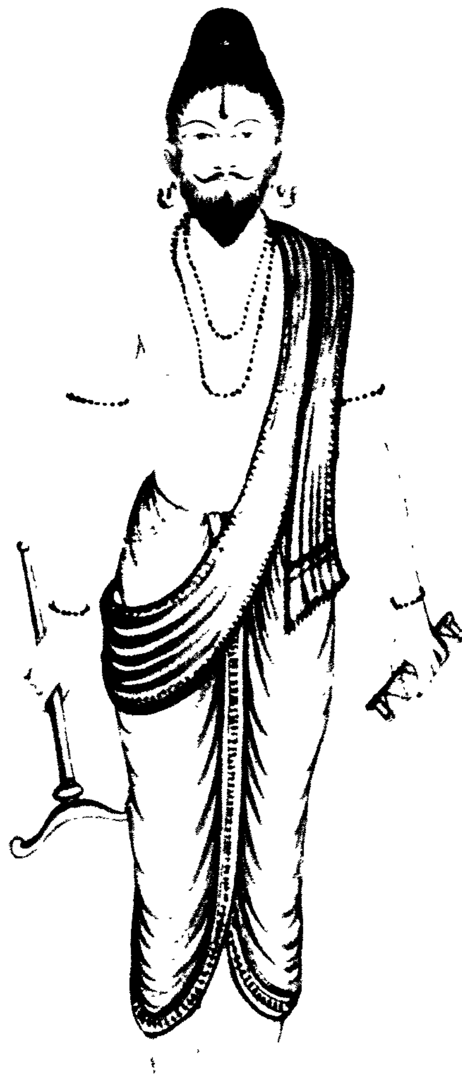


BUDDHA
(OF LARGE TEN *TALA*)

K. S. Siddalingaswamy.

SAGES CHAP LVII

SEVEN GREAT SAGES MEASURED IN THREE
DIFFERENT TALAS AND VARYING
IN DETAILS



KASYAPA
(OF EIGHT *TALA*)

K. S. Siddalingaswamy



VIDYADHARA
(OF NINE *TALA*)

K. S. Siddalinga Swamy

DEVOTEES CHAP. LIX

SAYUJYA
OF TEN *TALA*

THE GARUDA IMAGE CHAP [illegible]

MAY BE N [illegible] ALKING

[illegible] STATIONARY [illegible]

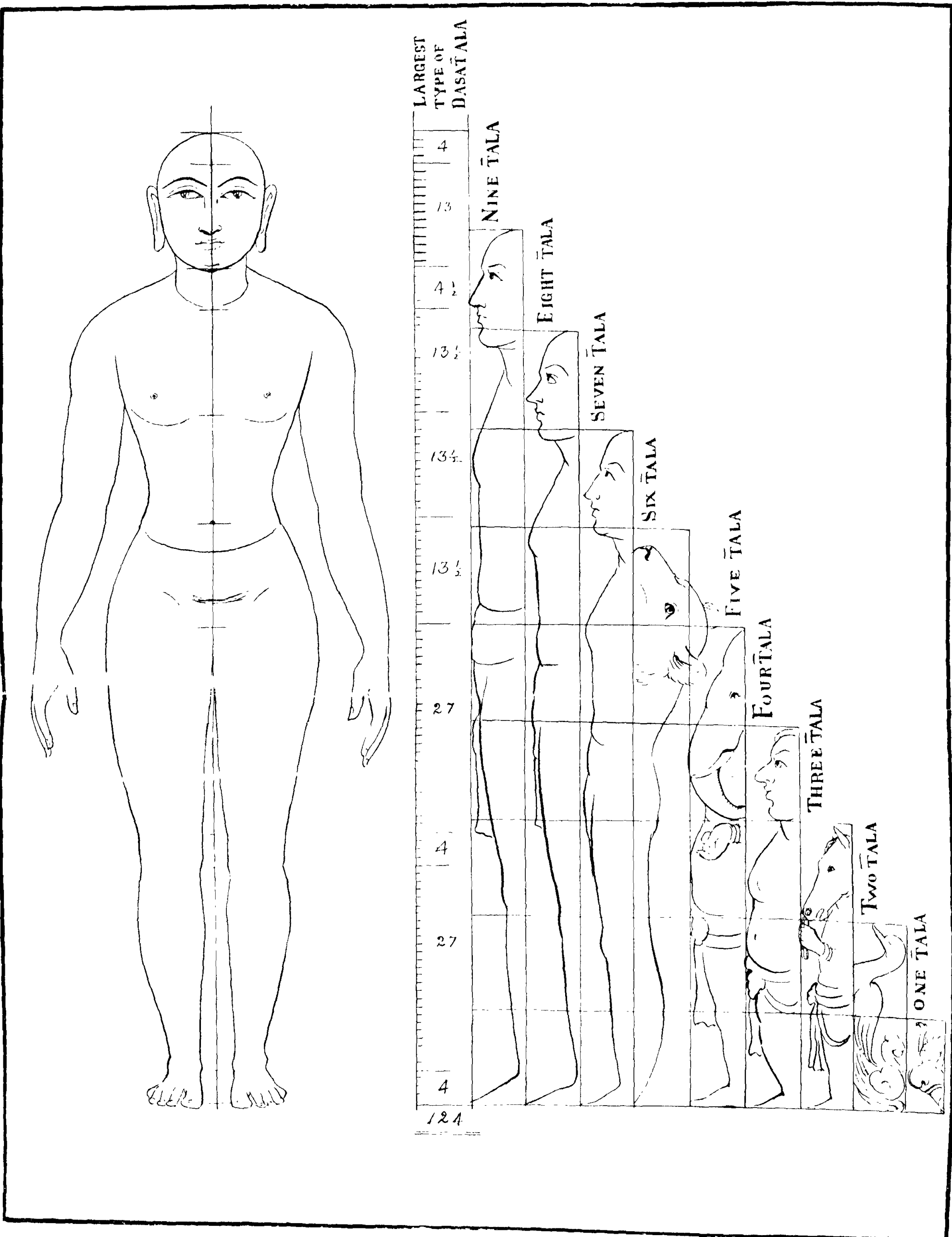
[illegible] ATTITUDE



GARUDA
(OF NINE *TALA*

K. S. Siddalinga Swamy

LARGEST TYPE OF JASATALA CHAF ... Y



LARGE DASA AND OTHER NINE TALAS

K. S. Siddalinga Swamy

PLUMB-LINES--CHAP. LXVII

PLUMB-LINES

K. N. [illegible]

२३/७/१८